ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, October 16, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATKINSON.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Beckenham, to Molly (née Carothers), wife of Lieutenant T. K. W. Atkinson, R.N.—a son.

CARVER.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Nyeri, Kenya, to Anne, wife of Humphrey Carver—a daughter.

DICKINS.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Woking, to Daisy, wife of Capt. R. C. Dickins—a daughter.

GLOVER.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Odstone, Neston, to Christine, wife of J. M. A. Glover—a son.

HARTMANN.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Thelma, wife of Captain L. G. Hartmann, M.C. Royal Artillery—a daughter.

KENNEDY.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Highfield, Andover, the wife of Major John J. N. Kennedy, M.C., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PEEL.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 50, Chester-square, S.W.1, to Valencia, wife of Humphrey Peel, of Talaris Park, Carmarthenshire—a son.

PENNY.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Rozeth Vicarage, Surrey, to Mary (née Biddulph), wife of Dr. H. J. Penny, of Western Australia—a son.

PURCELL CLARKE.—On Oct. 13, 1930, to Kathleen, wife of J. H. Purcell Clarke, Royal Air Force, of 25, West Lodge-avenue, W.3—a daughter.

RAIKES.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Margaret, wife of Captain A. F. G. Raikes, M.C. (late Rajput Regiment), of 6637, San Bonita-avenue, St. Louis, Missouri—a son.

TREHERNE.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 12, York House, Kensington, W.8, to the wife of E. H. A. Treherne—a son.

MARRIAGES

BIRKBECK : BARRETT.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at the Oratory, Brompton, Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck to Lady Maud Barrett.

CROSBIE : LEISH.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, Surgeon Lieut.-Comdr. John R. E. Crosbie, R.N.R., Chatham, to Alexandra Victoria, daughter of Mrs. Mc'Leish, The Astor, Sydney, (Australian papers, please copy.)

DE MORGAN : KNIGHT.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road, London, Arthur Claude, son of the late Augustus S. and Mrs. S. de Morgan, to Imogen Grace, only daughter of the late Mr. Philip A. E. Knight and Mrs. Knight, of 11, Abingdon-gardens, London, W.8. (Indian papers, please copy.)

EDMONDS : HODGINS.—On Oct. 10, 1930, at Merton Church, by the Rev. J. Jagger, uncle of the bridegroom, Walford Redcliffe Edmonds, of Southfield Farm, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arnold Edmonds, of Glen Lorne, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, to Rosamund Heathcote, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hodgins, of Arbutus, Victoria, B.C.

GLADISH : OLDHAM.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at the Register Office for the District of Holborn, London, W.C., followed by a service, conducted by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, S.W., Charles Oldham, of The Bolin, Berkhamsted, Herts, to Dorothy, widow of Roger Gladish, of Timsbury, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scorer and the late Mrs. Scorer, of Lincoln.

REID : STRACHAN.—At Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Andrew Brown, D.D., George Rose Reid, son of the late James Reid, W.S., to Catherine Scott, only daughter of the late James Strachan, Solicitor, and Mrs. Strachan, 7, Rochester-terrace, Edinburgh.

ROBERTS : BROOKS.—On Oct. 15, 1930, quietly, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., by the Rev. A. H. Sard, M.A., Gilbert Howland, Lieut.-Commander, R.N., youngest son of the late Sir Howland Roberts, M.P., and Lady Roberts, of 10, South-street, S.W.7, to Marjorie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boultbee Brooks, of Blackwell Court, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

ROSE : USHER.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at the Kirk of Cairn, Mid Lothian, by the Rev. David Stewart, assisted by the Rev. James Black, D.D., Hugh, son of Sir H. Arthur and Lady Rose, 23, Airdle-place, Edinburgh, to Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Usher, 3, Whitehouse-terrace, Edinburgh, and Hyde-park, Suffolk.

SAYER : STENT.—On Oct. 8, 1930, at Nakuru, British East Africa, Captain Humphrey Sayer, D.S.O., R.T.C., of Moss, to Marjorie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Pauline Court, Hereford.

ULLMAN : BOWDEN.—On Oct. 14, 1930, Captain Victor R. Ullman, M.C., to Aileen, only daughter of the late Alfred Thomas Bowden and Mrs. Bowden, of Hampstead.

WATKINS : GOUGH.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Peter's, Leek, Edward Kent Watkins, of Paignton, 4, Devon, to Margaret Louisa, daughter of Rev. W. R. Gough, Vicar of Leek, Kirkby Lonsdale.

GOLDEN WEDDING

WALKER : CLOETE.—On Oct. 16, 1880, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealy, Frederic James Walker, Esq., son of the late J. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), to Helen Sarah Woodbine, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cloete, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS

ARMSTRONG.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Stratton, Falmouth, Frances Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. John Armstrong, of Dinder, Wells, and the late Caroline Armstrong, of Nansavinge, Cornwall. No flowers.

BAILLIE.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at Hadleigh, Lyne Regis, suddenly, Violet Hamilton, of Stoney Royd, Folkestone, wife of the late Dr. Peter Baillie. Interment Tiverton Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 12 noon. Private funeral to-day (Thursday).

BARKER.—On Oct. 13, 1930, Joseph Hurton Aveling Barker, of St. German's Hall, King's Lynn. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Friday), Brompton Cemetery, from 40, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.

BARROW.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at High Bank, Grafton, Hereford, John Peyes, younger son of Captain A. D. Barrow, R.N. (retired), and Mrs. Barrow, aged four years 10½ months.

BEARDMORE.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at a nursing home, Ila Beardmore, of Pinedene, 62, Belmont-road, Southampton.

BENNETT.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Teignmouth, Augusta Catherine Bennett, widow of Charles Bennett, and only daughter of the late William Parr Pitman, Rector of Aveton Gifford, Devon. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), Aveton Gifford, 2 p.m.

BIRD.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 5, Downshire-square, Reading, Flora, youngest daughter of the late Henry and Caroline Bird.

BULKLEY.—On Oct. 13, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 72, Victoria-road South, Southsea, Major General Alfred Bulkley, late 10th Lincolnshire Regt., dearly beloved husband of Anastasia M. C. Bulkley, R.I.P.

BUTLER.—On Oct. 13, 1930, suddenly, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Evaic Ormonde, dearly loved eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Ormonde Butler, of Chiswick.

CAMPBELL.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Pember Lodge, Reading, Margaret Maud, daughter of the late Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B. No flowers.

COCKSHOTT.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at Bellair, Darlington, Western Australia, Thomas Dobson Cockshott, second son of the late Francis Pickersgill Cockshott.

COOK.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Oaklands, Fulwood-road, Sheffield, Kate Evelyn Cook, dearly beloved wife of Andrew H. Cook. Interment at Fulwood, Sheffield, on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 12.30.

CREWE-READ.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Kingham, Relict, widow of Captain Arthur Willoughby Crewe-Read, in her 94th year. Funeral at Headington Cemetery, Oxford, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

CRITCHLEY-WARING.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers, suddenly, after an operation, Captain Arthur Cunliffe Bernard Critchley-Waring, D.S.O., late The Royal Munster Fusiliers and The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of the family loved husband of Gladys Critchley-Waring, of Hale Lodge, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, and beloved son-in-law of Lord and Lady Waring.

DAVIES.—On Oct. 15, 1930, Thomas Bowen, of Yard Eaton, Natal, second son of the late David Griffith Davies, of Castle Green, Cardigan.

EDGE.—On Oct. 13, 1930, Elizabeth Enos (Jenny), formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, beloved wife of William Edge, of Cornerways, Forest Row, Sussex, and formerly of Swindon, Manchester. Funeral at Forest Row, Saturday, 12 noon.

EDRIDGE.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Alice Frances Hughes, beloved wife of Lt.-Colonel Edridge, late The King's Regiment. Funeral to-day (Thursday); Ruscombe, Berks.

FITCH.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at 4, Princes-terrace, Ripon, Yorks, Emily Ann, widow of Francis Hickson Fitch, of Harlesden, in her 93rd year. Interment at the Lord Cemetery, Highgate, London, to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

FRIEDLAENDER.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Buckhurst Hill, Julia, widow of the Rev. H. Friedlaender, of Jerusalem, in her 86th year. No mourning.

GLADDOW.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Woodhall Spa, Jane Cooper, daughter of the late Robert Ward Gladdow, of Hull, in her 99th year. Funeral at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), St. Peter's Church, Woodhall Spa.

GLENTON-KERR.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Glenrobin Cottage, Rosherville, Gravesend, Kent, Christina Cotton, Rachel, only child of Thomas Lindsay Kerr, secretary of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road. Funeral at West Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m., subject to confirmation.

GOLLANCZ.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 12, Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, W.9, Ivan Hermann Gollancz, in his 79th year. Funeral arrangements later.

GRACE.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at 54, Wickham-road, Brockley, S.E., Edwin James Grace. Interment at Brockley Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 18, at 11.15, proceeded by service at St. Peter's Church, 10.45.

HART.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at his residence, 9, Fairhaven-road, St. Annes, Augustus M. Hart, J.P., late of Rickersbaw. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, St. Annes, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), prior to interment at the new Park Cemetery, Lytham St. Annes. Inquiries J. and A. Porter, Funeral Directors, Lytham. Tel. 452.

HAYDEN THOMAS.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at Weir Cottage, Temple, Berks, E. M., wife of W. E. Hayden Thomas.

JACKSON.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Newland House, Kenley, Surrey, Cuthbert Jackson, M.I.M.E., aged 66. Deeply loved. Funeral at Kenley Church to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

KENT.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Mattishows Vicarage, Buckhurst, Hannah Elizabeth Kent, aged 97 years. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

LEARY.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at Beecheroft, Ipswich, Lillian Maude, wife of the late G. E. Leary, of Alfreton, Derbyshire.

LITTLEHALES.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at 10, Rowley-road, St. Marychurch, Torquay, Annie Littlehales, daughter of Frederick Littlehales, of Child's Bank.

MARTIN.—On Oct. 15, 1930, Charles Edward, the dearly loved husband of Julia Martin, of 67, Regency-square, Brighton, and Councillor of Eove, aged 54 years. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Brighton, Saturday, Oct. 18, at 11.30 a.m. Interment at Hove Cemetery.

MASSEY.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Wallasey, Cheshire, George Massey, Commander R.D., R.N.R., retired, Younger Brother of the Trinity House, son of the late F. W. Massey, Chester, aged 93. (Chilean papers, please copy.)

MATHEW.—On Oct. 9, 1930, at Pentlow, Bexhill, William de Vere Mathew, F.I.C., eldest son of the late Col. Mathew, of Felixstowe.

MONTGOMERY.—On Oct. 14, 1930, after a short illness, Laura Henrietta Montgomery, of Huntingdon, Pope's-grove, Twickenham, youngest daughter of the late James Montgomery, J.P., D.L., of Brentford, Middlesex, aged 78. Service at St. Mary's, Twickenham, on Saturday, Oct. 18, 11. Interment Isleworth Cemetery.

O'BRIEN.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at 23, Orlington-gardens, S.W.3, the Hon. Ellen O'Brien, younger daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien. Requiem Mass at the Oratory to-day (Thursday), at 10 o'clock.

RAWLINS.—On Oct. 12, 1930, Mary Geraldine, dearly loved wife of Reginald Rawlins, of Spreakley Combe, Frensham, Surrey, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Tugwell, of Crowe Hall, Bath.

SHAW.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Goshen, Tamworth, Annie Jane Shaw, fourth daughter of the late John Shaw, Solicitor, of Tamworth. Funeral at St. Chad's, Tamworth, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

SIMMONDS.—On Oct. 14, 1930, very suddenly, Joseph Barnett Simmons, of 6, Kidderpore-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3, devoted husband of Agnes Simmons. Funeral leaves the above address to-day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road. No flowers, by special request. Prayers this (Thursday) evening only, at 8.30, at 6, Kidderpore-gardens, N.W.

SMITH.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at 17, Woodfield-road, Ealing, Josefa Francis, wife of Captain C. V. Smith, C.B.E., R.N., and third daughter of the Hon. R. Butler, M.L.C., of Nassau, Bahamas, in her 72nd year.

STORY.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Folkestone, Kate Eveline Story, of 16, Clifton-crescent, Folkestone, just two months after her beloved husband, Ernest Upcott Story. Funeral Wimborne Cemetery, Bournemouth, to-morrow (Friday).

TUCKER.—On Oct. 14, 1930, peacefully, Alice Maud (née Fanner), beloved wife of Arthur E. Tatte, the Old Vicarage, Burnham-on-Crouch.

TOVEY-COZENS.—On Oct. 12, 1930, in London, Robert Tovey-Cozens, of Lisburne, Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 51. (Indian and Straits papers, please copy.)

TUCKWELL.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Cowley, Streatham, Ethel, widow of Edward Tuckwell. Funeral service at Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment Puttenham Cemetery, 3 p.m. Family only. Flowers to Cowley, Streatham.

WHYTE.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Maidenhead, Mabel Caroline, wife of Colonel C. W. F. Whyte, I.A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—On Oct. 11, 1930, in South Africa, E. H. Vychan Williams, son of the late David Williams, M.P., of Deudraeth Castle, Merioneth, aged 74.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BREUL.—To the precious and ever-living memory of Oswald George Frank Justus Breul, M.C., Major Star, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Officer Commanding A.R.P. Cable Section, formerly Motor-Cyclist Dispatch Rider, R.E., attached to Third Signal Company, Third Division, beloved younger son of Professor K. H. Breul, Litt.D., Ph.D., and Mrs. Breul, of Barton Cottage, Cambridge, who died, after over three years' continuous active service abroad, in No. 7 General Hospital, St. Omer, Oct. 16, 1917, aged 21. Souvenir Cemetery, St. Omer.

CLEVELAND.—In loving and ever-present memory of my darling son, Alfred Sherwood Cleveland, 2nd Lieut., Sherwood Foresters, killed in action Oct. 16, 1916, in a front-line trench north-west of La Transloy. —Deeply sorrowing Mother.

FITCH.—In loving memory of 2nd Lieut. Douglas Fitch, R.F.A., who fell in action near Ypres, Oct. 16, 1917. "A most gallant officer, beloved of his men. Throughout the hard and dangerous work of the last few weeks of his life he never spared himself, and he was an example to all."

REID.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Captain Guy P. S. Reid, M.C., R.F.C., killed Oct. 16, 1917.

ROLFE.—To the dear memory of Charles Colwyn Rolfe, Capt., 2nd Leicestershire Regt., killed in action in France, Oct. 15, 1915. (Notice delayed in transit.)

SMITH.—In remembrance of my young brother, Eric Smith, Lieutenant, Royal West Kents, R.A., Worc. Coll., Oxon, enlisted Aug., 1914, who died at Ismailia (Chasing Station, N. Africa, Oct. 16, 1916. In remembrance also of our Father, who died Oct. 29, 1890, and of our Mother, who died Feb. 2 this year.— Margaret.

ANDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of William Rose Wood Anderson, Major (T.F. Res.), eldest son of the late William Henry Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Fleure House, Northamptonshire. Died Oct. 16, 1923.

OLIVER.—In ever-affectionate remembrance of Rose Vernon Oliver, who died on Oct. 16, 1923.—J. A. W. O.

WRIGHT.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, Herbert Wright, of Captain A. F. G. Raikes, Swindon, who entered into rest Oct. 16, 1930. R.I.P. —Inserted by her loving daughter Margaret.

FUNERAL

BALLARD.—The funeral of Miss Florence Ballard will take place at Bexhill-on-Sea at 12 noon to-day (Thursday).

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.— The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd. FUNERAL FURNISHERS. CREMATORIA. EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2363. 25, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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PERSONAL

"P"—Believe in me. Love you all my life. Always waiting for when we meet again.—ROSE MARIE.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. BRANCKER and COLONEL and Mrs. H. E. Brancker would like to convey their most grateful THANKS to all their friends for their very kind sympathy in their great sorrow and hope to answer letters as soon as possible.

THE Misses Edith and Isabel Ballard thank their friends for the many letters of sympathy on the loss of their sister, Miss Florence Ballard, which will be acknowledged later.

MRS. PERCY BISHOP returns HEARTFELT THANKS to all kind friends for their sincere SYMPATHY in her great sorrow.

LOST, Friday, Pont-street, GOLD WATCH. REWARD. —1, West Halkin-street, S.W.1.

LOST, Oct. 10th, between Portland-place and Euston, LEATHER TRUNK. REWARD.—Crosbie, Dunmore Hotel, Shaldon.

REWARD.—LOST, on Monday, Oct. 13, in cloak room, Piccadilly Tube Station, by J. L. Mullins', an initialled gold cigarette lighter; antique pattern. Reward as above.

WINTER in BOURNEMOUTH.—Ideal HOUSE, in Knyveton-road, sheltered, sunny, but centrally heated, hot and cold water, gas and wood fires; advantageous terms.—Write Box E.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON LADY HELP RECOMMENDS her PARISIENNE DRESSMAKER, now residing in London. Moderate charges.—Write Box 7766, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NOISES IN HEAD through Arterio Sclerosis. Can any sufferer recommend Doctor who cures ?—"Tinnitus," Box 317, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, NEED 5s. weekly coat and comforts for fragile old lady, aged 83. Can you help? Write details.—Box 7767, The Times, E.C.4.

PIED-A-TERRE.—In KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SMALL FLAT, own front door, one large bed room, sitting room, bath room. Rent £260. No premium.—Write Box F.580, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY WHYTE wishes to LET 35, GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE for six months or longer.—Write Box W.1903, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE. Royal Mail Building, 54-57, Haymarket, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

STEEPLE CUP WANTED by Subscriber; also other Cups and Prizes; anything from 1560 to 1760.—Write Box F.865, The Times, E.C.4.

NORFOLK.—Three ladies offer COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME to two ladies, or delicate girls. Keen on outdoor life and sport; tennis, golf, hunting, riding; car if required.—Write Box W.1917, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL PROVINCIAL TOWN or LARGE VILLAGE WANTED to PURCHASE by an exceptionally wealthy Syndicate; agricultural fully let farm of 1,000 acres entertained; ample capital available for the largest proposition.—Replies, which will be treated in confidence by the actual buyers, should be addressed Box F.686, The Times, E.C.4.

"I COMMEND YOU to the 1930 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice."— Extract from letter from a retired R.A.F. Officer now settled in South Africa.—Information regarding settlement in South Africa free from the Offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FLAT (small) to be LET, sunny, airy, near Harrods. Prettiest view over trees.—See page 25.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our limited Call Work.—Ivory Press, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

PIANO by any maker for CASH; Grand, Upright, &c., to Box R.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. a Mile, Chauffeur-driven SALOON CAR.—Evans, Malda Vale 7041.

CORNISH RIVIERA, ideal autumn, winter resort; 30 acres tropical gardens, private beach; every comfort.—Illustrated Guide, Manager, Carbis Bay Hotel.

JOLLY WINTER SPORTS PARTY being organized; first-class resort; inquiries invited.—Write Box 09260, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFULLY FURNISHED TOP FLAT, Bedroom, bath, sitting room, kitchen; 3½ gns. inclusive rent, and kitchen; every possible modern convenience; to be Let for a year at £350.—Ring Sloane 7677.

TWO SPORTSMEN.—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to RENT, with option to PURCHASE, well-stocked, fully-roomed sporting lodge with modern conveniences on well-known Highland Estate, with shooting rights over 30,000 acres, including 2,000 acres of grouse moor; also 3 miles of the ordinary cuits at 12½ons. Take the lift to the Chinese Lions and try one on to-day.

DIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best selection of pianos, new and good second-hand.—Piano Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HOW to DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with Smartwear. No deposit, no references, no extra charge for outsizes. Call our showrooms or write for Catalogue.—Smartwear, 1, Queensborough Terrace, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. Phone, Western 1919.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training at Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W. MAYFAIR MANNEQUINS all MAYFAIR VACANCIES.

LADY wishes to SELL fine Brown PONY SKIN COAT, large hood, Squirrel lining, 95 guineas. Medium. —Write Box 11502, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER in BOURNEMOUTH.—Ideal HOUSE, in Knyveton-road, sheltered, sunny, but centrally heated, hot and cold water, gas and wood fires; advantageous terms.—Write Box E.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON LADY HELP RECOMMENDS her PARISIENNE DRESSMAKER, now residing in London. Moderate charges.—Write Box 7766, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SLEEP under the soft and light wool tweed Slumber Throws in the delightful colours of the Highlands; nicer than blankets; £2 12s. 6d. each carriage paid.— The Gift Department, Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

WRITE for Fortnum and Mason's Wine Sale list of the rare parcels of wine having merit at much reduced prices.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not every one can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average price for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 3, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Paid. 4230. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

AMAZING PRICES FOR ANCIENT SILVER.— £50,000 available. Dinner Services, Centre Pieces, Candelabras, Tea-Sets, Trays, &c., specially required. Appointments Town or Country.—Write, or 'phone (Regent 5523), HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Currall's advertisement daily on this page. CLOTHES VALETING.

AIR TAXIS with cabin accommodation from one to six passengers may always be hired from IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, Ltd. Scale of charges and particulars from Airways House, Charles-street, S.W.1; or 22a, Regent-street, W.1. (Day and Night Service.)

AN ECONOMY.—SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES at 6gns. to 8gns.; new garments that are left on tailors' hands. Call, write, or 'phone.—THE ALMOST PERFECT TAILORING Co., Ltd., 108, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

THIS WEEK is October Fur-trimmed COAT WEEK at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). One hundred copies of successful new models in black with beautiful Persian Lamb collars and cuffs of the ordinary cuffs at 12½ons. Take the lift to the Chinese Lions and try one on to-day.

DIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best selection of pianos, new and good second-hand.—Piano Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HOW to DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with Smartwear. No deposit, no references, no extra charge for outsizes. Call our showrooms or write for Catalogue.—Smartwear, 1, Queensborough Terrace, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. Phone, Western 1919.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for an illustrated booklet, which describes a beautiful country home, with 50 acres of park and wood land, where, combined with the comfort and convenience of a first-class hotel, they can receive the treatment and attention.—Write Box 2,572, The Times, E.C.4.

FROM 25s. weekly.—BABY or little CHILD offered HOME.—Write Box K.1183, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN.—1929 40/50 ROLLS-ROYCE. Fine Vestibule Saloon, by J. Mulliner; exhibition panelled driver; mileage 12,000; Marchal head lamps and complete equipment; condition of the whole car as new; price £1,700 or offer. No dealers.—Write Box F.1440, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER QUARTERS.—Small first-class Residential Hotel offers reduced winter terms to few GUESTS. Extraordinarily fine position, facing Park; home in most congenial surroundings close to sea, very sheltered, shops, R.C. and other churches, &c.—Write Box E.1451, The Times, E.C.4.

DO YOUR SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

KENYA ESTATE.—Owner, at present unable to be in Kenya, has fine property to develop; invites partner who will go out and visit estate for a month or two occasionally; audited accounts, photographs, and full details to be supplied. Suitable man, any active occupation; no income-tax; prospect of profitable investment.—Write Box E.1478, The Times, E.C.4.

APPLICATION for a COURSE of FOAM BATHS for ALL SLIMMING should be made to 20/21, The Arc

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'suilles.
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	—	Oct. 17
†Chitral ..	15,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malwa ..	11,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Cononia ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Nevasa ..	15,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong ..	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Talma ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral ..	15,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia ..	17,000	Brooks	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kaisar	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Tyrin (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Nov. 7	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
Cononia	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Riddell	Dec. 11	—

Taking Passengers. † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not Calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*DOMALA ..	8,441	—	Oct. 24	Oct. 28
†HATIMURA ..	7,648	Nov. 5	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
¶MUNDRA ..	7,273	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
†WARFIELD ..	6,666	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	8,000	—	—	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA ..	8,000	—	—	Nov. 1
MARGHERITA ..	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 15
MANELA ..	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'suilles
MALDA ..	9,086	—	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MARIELA ..	9,086	Nov. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 19	Dec. 13
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER ..	Tons. —	Mid'shro. —	Immingham. —	LONDON —

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. GROWNOW.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager) Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 31, Rue Scribe; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Freight Agents:—

P. & O., Riccardo, Mc'Iraith and Co., 19, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi: Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Liner Agents: Rowland Jones, 37, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17
*RIMUTAKA	17,000	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	21,000	Dec. 19
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class passengers.

‡ Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 3 and 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3; Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., Berkeley-street, W.1; or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAUNGANUI ..	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI ..	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA ..	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA ..	Dec. 10	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raro'onga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
MARNIX DE RIUW ..	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA	20,000	—	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	20,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
OSTERLEY	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Venice ..	8,200	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Marseilles ..	8,287	Nov. 18	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Lahore ..	6,862	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,572	Nov. 8	C. Town, Algoa B., East London, Durban.
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340

LIVERPOOL: Tower-Buildings, Water-st. .. Cent. 9220

GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9223

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ARAMIS .. Oct. 23 and Nov. 6 | SPHINX

MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, REUNION.

B. DE SAY .. Oct. 21 and Nov. 14

PIERRE LOTI .. Oct. 31 and Nov. 15

EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.

MARQUETTE .. Oct. 21 and Oct. 28

For passages and all particulars apply to— LONDON: 72, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 61, Fenchurch-st., or 52, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool	Sailing from Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Staffordshire	12,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 24, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6080, 6087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY JAPAN MAIL.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KAMO MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
YASHIMA MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.

(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)

West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.

S.S. Hildebrand, from Liverpool .. .. .. Nov. 15

S.S. Denis, from Liverpool .. .. Dec. 9

Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.

Rates for Tourist Class passengers only.

Apply the N.Y.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 3 and 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
16	OLYMPIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
17	CAMERONIA .. .. d, e, f	Glasgow	Anchor
18	BERENGARIA c	Southampton	Cunard
18	ADRIATIC .. .. d	Liverpool	White Star
18	SCYTHIA .. .. c, e	Liverpool	Cunard
22	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
24	CALEDONIA .. .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA c	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC .. .. d, e	Liverpool	White Star
25	MINNETONKA .. .. A	London	A.T.L.
25	CARMANIA .. .. g, e	Southampton	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND .. .. h	Southampton	Red Star
29	HOMERIC .. .. d	Southampton	White Star
31	TRANSYLVANIA .. .. c, f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov.			
1	AQUITANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA .. .. d, e	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard
1	OLYMPIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
1	BALTIC .. .. d, e	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA .. .. A	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA c	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND .. .. h	Southampton	Red Star

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. A Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
16	MONTCALM .. .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
17	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
17	MANCHESTER .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
17	LETITIA .. .. o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
18	AUSONIA .. .. n	Southampton	Cunard
24	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
25	WESTERNLAND .. .. p, n	Southampton	Red Star
25	ANDANIA .. .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
31	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. .. m	Liverpool	White Star
31	ATHENIA .. .. o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
Nov.			
1	MONTCLARE .. .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
7	ASCANIA .. .. n	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	PENNLAND .. .. p, n	Southampton	Red Star
8	ANTONIA .. .. o	Liverpool	Cunard

m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p To Halifax, N.S.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."

LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Oct. 18	Oct. 22
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Oct. 22	Oct. 31
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
" PASTEUR " (c)	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Nov. 8	Nov. 12
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Nov. 19	Nov. 28

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.

(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. " CUBA "	Nov. 2
S.S. " FLANDRE "	Dec. 1

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS:

Dec. 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

Winter in the

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."

Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.

Six-weeks' Round Voyages, £67.

HARRISON LINE.

S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA

Sailing from London.

For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS, SOUTHAMPTON, via

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. " GELRIA "	23 OCT.
BAHIA	S.S. " ZEELANDIA "	6 NOV.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. " ORANJA "	20 NOV.
SANTOS	S.S. " FLANDRIA "	11 DEC.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents.	
BUENOS AIRES		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WM. WRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Oct. 18
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Nov. 1

Full details on request to :—

Passenger Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.

West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

COLUMBUS .. .. Oct. 24

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN .. .. Oct. 31

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.

MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,

11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Iberia Marine House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

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January, 1931.

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Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ

*CALIFORNIA ..	Oct. 21	†BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 2
†CIRCASSIA ..	Nov. 28	*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.

‡Calls Marseilles Jan. 10.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN Passengers, from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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CAMERONIA .. Oct. 17	TRANSYLVANIA Oct. 31
CALEDONIA .. Oct. 24	CAMERONIA Nov. 14

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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via France, Spain.	
CHILE		PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,217	Nov. 13
OROMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,288	Dec. 11

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. " ATLANTIS."

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 10, 10 Days, Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days, Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST " ATLANTIS " FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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" ANDALUCIA STAR "	} From	London	} 17 OCT. 31 OCT. 14 NOV. 28 NOV.
" AVELONA STAR "		and	
" AVIGA STAR "		Boulogne	
" ALMEDA STAR "			

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner

" ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to

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38 Gns. and Upwards.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE. JANUARY 24, 1931.

The interest aroused by the " Arandora Star " has been such that the new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.

For all sailings see " Arandora Star " Cruise Programme, apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE. Apply 3, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,354 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MARAROA	14,222 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.

‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

SARPEDON ..	6 Nov.	HECTOR ..	31 Jan.
PATROCLUS ..	4 Dec.	ANCHISES ..	14 Feb.
ASTENOR ..	2 Jan.	ERINEUS ..	28 Feb.

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Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	6th DEC.
(3) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.

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For full particulars apply to :—

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 17
†BRITON CASTLE ..	Oct. 23	—
†WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 24
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	Oct. 30	—
†SAXON	—	Oct. 31

* Via Madeira. † To Mauritius via South African Ports. Cargo only. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.

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TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES. SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Insulinde	10,000	Oct. 17
M.S. Baldoran	17,000	Oct. 31

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-ave., London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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Prices include return travel from London, seven days' full hotel accommodation, taxes, gratuities, two conveyances at destination (and in Paris, out and home.)

BADEN-BADEN	Peter's Bath	£13	8 0
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BRIANCON	Grand ..	£11	11 0
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10,000 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.

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4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from £3 3s. 0d. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Lock-up garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited.—Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PRINCES COURT HOTEL,
PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON.

A new hotel equipped and decorated on the most modern lines. Overlooking Kensington Gardens. Quiet situation. First-class service and cuisine.

HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER, G.P.O. TELEPHONES, AND THE NEW SUN-RAY FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS.

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DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Telephone: Kensington 4872.

Occupying one of the most exclusive positions in Town (close to the Park), and within a short distance of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly.

A perfectly planned and modern Hotel, with 120 rooms, finely furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury.

Cuisine, service and wines of the highest class. Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly.

Or daily terms.

Tariff on application.

W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

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The majority of the rooms face South, thus receiving the full benefit of the sunshine, and should the day be dull or chilly, creature comforts are doubly inviting.

Bright lounges and public rooms. Tempting and varied meals, including all that the gourmet looks for in a month with an

RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE, and GAS FIRE in each of the 150 bed rooms.

Most convenient situation, one minute from Gloucester-road Station; near Harrods, Oratory, and Park.

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Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid reception rooms. Central heating.
Hot-water pipes in all rooms. Lifts.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
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Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET.
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Nos. 15 and 16, BEDFORD-PLACE.
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Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
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Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER. 'PHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3gns. single, 6gns. double.

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A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOTEL.

Liquors. Facing sea. Near New Forest, Hengistbury Head and Golf Links. Quiet locality.

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Garage, stables, golf, tennis, hard and grass, open-air swimming pool.

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Two Ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.

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Reduced terms for Autumn Season from 18s. 6d. per day.

On Sea Front. Beautiful Grounds and Situation.

Very sheltered and climate mild. Own Golf Links.

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First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; five minutes station; 20 minutes Waterloo; comfortable lounges; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station, 30 minutes Town. 'Phone 184.

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DELIGHTFULLY situated in eight acres ground, high up. Own station; excellent train service. Unequalled cuisine. Billiards, tennis, &c. 'Phone, Orpington 72.

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SHANKLIN, I.W., MONTEAGLE PRIVATE HOTEL. S.—Facing South, own grounds, tennis, &c.; hot and cold water in all bed-rooms; 3½gns. inclusive.—P. F. Mynard.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CITY of PLYMOUTH.
APPOINTMENT of RADIUM OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified and registered Medical Practitioners for the APPOINTMENT of RADIUM OFFICER to the City of Plymouth.

The appointment will be a whole-time officer, and will rank as an Assistant Medical Officer in the Public Health Department on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health. The salary will be at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

The City Council is about to purchase one gramme of radium, which will be housed in one of the general hospitals in the City where a Deep X-ray plant and the services of a Pathologist are available. The Radium Officer will have charge, under the direction of the Local Radium Commission, of this radium and be responsible for its proper use. He will also be required to conduct Cancer Clinics and to make such investigations of cases of malignant disease as may from time to time appear desirable.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience of radium work in Paris and Stockholm, and who have had previous personal experience in radium therapy.

Application forms will not be provided, but candidates should state their age and qualifications and give full details of their experience in radium therapy. Canvassing will disqualify.

Applications, together with one or more testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than Saturday, 25th October, 1930, and envelopes should be endorsed "Radium Officer."

A. T. NANKIVELL, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., &c., Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Stonehouse, Plymouth. 14th October, 1930.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M./3167.—WATER ENGINEER REQUIRED for the KANO WATER and ELECTRIC LIGHT SCHEMES, NIGERIA, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service with probability of permanency. Salary £750 a year, free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, have had at least three years' experience, apart from pupilage or equivalent training, of the construction and maintenance of Municipal or Company Waterworks' undertakings, preferably, though not essentially, pumping station work. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/3167.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—Probationary Inspectors in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (17-22, with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 23rd October. Clerical Classes (General and Departmental), open to boys and girls, 16-17), 30th October. Departmental Clerical Class (Women), Ministry of Labour (18-19), 30th October. Female Sorting Assistants in the General Post Offices, London (15-18), 13th November. Clerical Classes (General and Departmental), limited to Established Members of the Minor and Manipulative Grades of the Civil Service (under 30), 4th December. Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (Female), limited to Established Typists and Clerk Typists (19 and upwards), and to Temporary Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (19-40) in the Civil Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR (Male or Female).
APPOINTMENT of SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR to undertake field work in connexion with Research into Mental Deficiency and its causes. The appointment is made jointly by The Medical Research Council, The Darwin Trust, and The Royal Institution, Colchester.

The person appointed will be a member of the Staff of the Medical Institution, and must be ready to live there.

The first piece of research will take the form of a thorough investigation into the mental capacity and home conditions of the families of known defectives, and will be under the direction of the Medical Officer. It is to be hoped and expected that Research Work will continue for years.

Candidates must have experience of social conditions, home visiting, and mental deficiency.

Commencing salary at rate of £275 to £300 a year according to experience, non-resident. Travelling expenses will be paid.

A Form of Application can be obtained from the Medical Superintendent, Royal Institution, Colchester, and must be returned to him before 1st of November.

THE GOVERNMENT of INDIA invite APPLICATIONS for an APPOINTMENT as a PROBATIONER in the INDIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE. Candidates must not have been less than 22 nor more than 25 years of age on the 1st August, 1930. Every candidate must possess a University Degree with honours, or have taken a good place in the competition for the Home (Class 1) or Indian Civil Service, or otherwise show evidence of a high standard of education. A knowledge of modern languages is desired. Strict medical examination.

Further information and forms of application may be obtained on application by post-card to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for receipt of applications 8th November, 1930.

WARE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WARE.
SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The Governors of the above School invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD MISTRESS to the above School, the appointment to take effect at the end of the Spring Term, 1931.

The inclusive commencing salary will be £550 per annum with annual increments after two years' service of £20 to a maximum of £675, with the usual deduction for superannuation.

Candidates must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom and under 45 years of age.

The approximate number of pupils is 280.

Full particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1930.

GEO. H. GISBY
N. G. CHALMERS HUNT } Hon. Joint Clerks.
8, West-street, Ware, Herts.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for Situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return: 12 of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 11a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1 (Holborn 7355).

APPLICATIONS, of course, cheerfully invited from well-educated young men to represent an eminent firm of technical and commercial Book Publishers in London and provinces. The work can well be in connexion with new productions, and the opportunity will be unique for first-class salesmen.—Write, with full particulars, stating age, past experience, and whether now disengaged, Box R.1585, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opening will shortly occur where a Constructional Steelwork Engineer, with experience as General Manager in this class of Engineering, would find an important position. Applicants should be about 30 years of age, of good address, with exceptional references, experience, and ability to deal with every side of the business.—Write, in first instance and in confidence, giving fullest particulars, stating commencing salary required, Box R.1115, The Times, E.C.4.

AN opportunity is open to gentlemen of ability and keen initiative with past experience of selling proprietary articles to the drug trade in a vacancy on the travelling staff of a well-known firm. Preference will be given to those applicants with experience in horticulture, preferably in the Seed trade. Age 25 to 35. Remuneration on commencement will be £5 a week with all reasonable travelling expenses.—Candidates must be under 35 years of age; and applications should be made in writing, stating full name, age, education, and previous experience, to Box M.296, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy occurs for Special Representative to join Advertising Canvassing Staff; applicants are both well-educated men disengaged, with the ability to tackle a new proposition with success. Position is permanent with good remuneration.—Write, Canvasser, Box R.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

LL.B. seeks Articles with London solicitors. Premium.—Write Box R.1431, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A qualified Secretary (lady 27) requires post; confidential secretary for nine years to Managing Director important building company. Expert stenographer; 70s. weekly.—Write Box R.1871, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED Businesswoman (31) with unique experience of high-class secretarial work (writing, finance, commerce, accounts, diplomacy) desires responsible position offering scope for her ability; free in one week; highest references.—Write Box 06473, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EDUCATED Girl, 25, good appearance, seeks remunerative occupation, any capacity, full or part-time; capable shorthand-typist, experienced tea room, literary, and secretarial.—Write Box 06466, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GERMAN and English Stenographer and accurate translator seeks part-time work.—Write Box R.1562, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (Lady), thoroughly competent to take charge if required; well educated, good appearance, certificated shorthand-typist, expert typist, experienced both professional and commercial, desires permanent position, residential or otherwise.—Miss Wilson, 15, Agamemnon-road, Hendon, N.W.6.

YOUNG Lady, 29, seeks part-time post, shorthand-typing, &c.; eight years' experience.—C. Wilkins, 55, College-place, S.W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.) (Permanent and temporary.)

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tele. No., Gerrard 6010), recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXPERIENCED Visiting Dressmaker; models copied; 7s. 6d. daily.—45, Gordon-court, Ducane-road, W.12.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH or Swiss Nursery Governess for girl, 6½ years; morning school; R.C.; age 25-30.—Mrs. Ivor Zaman, Ice-on-Solent.

GENTLEWOMAN, good rider and driver, is offered home in country in return for assistance with horses, dogs, garden, &c. (no salary); references required. —Write full particulars to Box F.861, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess, 20-30, for two children 8 and 10 years, at school; do own nursery; Harley-street district.—Write Box W.1890, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED young gentlewoman, about 25, wanted occasionally as Companion to girl 12 years in mother's absence; also about two week-ends during term; good remuneration for suitable applicant.—Write V., 12, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

CAN any lady recommend a Lady Nurse for two girls, aged 5 and 6 years? Must be thoroughly experienced in sickness and health; age between 30 and 35; must be bright and cheerful.—Reply Williams, Abbey Lodge, Chertsey, Surrey.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurse, under 30, required for Girl 2 and boy 5; nurseries waited on; no nursery maid.—Mrs. King, Lyndeld, Court-road, Kilburn.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse or superior Nannie, from end of November; country, Woking; boy 4 months, girl 7 years; personal references essential; good needlewoman; not over 40; nurseries dress.—Write Box 3718, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required: Portugal (R.C.), Paris, Holland, Rumania, £120; Japan, £100; Wilts, £80; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required.—Holland, £120; Paris and travelling (R.C.), first baby, Surrey town, £100; Wores., £90; East Africa, £70; Morocco, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

£90.—French Governess, experienced teaching French, English; children 11-14; musical preferred. Nursery-Governesses, &c., London all parts; experienced. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

FRENCH or French-Swiss for Mother's Help and Companion, girl 14; good needlewoman essential; no cooking.—Apply personally, if possible, Mrs. Sanderson, Selsdon Park Hotel, near Croydon.

MOTHER'S Help, domesticated, needlewoman; boy 5, school mornings; two maids kept; doctor's house; expert with children and good references essential.—Lessel, 18, Cloudesley-square, Islington, N.1. North 1530.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REFINED Mother's Help or Nursery Governess required; boys 3 and 5, attend morning school; maid kept; light household duties.—Write Davison, 15, Eastbury-road, Northwood, Middlesex.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID for small country house; one baby; work under mother; able to undertake baby's laundry; £30.—Write Box W.1620, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID, age 22 to 30, required to help with baby, children in holidays, wages £2 monthly, for Otley, Yorkshire.—Write Box E.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE required for baby 2½ months, girl 6 school all day; small house, London district; maid kept; salary £45.—Write age, experience, to Box M.252, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend experienced Nurse for children aged 5 and 2 years? Country near Bath; nursemaid; R.C. preferred.—Write Box F.774, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend capable and kind Nannie? Girls 4 and 2½, baby boy seven months old; eldest at school all the morning; nurseries cleaned and partially waited on.—Mrs. Elton, Greenways, Old Headington, Oxford.

WANTED, an experienced Nurse for nursery in educational home for children of gentlepeople abroad; three little children and baby; under nurse kept.—Write Box E.1496, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

THE Marchioness of Anglesey requires an experienced Lady's Maid immediately; must be thoroughly reliable and a good needlewoman and packer; Town and country.—Apply by letter to 170, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

DAILY Maid wanted; references essential.—Apply mornings 10, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1.

REQUIRED, superior Maid; one lady; Knightsbridge; labour-saving flat; sleep in or out; good plain cook; personal reference.—Write Box 4607, The Times, 43, Wigmore-street, W.1.

USEFUL Lady's Maid, must be good ironer and needlewoman, with good experience; French or Swiss not objected to, between 30 and 40; two in family; staff five.—Mrs. W., Hoarwithy, near Hereford.

WANTED, Maid for light duties.—Call evening or write appointment. Mrs. Herbert, 29, Chenistongardens, Kensington.

GOOD French Lady's Maid; £80; experienced; good packer, traveller; good past London, travelling. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted for Hampshire; two in family and nursery; three in kitchen.—Apply Mrs. Arthur Scott, Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted for two ladies; housemaid kept; must be good plain cook; small convenient house; garden; Scotch; 2.30 to 6.30.—Call Wednesday, 17th, or Thursday, 18th, to-day, not between 2.30 and 5, or write, 15, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith.

REQUIRED, someone to cook and to run small modern house in country, for married couple; suitable post for widow or lady.—Write Box W.1879, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Cook-Housekeeper with good personal references.—Address, Mrs. Walter Scott, Bealings Hall, Halesworth, Suffolk.

COOK wanted, single-handed; help given; separate bed room; three meals; good outings.—P., 12, Shepherd's-hill, Highgate, N.6.

COOK (single-handed), where parlourmaid and housemaid kept; £50-£60; no boots, coals, &c.; weekly cleaning done; responsible person 28-40 preferred; two in family, except holidays.—Mrs. Whitehouse, Whitehall, Bradfield, Berks.

COOK, good plain, Brockley, S.E.4.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid wanted for small modern non-basement house; own bed rooms; good wages and outings.—Apply Mrs. Blaiberg, 7, Petworth, West Heath-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid required; new flat; every convenience; West End; family two.—Write Box 09236, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COOK, single-handed; family three; four maids; 2 Protestant; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Hamilton, Byfleets, St. George's-hill, Weybridge.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid required for small family; comfortable flat; Wimbledon; four in family; no boots; good wages and outings.—Apply Z.T.671, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

COOK, good plain, 35-40, wanted end October; help given; four maids; two in family; good wages and outings; good personal reference required.—Write Mrs. Margetson, Copley Dene, Chislehurst.

COOK, single-handed; thoroughly experienced game, poultry, savouries, &c.; own bed room; four maids kept; no Sundays; good wages, experience. 21, Parkside, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid required, friends or relations; share bed room; household kept.—Miss Tiarks, St. Peter's Lodge, Chislehurst.

ASSISTANT Lady Cook wanted immediately for Wycombe Abbey School, Bucks; recognised training essential; salary according to qualifications.—Apply Head Mistress.

CAN any Lady recommend good Cook; kitchenmaid kept; three in family in flat; wages £45; over 50, Cromwell-road.—Apply Ayrton, 45 Ayrton, Prince of Wales-mansions, S.W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Cook wanted; Knightsbridge flat; personal references essential; two in family; three maids kept; good wages.—Write Box 3696, The Times, 43, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOOD Plain Cook; two in family; three maids kept. Help given.—Call this afternoon or any evening after 7 o'clock, or write, giving full particulars, Mrs. Carr, 46, Wellington-square, Cheltenham.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook required; must be experienced and really good plain cook; kitchenmaid wanted; first cook's place would suit; must have good references.—Apply, letter only, with full particulars, Mrs. Marmaduke Ferguson, Rose Place, Chilmark, Wiltshire.

WANTED, man as Cook-General; Huddersfield district; another man kept; abstainer; age, wage, references.—Write Box E.1496, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL required, Cromwell-road; house-parlourmaid kept; own bed room.—Apply Miss E. K. Rush, Grasmere, Pashley-road, Ealing.

COOK-GENERAL required, Ockham (Surrey); house-parlourmaid kept; separate rooms.—Write, stating age and wages, excellent references required. Macpherson, Scarcity, Claygate, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL; good plain cook; three maids kept; non-basement; steps cleaned.—Stern, 234, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid wanted; four in family; kitchenmaid kept; good wages; liberal outings.—Write Box E.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook-General and Young Help for married couple; friends preferred; long holidays; state age, experience, wages, when free.—Mrs. Horan, Brookfield, Sparrow's Green, Wadhurst.

GOOD all-round Domestic Worker wanted for one lady; non-basement; good wages.—Primrose 4164, write or call 55, Elsworthy-road, Avenue-road, N.W.3.

GOOD Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid beginning of November; old-fashioned servants preferred; small house, 84, John's Wood, N.W.8; two in family; personal reference essential.—Write Box 8148, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Cook-General wanted; comfortable bright home; two minutes station and bus route.—Mrs. Zea, Eastcroft, Kenley, Surrey.

SUPERIOR Cook-Housekeeper required at once for young married couple; comfortable flat near Richmond; help provided and good outings.—Write, giving personal reference and wages required, to Box R.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid for flat near Sloane-square; four (adults) in family; good references essential.—Write Box F.780, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID, carve, valet; family two, maids three.—Call to-day 3 to 6 or write Mrs. E. B., 38, Albert-court, Prince Consort-road, S.W.7.

PARLOURMAID, experienced, at once; small family; own bed room; four maids kept.—Call 9-11 or 6-8, 7, Cranley-place, Onslow-street, S.W.7.

PARLOURMAID for Weybridge; modern house; thoroughly experienced; family three, three maids; personal reference.—4 Ambrumemil, Flat 156, St. James'-court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid and House-Parlourmaid required; housemaid kept; wages £50 and £45.—Write Box F.849, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID wanted for country; experienced; age 25-35; must have satisfactory references; seven maids kept; two in family; uniform provided; own room; good wages.—Mrs. MacMillan, Somerford Keynes, Cirencester.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; experienced; quiet place in Westminster; lady and gentleman; personal reference essential.—Write Box 06180, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, £45; five maids; service lift; own bed room; small family.—Mrs. Elphick, 118, Harley-street, W.1. Welbeck 1811.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for town; £50; two in family; two maids; own room.—Victoria Domestic Agency, 202, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid required for Woking, Surrey; small family.—Write, giving age, wages, Box E.1367, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Parlourmaid, experienced, one lady; flat; own room; needlewoman; good personal reference.—Write H., 56, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.

WANTED, House-Parlourmaid for flat in Berkeley-square; cook and betweenmaid kept; two in family; good outings; wages £50.—Write Box 846, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

WANTED, Oct. 27th, House-Parlourmaid; single lady; comfortable situation; good outings; foreigner not objected to. Write "M.," care of Turner's Newsagency, Victoria-grove, W.8.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (20-25); flat; two in family; two maids; separate bed room; quiet post; £40. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for West End flat; one in family, out all day; good wages; every liberty; much free time; state age. No fees.—Beauford's Agency, Slough.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

HEAD Housemaid of two wanted; wages £55; family three; five maids; own room; maid lady; close station and bus.—Write Lady Jeans, Boxhill, Dorking.

THE Hon. Mrs. A. Asquith requires single-handed Housemaid for London; thoroughly experienced, able to maid, own bed room.—Can be seen after 6 o'clock, or write, 20, Cavendish-square, W.1.

HOUSEMAID, single-handed with help; age 23-30; two in family, five servants.—Mrs. Edgecombe, 28, Rutland-gate, S.W.

CAN any Lady recommend single-handed Housemaid; help given; age not over 40; three in family; four maids.—Write Mrs. Symon, 21, Draycott-place, S.W.3.

UNDER Housemaid wanted; clean, willing; seven servants; small family; good reference essential.—Dean, Greenways, Sunningdale.

HOUSEMAIDS.—Why not be thoroughly trained in Parlourwork by ex-Butler? Afternoon or evening classes; low fee; positions found when proficient.—Elite Training School, 160, New Oxford-street

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

GOOD Cook, middle-aged; five flat; London; good references.—Brook, Leyfield, Datchet, Bucks.

TEMPORARY good plain Cook; Town or country; 2 fmc.—S. Marden, 52, Ashley-gardens, Westminster.

TEMPORARY Cook seeks re-engagement; disengaged 1st October.—2040, London preferred.—Write Box W.1922, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK, equal chef, 48; £100 or Scot. weekly; good re ferences; recommended.—Abbey's Agency, 97, Bernard-street, W.C. Tel. 1278, Holb.

COOK, very good all dishes, used good service; free now; good references; £55.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid (Sisters); superior, well-recommended; old-fashioned, good type servants; good cooking, silver cleaning, waiting; (2) years' references; £60; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK, good plain, 25; £52; four years' excellent.—150, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

COOK, Parlourmaid, and Housemaid; superior, nice maids; 25, 23, 19; five years' personal.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency, Tel. 3136.

DON'T worry about the Maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Clement's-road, Ilford. Terms moderate.

DOMESTIC Servants supplied for all parts of town or country; Married Couples, Chauffeurs, Cooks, &c., &c.—Phone Putney 0222, or write National Employment Bureau, 180, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No booking fees.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend three Maid friends, Cook, Parlourmaid, Housemaid, ages 26, 28, and 26; wages £55, £50, £50; now Surrey; three years' former post (with three maids only); in or near London preferred.

SUPERIOR, Single-handed Cook (nearly four years' excellent reference); nice, dainty cook; clean, punctual, used good service; £50.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL, Scotch, now in Town; age 42; good cook, clean and methodical.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid (M. Maude and sister, 29, 23); thoroughly trained; good cooking; three years' personal reference; preliminary fees optional.—Mrs. Beauford's Agency, 19a, Grove-parade, Stoke Newington. Phone 874.

COOK-GENERAL (L. Spinner, 35), now in Surrey; very good cook and worker; recommended by mistress. Preliminary fees optional.—Mrs. Beauford's Agency, 19a, Grove-parade, Stoke Newington. Phone 874.

COOK-GENERAL, Yorkshire; good cook, baking, suffrs duties; free now; good references; £38.—Helen Boyd's Agency, High-street, Lewes.

COOK-GENERAL, thoroughly experienced, nice comfy country servant; very good cook; clean, willing worker; 2½ years' reference; £42.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; 25, 25; recommended.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tel. 594.

LADIES, please note. We put you in communication with good country homes with good Cooks.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tels. Primrose 2464.

LADIES, we can fix at once reliable North Country Cooks, Generals, Parlourmaids.—Write Registry, 101, Clapton-street, Hackney-wick, Clapton. Phone, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Central 8166.

MOTHER and Daughter (aged 24) seek post as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; 1½ year good references; free from 23rd.—Mother 232, Furze View, Ashley, Surrey.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to institutions, hospitals, Cooks, Cookhousekeepers, Lady Cooks, Chefs, Dining Hall Maids, Housemaids, Wardmaids, Laundry Workers, and Laundresses.

PLENTY of good servants of every description awaiting situations; good country Maids a speciality.—Apply Mrs. George, 49, England's-lane, Hampstead. Agent. Telephone 4186 Primrose.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID, 25; £52; three years under a butler; excellent personal reference.—Abbey's Agency, 97, Bernard-street, W.C.1. Phone, Holb. 1278.

PARLOURMAID, equal butler; £50; eight years' good. 350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

LADY wishes thoroughly to recommend Single-handed Parlourmaid; nurse, aged 27.—Apply by letter, giving all particulars, to M. Lynch, 166, Queen's-gate (Flat 16), S.W.7.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to colleges and schools Cooks, Cookhousekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady Matrons, Matrons' Maids, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Dormitorymaids.

HOUSE-PARLOUR or House Maid; £45; 2½ years; London preferred.—Collins' Agency, Bury St. Edmunds.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID or Housemaid; good silver-cleaning; waiting; nice home; £45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

HOUSEMAID (single-handed), 19; £40; good two years two months' reference; recommended.—Abbey's Agency, 97, Bernard-street, W.C.1. Phone, Holb. 1278.

HOUSEMAID, Head; seven years' excellent personal; 25; £52.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HOUSEMAID; thorough; 24; £45; three years; free. 350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

LADY highly recommends her Housemaid; free till 1 April; now in Sunningdale; like South Kensington. S.W.7 or Ascot; 23; 2 years; 1 with present; 1 with 2 years previously as house-parlourmaid.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 56, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

KITCHEN, Between and Under House Maids; free now.—Johnson's Agency, 119, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERAL; neat working, willing, strong country servant; good cook, baking, cakes, bread; £36.; clean, economical. Booking fees optional.—County Agency, 72, King's-road, Windsor. 'Phone 609.

GENERAL, North Country girl; recommended; 2 or 3 maids; clean, good, kind; free; good reference; £24.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

GENERAL; cooks well; 23; 2½ years' personal. 150, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HEAD Laundrymaid of two or three; tough, wants Surrey or Oxford, or near; age 43; 10½ years last place, head of two, from 22; excellent reference; free now.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 56, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Cottage Housekeepers, Mother and Daughter, Sisters and Friends, Head and Single-handed. Also Laundry Matrons and Institution Laundresses.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, Head Working; desires change where two or three kept; life experience; wife (cook) if desired.—Write Box W.1909, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER (Head working); 40; life experience, inside and outside; married; 2 children; 2 in family; 3 rm. cottage.—Williams, 10, Holly Mount, Hampstead, N.W.3.

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A. J. Lows recommends his Gardener; experienced in all branches; disengaged; married; age 43; three children; youngest 11; near London.—Manewell, 35, Byron-drive, Streatham.

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MARRIED Couple (Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid), experienced, middle-aged, old-style servants, seek posts for November 3rd; references, 13 months, two years, and five years. (No booking fees.)—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, Cr. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

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MARRIED Couple, parkurmaid or house-parkurmaid and chauffeur-handyman, used likewise to horses, desire situation; 2 in family; age 23 and 25; first-class good reference.—Apply the Beauchamp Registry Office, 16, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London, Sloane 5564

MARRIED Couple, no children; cook good, plain, housekeeper; husband, reliable chauffeur, receive wash table; highest four year's personal reference; no family; car part; no booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Hoxton. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, 45, 40; £100; previously placed by us and employers still personally and highly recommended; Cook-general and House-parkurmaid (also) no family; car part; no booking fee.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Hoxton. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parker Handyman; 3 in family; excellent references; thoroughly reliable; excellent cooking, silver cleaning, waiting; 5½ years' reference; £110.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Married Couple, Butler and Housemaid; ages 26, 28, 3 years' and seven years' references. Also Married Butler (one child); 30; £100; 3½ years present post, leaving through death.

A 1 Morning Oddman; good references; single.—6, Park-street, Camden Town, N.W.

BUTLER-VALET, life experience; 5ft. 8in.; middle-aged; quality only; excellent character.—Mrs. Bridge, Frimley Hall, Camberley, Surrey.

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LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALICE MARY SPENCER NORTON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ALICE MARY SPENCER NORTON late of Vine Cottage, Maidstone Road, Rochester in the County of Kent Spinster, who died on the Twentyfifth day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the fifth day of June 1930 by Franklin Coles Boucher and Ethel Rose Tatham, the Executors therein named, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the Thirtieth day of December next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of October 1930.

CLOWES, BUCKLEY & HEAVER, 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ELLA JANE NORTON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELLA JANE NORTON late of Restemation House, Maidstone Road, Rochester in the County of Kent Spinster who died on the Second day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the Fourteenth day of June 1930 by Franklin Coles Boucher and Marguerite Mary Theodora Aveling the Executors therein named, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the Thirtieth day of December next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of October 1930.

BASSET & BOUCHER 156 High Street, Rochester. Solicitors to the said Executors.

HENRY JOHN GAY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HENRY JOHN GAY, late of 73 Hildrop Crescent, Camden Road, in the County of London, Florist and Nurseryman, who died on the 10th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved by Louise Augustine Gay and Alfred Henry Gay, the Executors therein named, in the Principal Probate Registry on the 15th day of July 1930, are required to send particulars of their claims in writing to us the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1931 after which date the Executors will distribute the Estate, having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated this 15th day of October 1930.

LUDLOW & Co. 2 & 7 Broad Court Chambers, Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Solicitors to the Executors.

IN the ESTATE of LOIS BOOTH deed. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of LOIS BOOTH late of Victoria; British Columbia, wife of George Fitzgerald Booth granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the twentieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Dated 15th October 1930.

APLIN, LYELL & Co. 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for Ernest Alexander Davidson of 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2, the lawful Attorney of Rupert Leslie Cox, Official Administrator for the County of Victoria, the Administrator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) JESSIE LAWRIE MACLAREN deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made to the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of JESSIE LAWRIE MACLAREN, late of Muar, Johore, India, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, Malacca, on the 22nd day of January 1930.

SHELTON & Co. 3, New Court, Lincoln's Inn W.C.2. Solicitors for Andrew Hay Bikker the lawful Attorney of Walter de'Bois Maclaren.

RE AIME FERDINAND PITET deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of AIME FERDINAND PITET late of "Wintons" Park Hill Road, Croydon Surrey, 5, Lothbury London E.C.2. and also of Bishopsbourne, Carlisle Road, Eastbourne who died on the 7th day of August 1930 and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 7th day of October 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry to Walter Ferdinand Pitet, Frederick Aimé Pitet and Arthur Paulin Pitet and Herman Whitaker Guy the executors named in the said Will, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of December next after which the executors will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of October 1930.

HERBERT SMITH & Co. 2, London Wall, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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The Subscribers are informed that the ANNUAL COURT and HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, on Friday, Nov. 7th, 1930, at 12 o'clock.
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AN ANNUITY of £30.
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Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are most urgently needed for the maintenance of the work and will be cordially welcomed.
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Sporting News

RACING

THE CESAREWITCH

UT MAJEUR WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Aga Khan's three-year-old colt Ut Majeur, trained by that great trainer R. Dawson and ridden by Beary, won the Cesarewitch at Newmarket yesterday afternoon by four lengths from the favourite, Friendship, who in turn was five lengths in front of Old Orkney. Old Orkney's stable companion, Joyous Greeting, was fourth. The most prominent of the other starters at the finish were Richborough, Arctic Star, and Galette. The winner started at 100 to 8, the second at 5 to 1, and the third at 100 to 6. Such is a bare statement of the result of one of the easiest-won races for the Cesarewitch Stakes that I have ever seen.

The conditions for the race were excellent, for the going was really good and a great credit to Mr. Marriott, who looks after the Heath. The weather was fine and the light, if not too clear, was at least reasonably good. There may have been larger attendances in the first years after the War, but I do not remember to have seen more people present in recent times. The totalisator was badly overworked and one saw once again that there were not nearly enough issuing windows. For such a day as yesterday as many as a hundred more windows are wanted. The totalisator odds for the big race were almost exactly the same as the starting-price odds from the Ring.

There is little that needs to be written about the preliminaries for the big race of the afternoon. The paddock was so crowded that it was with difficulty that the runners for the race could be seen. I noted my old friend Brown Jack, looking as handsome as ever, but I was especially interested in Ut Majeur, for I had made him my selection and had felt that he would, on his past form, win this race. He certainly had done very well since running fourth in the St. Leger. He had then only just recovered from an attack of coughing. Yesterday he looked quite a different horse. Old Orkney also looked well, and the whole field, if perhaps some of them looked rather out of place in such a race, all bore a well-trained appearance. There is nothing that I need write about the canter to the start and the long delay that occurred there, but when the field did leave the gate the view was so poor that it was impossible in the distance to make out the order of running.

I thought that Baytown was badly away and when the field had gone some distance he was apparently last but one. I do not know whether the pace in the early stages was slow or not, but I rather think that it was slow, for when the field was half-way across the Flat they were all in a heap together, and that suggests to me that they had not been going a great gallop. Approaching the Bushes, which was the first time that I could really pick out the colours, I saw, to my great satisfaction, that Ut Majeur was well placed in the front group. Friendship was also right in the leading group, while the much-fancied Richborough was well placed just behind the leading three or four. At the Bushes there was still a bunch of horses in front, but soon after leaving that familiar landmark two horses came away from the others, and it was certain that one of the two, Friendship or Ut Majeur, would win. Nor was there for long any doubt about as to which of the two it would be, for, before reaching the Dip, Ut Majeur drew away and proceeded to go on and win by four lengths, and if the Judge had said that it was 10 he would not have surprised me, so easily was the victory achieved. There was never any doubt that Friendship would be second, but it was only in the last stride of the race that Old Orkney robbed Joyous Greeting of third place. Arctic Star was only inches behind Joyous Greeting.

To say that I was delighted at the success of this three-year-old is to state my feelings lightly. I had made him out the winner on his past form, but when I had mentioned to experienced racing people that I had made up my mind that he would win they were for the most part, to put it mildly, rather scornful. After all, according to past records it did appear to be asking a three-year-old rather a lot to win such a race as this with 8st. 3lb., but then I had come to the conclusion that the older horses in the race were rather bad and that this three-year-old was rather above the average. He, after all, was the class horse of the race, and it is not easy to say how much a class horse can give even a good handicapper above what current form suggests that he can give. It remains only to congratulate the owner and the rider on a very real triumph. Breeders, however, will note that Ut Majeur was bred in France and is by a French sire, Ksar.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing may perhaps pale into comparative insignificance, but it was enjoyable and always interesting. Until the very last few strides it seemed that Luxor would win the opening race, the Second October Nursery, but she was caught and beaten in the last few strides by the game and consistent Alexis, who won by a short head. Happy Mood was third, while Rule Nisi colt, who was well backed, stopped very suddenly after appearing at the end of five furlongs to have a winning chance. Alexis, who is by Herodote, would probably have won more easily if he had had a clear run. He is bred to stay, and his enthusiastic owner should win many races with him before his racing days are over. Mr. Austen names his horses this year with the letter "A" as the first letter of their names. I am wondering how he will find enough names when he comes to Y and Z.

Much interest was taken in the Select Stakes, for it was run over the Rowley Mile, and among the starters were several prominent Cambridgeshire candidates, including The Recorder and Lord Bill, who met at almost the same terms as they can meet if Lord Bill still is started in the Cambridgeshire. Other starters were Alcester, Midlothian, who looked better than he has looked for a long time, and Lion Hearted. Slight odds were laid on The Recorder, and those people who were financially interested in his chance could never have had a moment's anxiety. From the start he dominated the field, just as he had dominated them in the paddock. He is the most impressive horse to look upon that I have seen for years. A very captious critic might say that he was a trifle long in the back, but he could not find any other fault. As I have already recorded, he won his race all the way. Alcester was second, after being hard ridden, and the harder that he was ridden the less impression he made on Mr. Dewar's colt. Lord Bill was beaten a long way from the finish, but Midlothian ran a better race than I can recall him doing for a very long time. Even at the altered weights I cannot see Alcester beating The Recorder in the Cambridgeshire, but it may be wise to remember that Midlothian can meet the same colt on a stone better terms at the next Newmarket Meeting. Midlothian, it seems to me, is not altogether without a chance of getting at least a place in a fortnight's time, but, after yesterday's race, I am even more convinced than I was before that The Recorder will win the Cambridgeshire. This is a conviction I have had ever since he won at Goodwood in July.

The well-bred The Leopard, who had run so well in the Imperial Produce Stakes at Kempton Park last week, was a clever winner of the Cheveley Park Stakes, for which she started a good favourite, but it was by only three-quarters of a length that she beat that very good filly Carola, who was giving her a stone. Thus the honours of the race must be awarded to Mrs. Corlette Glorney's filly, who on this form would seem to be one of the very best of her age and sex. She ran yesterday as if she could stay, but her breeding does not suggest stamina, for she is by Tetratema, as also is the winner. Still, Carola is not an unlikely sort to win such a race as the One Thousand Guineas. Pisa again began very slowly and has either developed a temperament or has trained off sadly since Doncaster. Belle Ferronniere also ran indifferently yesterday.

Putting Green was a sad disappointment in the Chesterton Two-Year-Old Stakes to many people, for he was a good favourite, but never promised to gain even a place behind Mr. J. B. Joel's St. Ida colt, who, ridden by Carslake, won with ease from Greystoke, with Straverna third. The winner had run only once before, when unplaced behind Alexis at Leicester, and it was difficult to see how, on that form, he could beat Greystoke, who had then finished a long way in front of him. St. Ida colt, on that occasion, was without a quotation in the market on the race, but he was not ignored yesterday and started at 9 to 1, although I believe that his owner did not back him at all.

The honest and consistent Caballero, who never runs a bad race, but who is always so handicapped that he has to do a little better than he can in order to win, won the Autumn Handicap after a good race with Gareloch, with Poor Lad third. The well-handicapped Cleveland began slowly and never afterwards had a chance, while Poor Lad failed to stay the severe seven furlongs over which this race was run.

The meeting will be continued this afternoon with another good programme.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.15.—WITCHFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE (7f.).—Limerick has a chance in such company as this, but may have too much weight to carry. I do not think for one moment that he should be able to give a stone to HIEROGLYPHIC, who, even if his running this season has been most disappointing compared with his two-year-old form, should surely be able to win such a race as this. He must therefore be my selection. Somerset may run well. Still, if I turn to the Free Handicap for two-year-olds of last year I find that Hieroglyphic was considered by Mr. Dawkins 11lb. better than Somerset, and the difference is now only 3lb.

1.45.—CHALLENGE STAKES (6f.).—If this race were a handicap OAK RIDGE would have to meet the other horses entered here on worse terms than is actually the case. Further, this Newmarket course always seems to suit Oak Ridge as well as any other. My only doubt about the old gentleman is whether he really stays six furlongs, but the going is so good that I shall assume he will do so here, and therefore he must be my selection. The best of the others and an alternative selection may be Le Phare, who comes from a stable which at present can do no wrong.

2.15.—HEATH PLATE (1m.).—This is a very difficult handicap with which to deal, and I am left bewildered after a long examination of the weights. Indeed, I do not know what to choose—the weights seem too well adjusted. I ought, therefore, to leave the race alone, but as I am expected to make a selection I will suggest that ELLENBOROUGH may win, and, if he fails to win, may gain a place.

2.45.—THE MIDDLE PARK STAKES (6f.).—It seems to me that on form the winner here should come from Lemnarchus, Portlaw, and the Ascot winner, Goyescas, and, as Lemnarchus apparently is not to run, I must choose from the York and Doncaster winner and the Ascot winner. I am handicapped in my consideration of Goyescas because he has not run since Ascot, but I understand that he is fit and well, and as I have always thought, rightly or wrongly, that Four Course was just better than Lemnarchus. I shall expect GOYESCAS to beat Portlaw and win. Further, I should expect a colt by Gainsborough to stay better and have better classical possibilities than a colt by Beresford.

3.15.—LOWTHER STAKES (1¼m.).—Buck should have been improved by the race that he had last week, but if Posterity is at his best, as by now he may be, I should expect him to beat Lord Astor's horse. Neither, however, at the weights, may beat Knight of Lorn, who, not unnaturally, was beaten at the last meeting here at 10lb. by Ut Majeur. KNIGHT OF LORN is my choice.

3.45.—SUFFOLK NURSERY (5f.).—Neither Coldstream nor Instigator II. is down for a run, which seems to leave the best of the top weights as TURTLE SOUP, who has rather more to do than at Newbury, but at the same time I do not see what should beat her. Accordingly she is my selection. The best of the others may be Lemonition, who ran well at the last meeting here, and who will be meeting Turtle Soup at a difference of 17.lb. Edgelaw, on her spring form, should also run well.

4.15.—BRETBY STAKES (6f.).—Mah Mahal should run well, but as MISS JINKS is to make her reappearance on a racecourse here, she must be my selection. She was a filly, so I believe, of great promise in the spring, when she ran only once. I could not leave a filly bred as she is out of such a race as this.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The racing at the third stage of our meeting will be most interesting, as there will be useful fields going to the post in all the seven events.

The Witchford Three-Year-Old Selling Plate is a most open race. DANDIE DINMONT I have not seen go better than he has done in his last few gallops, and knowing him to be fancied I shall take him to prove our best.

The Challenge Stakes will attract some useful horses to the post. Soloptic is looked upon as a good winner before the end of the season, but on this occasion he may not beat STRONGBOW, who has been going in something like his true form lately, and it is just the kind of race to suit him.

In the Heath Plate we have Good Fish, Ellenborough, Sediranda, Antiquary, Ravenscar, Perchance, Sunnier, Carl's Caress, and Fairy Story as likely runners. They are all well-known runners. ANTIQUARY did very well in a gallop on Saturday last, and if he is ever to win a race he has his chance now.

The Middle Park Stakes may be won by GOYESCAS, who is probably the best two-year-old in the Green Lodge stable. Homer is expected to run well.

In the Lowther Stakes I like the chance of KNIGHT OF LORN, who is now at his best.

Most of our entries will go to the post for the Suffolk Nursery. Piesole is of good class and he is nicely weighted. The Clarehaven stable will start both Knight's Orb and KING. The latter has probably made more improvement than any two-year-old in Gilpin's string, and I am confident that he will require a lot of beating.

The Bretby Stakes may also go to Clarehaven Lodge by the aid of FLORENCE DOMBEY.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

NEWMARKET

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.15.—Alexis. WIN 16s. 8d., PLACE 6s.; LUXOR, PLACE 11s. 8d.; Happy Mood, PLACE 8s. 2d.

1.45.—The Recorder. WIN 4s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Alcester, PLACE 5s.

2.15.—The Leopard. WIN 9s., PLACE 4s.; Carola, PLACE 7s. 6d.; Cicada, PLACE 12s.

2.0.—Ut Majeur. WIN 14s., PLACE 9s. 9d.; Friendship, PLACE 10s. 3d.; Old Orkney, PLACE 8s.

3.45.—Alexis. WIN 10s., PLACE 16s. 3d.; Greystoke, PLACE 4s. 9d.; Straverna, PLACE 3s. 6d.

4.15.—Caballero. WIN 33s. 6d., PLACE 11s. 9d.; Gareloch, PLACE 9s. 9d.; Poor Lad, PLACE 5s. 9d.

CESAREWITCH AWEIGHT-FOR-AGE PRICES.—Ut Majeur, WIN 20s. 3d., PLACE 9s. 9d.; Friendship, PLACE 15s. 9d.; Old Orkney, PLACE 22s. 6d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—West Wicklow, by 10 p.m. Tuesday; British Sailor, at 1.30 p.m. Tuesday.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Grey Bachelor, by 10 p.m. Tuesday.

WARWICKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE AND MIDLAND BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (BIRMINGHAM) AND LEICESTERSHIRE CAKE.—Rabbits.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN FOAL STAKES.—Chirpitis.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP (NEWMARKET).—Trimdon.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE NAMES OF LORD DERBY AND MR. G. K. DUNNING.—Martian Princess.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACECOURSE.—Dark Ages.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Crusader's Love, Agnesia, Hotsons, Mossa, Sky Queen (dead), Molesey (dead).

ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Southside Sky (2 yrs).

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are expected at Newmarket.)

1.15.—THE WITCHFORD THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

	st lb
aLIMERICK (Lord Hillingdon) .... Boyd-Rochfort	9 7
MERIPACE (Mr. F. S. Jopling) .... Peacock	9 0
aBOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) .... Leach, jun.	9 0
aDANDIE DINMONT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) .... Walter Griggs	9 0
aPURELLA (Major T. Booth) .... W. Nightingall	8 11
ABELARD (Mr. A. B. Briscoe) .... Briscoe	8 11
LINGERIE (Mr. C. V. James) .... Templeman	8 11
aBACK NUMBER (Lady Ludlow) .... Watts	8 11
aFASTER SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) .... Perse	8 11
GUILCAGH (Mrs. E. Wallace) .... J. Beary	8 11
aMILEAWAY (Lord Wavertree) .... Perse	8 11
COLLUSIAN (Mr. H. Martin) .... J. Nightingall	8 11
aROSES SAINT (Mr. F. B. Darling) .... Darling	8 11
aHIEROGLYPHIC (Major J. S. Courtauld) .... B. Jarvis	8 7
aWALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) .... O. Bell	8 7
STORY OF EGYPT (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) .... J. M. Bell	8 7
RULLION (Mr. D. Crossman) .... Pope	8 4
aBATT OF TRAF (Mr. T. Davidson) .... R. Day	8 4
aTOUCAREE (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) .... Gilpin	8 4
aSOVEREIGN (Lord Glanely) .... Hogg	8 4
aMUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Chaspoul) .... C. Leader	8 4
aLANDSONG (Major A. E. Goold) .... R. J. Colling	8 4
aSHALIMAR (Mr. J. D. Leigh) .... C. Leader	8 4
aTHE TOUCHAN (Mr. E. N. Lucas) .... Barling	8 4
aSOLFEGGIO (Mrs. I. Miss) .... Miss	8 4

Each to be sold for £200 except Limerick and Golfreach.

PROBABLE JOCKEYS

LIMERICK, J. Childs; DANDIE DINMONT, Jelliss; PURELLA, R. Dick; ABELARD, —; BACK NUMBER, J. Dines; EASTERN SONG, C. Ray; MILEAWAY, H. Peace; HIEROGLYPHIC (Mr. Elliott), Walter Raleigh; BULLION, R. Jones; BATT OF TRAF, J. Evans; SOMERSET, G. Richards; MUTUAL BENEFIT, Perryman; LANDSONG, P. Beasley; THE TOUCHAN, F. Field; SOLFEGGIO, —.

1.45.—The CHALLENGE STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	Yrs st lb
aLE PHARE (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	4 9 8
aOAK RIDGE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) L. Cundell	5 9 5
aMIDLOTHIAN (Lord Woolavington) .... Jarvis	4 9 3
aPRIARVINE (Mr. G. G. H. Peel) .... J. Cannon	4 8 12
aRAPAHANNOCK (Sir B. Sheffield) .... Hulme	3 8 12
aSTRONGBOW (Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder) .... Gilpin	3 8 12
aSOLOPTIC (Mr. C. L. Mackran) Boyd-Rochfort	4 8 9
aSISTER CLOVER (Mr. C. Wadia) .... Moloney	3 8 9
aGRACE DALRYMPLE (Mr. J. A. Dewar) F. Darling	3 8 9
aFLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) .... O. Bell	3 8 4
aFOURTH FORM (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) .... Cottrill	4 7 12
HARROW (Sir B. Hyde) .... Scobie	3 7 11
aPOLVERAJA (Mr. S. Joel) .... Earl	3 7 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LE PHARE, M. Beary; OAK RIDGE, H. Beasley; PRIARVINE, H. Jelliss; FLUTE, H. Wragg; SOLOPTIC, J. Childs; SISTER CLOVER, Sirett; FOURTH FORM, G. Richards.

2.15.—The HEATH PLATE (handicap) of 300 sovs.; second to receive 20 sovs. R.M.

	Yrs st lb
aGOOD FISH (Lady Ludlow) .... Watts	3 9 0
aELLENBOROUGH (Mr. R. Esmond) .... Jarvis	4 8 7
MUSICAL PRINCE (Mr. Somerhill) .... Sherwood	4 8 4
aREGARDE (Mrs. Alastair Mackintosh) F. Hartigan	4 8 4
aWOODCOCK (Mr. R. Esmond) .... J. Jarvis	4 8 4
aFIREWAY (Mr. J. A. Hughes) .... R. J. Colling	4 8 4
aSEDIRANDA (Mr. S. Joel) .... Earl	4 8 2
aANTHURIUM (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) .... Pratt	3 8 1
ANTIQUARY (Major Lionel Courtauld) B. Jarvis	5 8 0
aGOLDEN LYRE (Sir A. Bailey) .... R. Day	4 7 10
aRAVENSCAR (Mr. E. Martin Smith) R.W. Colling	4 7 10
aPERCHANCE (Lord Zetland) .... Dundas	4 7 8
aSUNNIER (Mr. R. L. Chaspoul) .... Leader	4 7 8
aSIMEON'S CHARM (Mr. C. R. Taylor) F. Leader	4 7 5
aCARL'S CARESS (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. W. Colling	4 7 3
CARL (Miss B. B.) .... Hugo	3 7 3
aFAIRY STORY (His Majesty) .... W. Jarvis	4 7 1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOOD FISH, J. Sirett; ELLENBOROUGH, H. Jelliss; REGARDE, C. Richards; FIREAWAY, —; SEDIRANDA, H. Wragg; ANTHURIUM, G. Beasley; ANTIQUARY, C. Elliott; GOLDEN LYRE, —; RAVENSCAR, F. Lane; PERCHANCE, R. Jaynes; SUNNIER, —; SIMEON'S CHARM, F. Fox; CARL'S CARESS, J. Dines; FAIRY STORY, —. J. Simpson rides either Sunnier or Fairy Story.

2.45.—The MIDDLE PARK STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 20 sovs. forfeit if declared by October 7, with 1,000 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	st lb
aLAUGHING STAR (Mr. J. B. Leigh) .... Sneyd	9 3
aLEMNARCHUS (Lord Ellesmere) .... J. Darling	9 3
aGOYESCAS (M. Marcel Boussac) .... R. Perse	9 3
aPORTLAW (Sir Abe Bailey) .... Perse	9 3
aROYAL ULSTER (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) .... Cottrill	9 0
aCOST (Lord Astor) .... Lawson	8 10
aTRINIDAD (Sir Abe Bailey) .... R. Day	8 10
aCLOGHEEN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Charteris) .... Boyd-Rochfort	8 10
JACQUES EMILE BLANCHE (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	8 10
aKHOSHEEKD (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	8 10
aHONOR (Mr. A. de Rothschild) .... Wilson	8 10
aNEEDLE EYE c. by Spion Kop (Mr. F. E. Widener) .... Boyd-Rochfort	8 10
aPRAETOR (Mr. W. Woodward) .... Boyd-Rochfort	8 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LIGHTNING STAR, H. Wragg; GOYESCAS, C. Elliott; PORTLAW, H. Beasley; ROYAL ULSTER, R. Jones; COST, R. Dick; KHOSHEEKD, M. Beary; HONOR, K. Perryman; PRAETOR, J. Childs.

3.15.—The LOWTHER STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes and the third to save stake. Last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course.

	Yrs st lb
aSTRETCHON II. (Mr. Sol Green) .... A. Darling	5 10 0
aOLD ORKNEY (Mr. J. J. Murphy) .... Sneyd	4 9 12
aBUCK (Lord Astor) .... Lawson	4 9 12
aPOSTERITY (Mrs. C. Glorney) .... Sneyd	4 9 10
ARIST'S FROLIC (Mr. Harrison) F. Darling	4 9 10
aCOLIGNY II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) A. Darling	5 9 9
aALCONQUIN (Lord Beaverbrook) .... Watts	3 9 4
aPARENTHESIS (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	3 9 4
Sir JOSHUA (Major J. L. Sneyd) .... Sneyd	4 9 2
aMONTCLAIR (Mr. R. Esmond) .... J. Jarvis	4 9 2
BROTHER-IN-LAW (Mr. J. A. Dewar) F. Darling	3 9 0
aTY MAHIR (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	3 9 0
aANWALT (Lord Rosebery) .... J. Jarvis	3 9 0
aTRE NOIRE (Sir L. Philipps) .... J. Jarvis	4 8 10
CUTTLE-FISH (Captain A. S. Wills) .... Bruce	4 8 10
aELIBANE (Mr. R. Esmond) .... J. Jarvis	3 8 9
aFRIENDSHIP (Mr. J. B. Joel) .... C. Peck	3 8 4
aFORTUNE II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan) .... Loftus	3 8 4
aCLARIDGE (Mr. F. H. Fretwell) .... Cannon	3 8 4
aBOY SCOUT (Mr. F. W. Carr) .... H. Leader	3 8 1
COUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) .... Sneyd	3 8 1
BOUVIER (Mr. W. A. Daniel) .... Lawson	3 8 1
aSUNSHINE OF LOVE (Lord Derby) .... Frank Butters	3 7 8
aSALMON LEAP (Mrs. A. James) Frank Butters	3 7 8
aORVILLO (Mr. C. H. Drummond) .... Disby	3 7 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BUCK, E. Dick; POSTERITY, H. Wragg; MONTCLAIR, Jelliss; FORUM II., H. or P. Beasley; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston.

3.45.—The SUFFOLK NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 1,000 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second to receive 70 sovs. and third 30 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

	st lb
TURTLE SOUP (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	8 7
JASPER (Mr. H. McCalmont) .... Hulme	8 5
aCOLDSTREAM (Lord Glanely) .... Hogg	8 5
aPHARIAN (Lord Allendale) .... R. Jarvis	8 5
PIESOLE (Lord Derby) .... Frank Butters	8 5
aLADY MADERTY (Mr. G. R. Drummond) .... Disby	8 0
aKNIGHT'S ORB (Lord Woolavington) .... Gilpin	7 12
aLEMONITION (Mr. E. M. Sykes) .... Bellerby	7 7
aFLORIA (Mr. H. Johnstone) .... Wilmot	7 5
aROYAL RUFUS (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) .... F. Hartigan	7 0
aGARUS (Mr. H. Johnstone) .... Wilmot	7 5
aJOSKEL (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) .... Watts	7 6
aKING (Mr. E. de St. Alary) .... Gilpin	7 5
aLADY OF RANK (Sir A. Bailey) .... R. Day	7 5
aSTRAVERNA (Lady V. Henderson) .... Sneyd	7 4
EDGAR'S LADY F. by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) .... Boyd-Rochfort	8 10
JACQUES EMILE BLANCHE (The Aga Khan) .... Cottrill	7 4
aLEMONITION (Mr. E. M. Sykes) .... Bellerby	7 4
FLORIA c. by Allenby (the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) .... A. Smiley	7 3
aEDGELAW (Lord Rosebery) .... Jarvis	7 2
CARTOUCHE (Sir C. Hyde) .... Scobie	7 0
ROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Miscree) .... Macrae	6 11
aSARACOSA (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	6 10
aAVALON (Mr. J. S. Austen) .... C. Wauch	6 9
aTETARU (Mr. S. B. Joel) .... Earl	6 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TURTLE SOUP, Sirett; JASPER, —; COLDSTREAM, LADY MADERTY, F. Fox; KNIGHT'S ORB, James; ROYAL RUFUS, —; ICARUS, G. Richards; LIONEL, C. Richards; FLORIA, A. Wragg; LADY OF RANK, J. Dines; LEMONITION, G. Raines; FLORI GELDING, Sirett; EDGELAW, T. Lowrey; AVALON, I. Martin; TETARU, —.

4.15.—The BRETBY STAKES, a post stakes of 100 sovs. each; for two-year-old fillies; each subscriber to name two fillies and bring one to the post. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	st lb
aVOLUME (Lord Astor) .... Lawson	9 0
aTRUMPET (Miss. C. Beatty) .... T. E. Leader	9 0
SWIMFER F. by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) .... Read	9 0
SQUANDER F. by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) Read	9 0
SPEEN (Lord Derby) .... Frank Butters	9 0
aSALAAM (Lord Derby) .... C. Hall	9 0
FIREFIEND F. by Fbalaris (Mr. J. B. Joel) .... C. Peck	9 0
KINDROOF (Mr. J. B. Joel) .... C. Peck	9 0
aPARAGUE (Mr. Sol Joel) .... Sneyd	9 0
MAE MARAL (The Aga Khan) .... R. Dawson	9 0
aMISS JINKS (Major D. McCalmont) .... Perse	9 0
aPERITE (Mr. E. de Rothschild) .... Watson	9 0
aTRE NILE (Sir V. Sassoon) .... C. Waugh	9 0
aMARY FISCHER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) .... Cottrill	9 0
APPLE CIDER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) .... Cottrill	9 0
aFLORENCE DOMBEY (Lord Woolavington) .... Gilpin	9 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VOLUME, R. Dick; SALAAM, T. Weston; MAH MAHAL, M. Beary; MISS JINKS, H. Beasley; PERVINE, R. Perryman; MARY FISCHER, R. Jones; FLORENCE DOMBEY, P. Beasley.

NEWMARKET BLOODSTOCK SALES

HORSES IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. J. MARSHALL

	Gns.
Dolabella (3 yrs), br g, by Spion Kop—Happy Girl (Major Morris)	270
King Finch (3 yrs), ch c, by Yutoi—Teena Bird (Major Morris)	130
Happy Host (3 yrs), b g, by Knockando—Happy Girl (Colonel Gregory)	410

HORSES IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF LORD BEAVERBROOK

Algonquin (3 yrs), b c, by Gay Crusader—Rabona (Mr. F. Winter)	610
Assurance (3 yrs), b g, by Buchan—Eagle's Own (Mr. F. Thrale)	150
Avocetook (4 yrs), ch c, by Diligence—Tavarna (British Bloodstock Agency)	500
Bellpress (2 yrs) ch c, by My Ronald—Queer Kate (Mr. Smith)	220
Bay Filly (2 yrs), by Tetley—Catch Crop (Mr. C. Lund)	100
Chestnut filly (2 yrs) by Solaro—Eagle's Own (Mr. C. Lund)	220
Brown colt (2 yrs), by Gainsborough—Happy Climax (Mr. J. Russell)	125
Mirpee (3 yrs), b f, by Sansovino—Calita (Mr. G. Gilbey)	1,350
Mirpec (3 yrs), gr f, by Tetratema—Catch Crop (Mr. F. Fitzgerald)	1,250
Norengo II (2 yrs), br f, by Stratford—South Pianist (Mr. Cash)	120
Bay filly (2 yrs) by Santorb—Pick of the Bunch (Mr. Jenkins)	125
Tangira (4 yrs), br g, by Tangiers—Statira (British Bloodstock Agency)	190
Chestnut filly (2 yrs) by Sansovino—Thought Reader (British Bloodstock Agency)	250

HORSE IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. L. COTTRILL

Abbess (2 yrs), b f, by Santair—Questa II. (Mr. J. Russell)	520

HORSE IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. MURRAY

Kilkenny (2 yrs), b c, by Achtoi—Longsallagh (Mr. H. Rose)	550

HORSES IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. B. JOEL

Riverain (4 yrs), gr f, by Tetratema—Comley (Mr. Waters)	105
Woodcock (2 yrs), ch c, by Bachsier's Double—Flying Sally (Mr. V. Holme)	210
Knight of the Grail (6 yrs), b h, by Prince Galahad—Magical Music (Mr. F. Armstrong)	380
Porthole (5 yrs), b h, by Pommern—Fortify (General Anderson)	240

THE PROPERTY OF LORD ASTOR

Writ (3 yrs), bl c, by Phalaris—Polymelus (Mr. Mitchell)	500
Blissful (4 yrs), b g, by Son-in-Law—Miss Wise (British Bloodstock Agency)	125

HORSES IN TRAINING FROM LAMBOURN HOUSE STABLES TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP

Fortress (3 yrs), b g, by Royal Lancer—Farisa (Mr. Lax)	850
Bankhead (3 yrs), br g, by Torloisk—Vain Lady (Captain J. de Free)	145

HORSES IN TRAINING THE PROPERTY OF MR. H. L. COTTRILL

Golden Grace (3 yrs), b c, by Blandford—Grace Mary (British Bloodstock Agency)	210

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.15 (1.20).—The SECOND OCTOBER NURSERY STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

ALEXIS, ch g, by Herodote—Belle of the West (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 12lb. .... R. Perryman 1
LUXOR, br f, by Son-in-Law—Game Shot (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 4lb. .... W. Sibbritt 2
HAPPY MOOD, b f, by Happy Man—Grosse Mode (Mrs. E. L. Ralli), 8st. 2lb. .... C. Elliott 3
Tom Tit III. (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 9st. H. Wragg 0
Oh for a Monocle (Sir C. Pulley), 8st. 10lb. H. Jelliss 0
Rule Nisi c. by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford), 8st. 9lb. G. Richards 0
London Wall (Mr. G. Allen), 8st. 2lb. .... S. Wragg 0
Firouze Rance (The Aga Khan), 9st. 2lb. M. Beary 0
Scattercash (Sir H. FitzHerbert), 8st. .... T. Barber 0
Honey (Mr. D. Crossman), 7st. 12lb. .... F. Lane 0
Roman Maid c. by Buchan (Mr. E. Coleman), 7st. 2lb. W. Alford 0
Gay Sister (Mr. J. A. Hirst), 7st. 2lb. W. Stephenson 0
Melodrama (Lady Hulingdon), 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) J. Dines 0
Bonne Tete (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 6st. 12lb. A. Smirke 0
Hampworth (Mrs. R. D. Shafto), 6st. 8lb. F. Sharpe 0
Stainless (Mr. J. T. Downing), 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 7lb.) L. Martin 0
Buckstick (Colonel B. FitzGerald), 6st. (car. 6st. 4lb.) A. Smirke 0

(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Rule Nisi colt, 6 to 1 each Alexis and Stainless, 8 to 1 Bonne Tete, 10 to 1 each Luxor, Happy Mood, Firouze Rance, and Melodrama, 100 to 8 each Honey and Oh for a Monocle, 100 to 6 each Tom Tit III. and Scattercash, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 5s. 3d., 8s. 3d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 22,988 units; total place pool, 18,239 units.

Won by a short head; two lengths separated second and third. Stainless was fourth and Buckstick last.

1.45 (1.46).—The SELECT STAKES of 15 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. R.M.

THE RECORDER, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—Lady Juror (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. H. Wragg 3
Brown Jack (Sir H. A. Warner), 6 yrs, 9st. 9lb. J. Childs 0
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. .... R. Perryman 0
Baytown (Sir C. Hyde), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. .... B. Carslake 0
Bonny Boy II. (M. E. de St. Alary), 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. P. Beasley 0
Jupo (Mr. T. Richards), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. .... R. Dick 0
Besant (Mme. H. Polak), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) .... C. Richards 0
Grease Paint (Sir C. Hy

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

MIXED FOURSOMES AT WORPLESDON

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Miss Gourlay and Major Hezlet will meet Miss Diana Esmond and Roger Wethered in the final of the Worplesdon Mixed Foursomes to-day. Play over 36 holes will be begun at 10.15 and 2 p.m.

Whether it was the death of Miss Wethered or of Lord Charles Hope must be left to individual taste to determine, but it is certain that something had eclipsed the gaiety of nations in the morning round. There was plenty of good golf, and two close finishes, but no ecstasy whether of thrilling excitement or of suppressed mirth. However, it is not given to everyone to give the real shiver down the spine, and we must take golfers and golferesses as we find them.

The first match was robbed of too much of its interest by Miss Park and her partner, Forsyth, running away with the first five holes. I think they were the better pair and would have won anyhow, for Miss Park, light and tiny though she be, is one of those rare players of whom at the first glance one must say, "That is a golfer"; but the start killed the match, and Miss Dampney and Grant White did well and pluckily to hang on till the 16th.

The second match was as close as close could be, and yet, with all respect to Miss Watts and Matthews, one could never quite make out why Miss Gourlay and her partner were not winning more comfortably. They were the better pair, and always seemed to be playing just a little the better golf, but their adversaries clung to them gallantly, and were now and then given a little unnecessary encouragement. Miss Gourlay was two up and five to play, and seemed likely to win the 14th as well when Matthews produced the most heroic top with a driving iron that has ever been seen. If he had hit the ball clean I do not think he would have been up, but, struck vigorously on the head the ball leaped and bounced and danced and skipped and ran and galloped till it had covered some 200 and something yards and ended quite miraculously on the green. That hole was halved; at the 15th Miss Gourlay was naughty and sliced into a bunker, and that was down to one. The last three were halved, but Miss Watts's putt at the 17th and Matthews's at the last were dreadfully nearly in, so that the holders were glad to escape with their lives.

In the third match Miss Wilson produced her best game, and that is very, very good. The seventh hole, which she seems to hate, beat her once more, but otherwise she played beautifully and she and her partner, Major Martin, had an average of 4's for 15 holes when they won the match. Mrs. Potter and Board had played quite well, but not well enough, and that is the whole story. The last match sent comatose and greedy persons scuttling out to the 19th in the middle of their lunch. It ought not to have done so, for Miss Esmond and Roger Wethered were three up and five to play. The 14th hole was in itself "an awfully great adventure." Wethered hooked into gorse and Moxon hit a vast shot down the course. Miss Esmond, at the cost of some prickles, got partially out, and her partner got wholly out, and in 4 they reached the green. Miss Palmes, with nothing but a blameless top demanded of her, hooked into a bunker; Moxon got out but over the green, and after some intervening entertainments Miss Palmes holed out from 4ft. to win in 6. Wethered pulled his second into more spikiness at the 15th and ran over the 17th green into still more, whereas Moxon played a superb second, and that was all square. The 18th was bravely halved in 4, and at the 19th Miss Esmond nearly holed a long and corkscrew putt for a 2. She did just as well as if she had holed it, for she laid Moxon a cruel stone-dead stymie. He did the one possible thing by trying a run-through shot, but only succeeded in knocking his enemies' ball in, and lunch was grudgingly resumed by the panting onlookers.

THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND

The first semi-final must be dismissed in a sentence. Miss Gourlay and Major Hezlet got a good start, and Miss Park and Forsyth, having struggled bravely, could do no more and lost at the 14th. The other one, Miss Wilson and Martin versus Miss Esmond and Roger Wethered, was a tremendous affair, ending after various blood-curdling circumstances in a win for Miss Esmond at the home hole. All four played well, but Miss Esmond deserves the highest praise. She was the youngest and least experienced of the four; and she was up against a terribly formidable adversary in Miss Wilson and might easily have been overshadowed and outclassed. She was neither the one nor the other; her fighting courage was splendid and she fully held her own in the best company.

After Wethered had holed a run-up for a 3 at the second hole his side fell for a while on evil times. Twice they took three putts from short distances, and at the sixth hole they were two down. A bad putt by Martin at the seventh, and—to my mind—foolishly ambitious attempt by Miss Wilson to pitch and stop on the narrow plateau at the eighth, gave those two holes back again, but at once Miss Wilson and her partner set to work to restore the balance of power, and, with a 4 at the ninth and a 2 at the 10th, had their lead of two back again. This time I do not think anyone believed for a moment that they would lose it, but Miss Wilson did something in the circumstances thoroughly wicked—she pushed her drive out at the 11th into the big bunker and gave her enemies heart of grace and a hole back. She made amends at the 12th by holing a fine long putt, but Miss Esmond, unshaken, replied by holing an eight-footer for the half. The ball hung for almost a minute on the lip of the hole amid shouts of "It's moving," and just when its friends had given it up, in it flopped.

That was still one up to Miss Wilson and Martin, but they lost the next by taking three putts and the 14th by an under-clubbed second, and that was one down. At the 15th Wethered, as in the morning, holed his second to glory and the grave. All square. He made noble reparation with a grand tee shot to the 16th. Miss Wilson helped on the enemies' ball by hitting it full in the middle with her putt and sending it three yards, and Miss Esmond holed the putt for 2. It was Martin's turn to hole a great putt at the 17th to keep the match alive, and then came a hole which was within an inch of being the most tragical ever recorded. After four shots Miss Wilson and Martin lay 3ft. from the hole. After two shots Wethered's ball lay just over the green—not more than eight or nine yards from the hole with a simple run-up to play and 3 for the match. He played a shot which was the exception to prove the rule that he is a great finisher. The ball stumbled three-quarters of the way up the low bank and never reached the green. Miss Esmond left it 7ft. short and then Wethered showed his mettle by holing the putt. If that hole had been lost—but no, it will not bear thinking about.

The results were:—

FIFTH ROUND

Miss Doris Park and R. Forsyth (Longridge) beat Miss S. Dampney (Roehampton) and D. D. Grant White (Worthing) by 3 and 2.

Miss McEy Gourlay (Cambridge Heath) and Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) (holders) beat Miss G. Watts (Sheringham) and J. K. Matthews (Worthing) by 3 and 2.

Miss Enid Wilson (Notts) and Major G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) beat Mrs. R. F. Potter (Burhill) and J. A. Board (West Hill) by 4 and 3.

Miss Diana Esmond (Chesfield) and R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon) beat Miss Heather Pelham (Royal West Norfolk) and Captain G. A. Moxon (Prestwick) at the 19th hole.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss Gourlay and Hezlet beat Miss Park and Forsyth by 3 and 4.

Miss Esmond and Wethered beat Miss Wilson and Martin by 1 hole.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TRIAL

The strength of Oxford University's golfing team is likely to be increased this season, for one or two Freshmen showed promising form at the University trial at Southfields yesterday. Before the match between the Captain's team, picked by J. P. Marston, and the Hon. Secretary's side, selected by J. R. Keen, which was played in the afternoon, an 18-holes medal competition was held.

A high wind had some effect on the play, but otherwise the conditions were perfect and the scoring good. The Southfields course, which is over 6,000 yards in length, provides a first-class test and it is not often that Bogey (78—40 out and 38 in) is beaten by an undergraduate. E. H. Moes (Malvern and Trinity), a Freshman, played steadily and returned a card of 80, a score that remained unbeaten, although A. F. Becher (Sherborne and New College) made the same return.

The leading returns were:—

A. F. Becher (Sherborne and New College), 80; E. H. Moes (Malvern and Trinity), 80; E. G. Leaf-ord (Abingdon and Pembroke), 81; A. D. Lawrie (Uppingham and Brasenose), 81; R. L. Dunnett (St. Paul's and Queen's), 82; R. A. Langford (Abingdon and St. John's), 82; F. R. Tanner (Marlborough and St. John's), 83; G. A. Loveday (Winchester and Magdalen), 83; E. M. Wellings (Cheltenham and Christ Church), 83; R. L. Hartley (Charterhouse and Magdalen), 83; J. A. Lyle (Victoria and Trinity), 83; H. B. Duggeon (Rhodesia and New College), 83; J. R. R. Moffatt (Sedbergh and Trinity), 83; H. N. Price (Glenalmond and Keble), 83.

The results of the match played in the afternoon were:—

CAPTAIN'S TEAM		HON. SECRETARY'S TEAM	
S. Schofiel (St. Paul's, U.S.A., and Christ Church)	0	R. L. Dunnett (St. Paul's and Queens') (3 holes)	1
H. B. Dunnere (Rhodesia and New College)	0	A. B. Miller (Rugby and Wadham) (4 and 2)	1
G. A. Loveday (Winchester and Magdalen) (halved)	0	R. A. Smith (Bradford and Merton) (halved)	0
A. F. Becher (Sherborne and New College) (5 and 4)	1	A. D. Lawrie (Uppingham and Brasenose)	0
G. L. Hartley (Charterhouse and Magdalen) (6 and 4)	1	T. H. South (Private and Queen's)	0
A. G. Robinson (Queen's)	0	R. L. Langford (Abingdon and Pembroke) (4 and 2)	1
W. R. Rainbolt (Wellington and Christ Church)	0	E. M. Wellings (Cheltenham and Christ Church) (3 and 2)	1
L. A. Lyle (Eton and Trinity) (3 and 1)	1	D. G. Todd (Rugby and Trinity)	0
O. S. Scott (Bradford and Christ Church)	0	J. R. K. Moffatt (Sedbergh and Trinity) (4 and 3)	1
E. H. Moes (Malvern and Trinity)	0	J. D. Morton (Charterhouse and Brasenose) (1 hole)	1
N. R. McCosby (Winchester and New College) (1 hole)	1	B. Parry (Private and Pembroke)	0
C. R. Hopkins (Shrewsbury and Queen's) (4 and 2)	1	J. G. Jamieson (Leeds and Pembroke)	0
F. L. Carter (Chigwell and Hertford)	0	J. R. Wakefield (Boodles and Keble)	1
H. N. Price (Glenalmond and Keble)	0	J. R. Beattie (Hamilton, University and Queen's) (3 and 2)	1
L. Davies (Rugby and Brasenose) (4 and 3)	1	J. Kell (Charterhouse and New College)	0
P. L. Townsend-Warner (Private and New College) (halved)	0	R. J. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's) (halved)	0
A. L. Bury (Winchester and Trinity)	1	N. G. Leach (Eton and Christ Church) (3 and 1)	1
R. A. Lyle (Eton and Trinity) (halved)	0	R. A. Langford (Abingdon and St. John's)	1
J. W. Brownrigg (Winchester and Corpus)	0	J. F. Daniels (Rugby and Pembroke) (2 and 1)	1
W. R. Hazell (Harrow and Christ Church)	0	J. Turner (Marlborough and St. John's) (1 hole)	1
M. L. Davies (Charterhouse and Magdalen) (6 and 5)	1	A. D. Gilmour (Eton and Balliol)	0
M. Dyson (Charterhouse and Christ Church) (2 holes)	1	G. Newman-Kirkpatrick (Winchester and Magdalen)	0
A. R. Jolly (Clifton and Wadham) (2 holes)	1	W. F. Ovenan (Winchester and Christ Church)	0
J. S. Haselwood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) (7 and 6)	1	J. McDonogh (Christchurch and Hertford)	0
J. P. Garstang (Rugby and Hertford)	0	C. R. Beddington (Eton and Balliol) (3 and 2)	1
P. A. Booth (Rugby and University) (2 holes)	1	C. F. Schofield (Harrow and Christ Church)	0
H. G. Tizzo (St. Catherine's) (1 hole)	1	R. F. Odell (Clifton and Hertford)	0
A. G. Dingen (Blundell's and Pembroke) (3 and 2)	1	J. Dornan (King Edward's G.S., Birmingham and Jesus)	0
Total	13	Total	13

ROYAL BLACKHEATH DINNER

The Royal Blackheath Club held their annual dinner at the Whitehall Rooms on Tuesday.

To anyone who has attended many golfing dinners, some of which at least are marked by the ceremony of ancient tradition, the yearly gathering of the oldest golf club of all is brimful of interest. It was especially so on Tuesday, for the occasion added a new page of history to the archives of the club. Every golfer knows or should know that it was founded in 1608. Two hundred and four years later the first Field-Marshal—one John Walker—was elected, an appointment that lasts for life, and 11 only have adorned the office during the intervening years, and on Tuesday a representative gathering, including the Lord Mayor and the Adjutant-General of the Forces, joined in doing honour to Mr. C. H. Gray, the latest wearer of the badge of office.

The scene was such as to delight the eyes of all old golfers. First of all the members and their guests were piped into dinner by Pipe-Major Marshall, of The Cameron Highlanders. At the high table sat the past captains of the club in their red uniform flanking the Field-Marshal-elect, the captain, and the captain-elect. In front of them were the silver clubs (the silver and ivory cleeks) carrying their complement of balls. Ranged along this and the other tables were the medals and trophies given to the club at various times engraved with the names of the winners, including the medal once the property of the notorious Knuckle Club and, later, the spring medal of Blackheath, beginning in 1792; the George Gleanie medal from the die of which the Royal and Ancient Club's medal of that name was struck; and the Calcutta Cup.

Almost as it seemed before the applause that greeted his Majesty's graceful reply to the club's message of loyalty had died away, Pipe-Major Marshall piped in the haggis, which was drunk to in the manner of old, when the drinker faced his toaster while his supporter guarded his unprotected back. Then after the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Pipe-Major headed the procession of Field-Marshal bearing the silver cleek, the captain, the secretary with the ivory cleek, the captain-elect, and the past captains. Right round the room it went, and then the Field-Marshal and captain-elect in turn took their oath of allegiance, and the speeches followed. Major-General Sir Charles Matthew, proposed the health of the visitors. The Lord Mayor replied. Mr. W. O. Wilkie, K.C., gave the time-honoured "Golf and Golfing Societies," which was acknowledged by Alderman and Sheriff Maurice Jenks, and then, after the usual musical interludes, came "Auld Lang Syne" and, lest all this "ancientry" should lack any touch of the modern, an exposition of midget golf with the clubs of a member who had come hot foot to the gathering from the course.

THE SOCIETY'S TEAM TO MEET OXFORD

The following team will represent the Oxford v. Cambridge Society in a match with Oxford University at Southfields on Saturday:—

A. D. Cave, G. D. Roberts, R. H. Oppenheimer, D. H. R. Marie, H. M. Marsh, A. H. Murray, G. Whitehead, A. L. Pyke, G. S. Gochacre, J. Wyatt-Baker, A. H. S. Dyke, L. J. Cohen, T. B. Wimbush, Sir Hugh Bray, G. R. Peacock, J. F. Bamber, F. R. H. Hanley, Dr. H. C. Stewart, J. Barrington Ward, and G. N. Foster.

ESSEX CHAMPIONSHIP

B. Hodson, the former Welsh Professional Champion, who is now attached to the Chigwell Golf Club, won the Essex Open Championship at Romford yesterday with a return of 73+70=143.

The leading returns were:—

B. Hodson (Chigwell), 73+70=143; H. A. Gamlin (Chigwell), 72+72=144; G. Holdstock (Warren), 70+76+2=148; C. Davies (West Essex), 76+72=148; S. Tracy (Romford) (holder), 76+75=151; W. Hughes (Chigwell), 74+77=151; Sergt. Fox (Pinner), 77+74=151; Dr. A. E. Hutton (Wanstead), 76+75=151; F. J. Gaze (Ilford), 77+76=153; C. G. Bright (Essex), 76+78=154; B. Barker (Boyce Hill), 76+78=154.

THE PEARSON TROPHY

Walton Heath, representing Surrey, regained the Pearson Trophy, which they won in 1923 and 1924, when they beat Hampstead (Middlesex) in the final at Hadley Wood yesterday by five games to two, after beating Moor Park (Hertfordshire) in the semi-final round by four games to three.

L. Powell (Hillsborough) and R. Lewis (Garforth), with rounds of 74 and 76, won the Yorkshire Professional Foursomes competition at South Leeds yesterday with an aggregate of 144.

AMERICAN SPORT

II.—COACHES AND TRAINING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Two games which are perhaps the most typically American may serve to indicate the thoroughness with which the American enters into his sport. The one is football and the other baseball. The football season starts at the beginning of October, when the university terms open, but fully a month before that time all likely men are called up into residence and are strictly under the supervision of a paid coach and his assistants, whose authority is extensive and whose word is absolute law. He insists on the most rigid training right from the start. He puts his men through strenuous daily exercise and practice. He has for his use a large number of mechanical and other devices. One is very like the dummies that used to be employed for bayonet practice during the War, and these serve to teach the players the hard job of tackling an opponent effectively. The course is strict and the men enter into it with enthusiasm and must keep hard at it. If any one does not he is soon dropped, for there is no place for the shirker or quitter. Then there is worked out the intricate system of signals or watchwords used by the players on the field of play, and every one has to know them by heart so as to understand fully what is about to happen and what he should do to take his proper part in the general scheme of things. The whole game is rigidly and thoroughly organized from the start of training right up to the close of the season, and no one will be tolerated who does not fall into line, observing all the rules of training, following implicitly and without question the commands of the coach and striving to make himself as proficient as possible.

In baseball, in the same way, the great teams gather in the south, where it is warm enough several weeks before the arduous work of the season is begun in the north. Strict training starts at once and is in force till the season ends. The word of the manager of the team is law. He is a dictator in every way on and off the field. He sees that his men obey and carry out his commands to the letter. Under his direction is worked out the whole system of play. Often before a game is started he gathers his men together in consultation and with figures, diagrams, and other plans works out how best they can win. The manager decides on the plan of campaign and no one dare do otherwise than he directs. He has drawn up the whole code of signals which are in use during the game. Every intended piece of play is indicated beforehand by a signal which conveys to each player in the side a knowledge of what is to be expected, and he governs himself accordingly. In both these games there is a high degree of specialization. There is nothing whatever in the nature of all-round play. A man must find his own peculiar place and concentrate wholly on the task of making himself proficient in the duties of his place and as fit as possible to perform each demand made on him there. In both there is need for iron nerves and intensive concentration on the game and the game alone. Spectators in America have not always that same consideration for the player that is shown in this country. They play a part in the game just as much as the player himself, whether by their cheers of encouragement, cleverly directed by the cheer-leader or coach at fitting moments from his place near the playing pitch, or by counter-cheers or even jeers to provoke or harass the other side. A man must have all his nerves and wits coolly and calmly under control to withstand such an assault.

OTHER GAMES

The same principles are to be found in other games, even where there is no close team work and where a man is often playing for himself rather than for a side in which he is only one of the component parts. In golf and lawn tennis there is the same rigid concentration on the game, constant practice and specialization in the one game to the utter neglect of every other. The player of promise is early taken in hand by willing helpers, who are constantly on the look-out for just such a one. Every opportunity is afforded for practice rather than games which are constantly won and lead to no advance or improvement. The way is made smooth for anyone who may rise to the top of the game. A vivid account of the process may be found in a novel recently published by one of the foremost writers on lawn tennis in America, John R. Thunis, entitled "American Girl." The future champion does not give himself up to playing against others. He searches out under careful direction the weak points in his armour and seeks to correct them in any way possible, generally by long-continued practice of single strokes. He will not despise any mechanism or device that may be able to assist him in his endeavour to make himself more nearly perfect. He is constantly looking to his tools and trying to improve them as well as himself and his play. That explains many of the constant changes in the equipment of the game. It explains, too, all the mechanical devices and contrivances which were in use on Enterprise when she outsailed Shamrock in the races for the America's Cup. They were not experiments but the results of long and careful study, the things found by actual experience to be most helpful in the struggle for victory.

There is nothing haphazard in the higher branches of sport in America. All is thoroughly organised under the direction of competent heads. The young players are not allowed to feel their way along uncared for and unheeded. They are taken in hand, advised, coached, and trained. The position of coach is generally highly paid at the large universities and schools, and the coach is so well experienced that his pupils are ready at once to follow his teaching. If they will not, they are soon dropped. It is manifestly a great advantage to have such expert tuition at the outset of a career in sport. One university coach informed the writer that with a few simple hints he could have helped some of the British athletes to throw the hammer, the javelin, the discus, or putt the weight much farther than they usually did.

To sum up, these things appear to be among the chief virtues tending towards American predominance in sport—a realization of the importance of proper coaching, and of the absolute authority of the coach, a readiness to make experiments, hard training, assiduous practice, and concentration on victory.

It should not be imagined, however, that these principles apply to all playing of games in America. To the vast majority all play is recreation and is indulged in for exercise and amusement. The steadily growing popularity of golf, not only as the rich man's game at the country club, but as that of the poor man on the municipal course, is an indication that there is a general desire to make play more universal. The same is true of lawn tennis, and to a certain degree of polo, which is now played at nearly every country club, and which received a great impetus from the inclusion for the first time of a player from beyond Long Island in the American team this year.

(Concluded)

The former article appeared in *The Times* on October 8.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

DRAWN COUNTY MATCH AT IPSWICH

The Eastern Counties were unlucky not to beat Middlesex in the South-Eastern Division of the County Championship at Ipswich yesterday. Points were thrown away by the failure to convert any of the three good tries scored, but few would have held that the Eastern Counties did not deserve to win on the run of the game. As it was they drew, for Middlesex seized two fleeting chances in the second half and scored first a dropped goal and then a very lucky try close to the goal-posts.

This draw of nine points each may well have an important bearing upon the divisional championship for, while on yesterday's form Middlesex looked nothing like the side of a few seasons ago, the Eastern Counties gave the impression of a workmanlike team in the making, especially at forward. Last season, it may be recalled, the slowly rising tide of Rugby football in the Eastern Counties moved forward to the extent of overcoming all but Middlesex. It was, moreover, a narrow defeat by 14 points to nine, and it required only a glance at the team collected to face Middlesex at Ipswich yesterday to understand why there was no trace of half-heartedness in their play from start to finish. One of the best features of the Eastern Counties' play was the way in which they kept on the ball and the man and reacted to every disappointment and serious setback. The rushes by the Middlesex forwards were few and far between, but they told every time. Even so it was a piece of very bad luck for his side that on the occasion when he had covered his fellow centre splendidly E. H. Jones should have slipped and lost control of the ball in the act of turning behind his own goal line. It was doubly unlucky for the Eastern Counties that the 5 points scored from this mistake should have come so late in the game; they made the final effort expected of them, but of their backs only little J. T. C. Taylor, the St. Bartholomew's scrummage half-back, seemed to realise that in running and not kicking to touch lay their only hope of pulling off the big thing.

The Portman-road ground, which had not seen an important game of Rugby football for many a long year, has one of the finest stretches of turf in the country, and on a fine afternoon there was little excuse for the bad handling that ruined so many promising movements yesterday. Both packs of forwards and scrummage halves helped to open up the play well, but in the case of Middlesex H. C. C. Laird seldom was able to get A. Key's long passes, and when he did give one of his centres a chance it generally was J. A. N. Giles, who seemed all at sea. On the wings, W. M. A. Chapman and Sir T. G. Devitt were given little room in which to move. Behind the Eastern Counties pack Taylor was severely harassed by Key and R. Jones, but in spite of that got the ball out frequently to L. H. Collison who, if he gains more experience as stand-off half-back, should be of great service both to Cambridge and to the Eastern Counties. At the moment he lacks in finesse and the pace that comes from confidence. Behind him A. H. Jones relied too much upon a preliminary side-step and M. Snipper, a powerful runner, too often tamely kicked to touch. On the left wing G. D. Harvey, if not fast, was keen and sound both in attack and defence. The Eastern Counties pack were at their best in the close rushes and counter-rushes. One of the finest known of them, R. F. Dawey, of Leytonstone, was splendidly keen and quick on the ball. He may well give his club the honour gained by Woodford last season of having a man in representative football. All of the others made a fine effort, and P. W. P. Brook scored two characteristic tries.

Eastern Counties were not long before they scored their first try. Snipper at the end of a run was tackled nearly 10 yards from the goal line, but the pressure was kept up, and Brook dived over in a fairly good position. A. H. Jones's place kick hit a goal post. The second try also was scored in a good position by A. H. Jones, who charged down a kick and picked up the ball in his stride. Jones, however, failed badly with this place kick.

In the second half Eastern Counties continued to hold their own, but suddenly the opposing forwards got the ball back quickly to Laird, who thereupon dropped a clever goal. Reacting well to this unpleasant surprise Eastern Counties pressed hard, and when Taylor slipped right through the defence he found Brook up for the scoring pass. Middlesex's lucky try towards the finish was touched down by A. E. C. Prescott.

The teams were:—

EASTERN COUNTIES.—J. N. Payne (Woodford), back; C. Whitlock (Colchester), M. Snipper (London Hospital), A. H. Jones (Leytonstone), and G. D. Harvey (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; H. Collison (Old Millhillians) and J. T. C. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), half-backs; R. Braithwaite (London Hospital), C. Valentine (St. Catharine's College, Cambridge), S. C. Tucker (Upper Clapton), A. J. Keetlee (London Hospital), M. L. Maley (Southend), G. S. Seward (Woodford), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), and P. W. P. Brook (Hartlepool Rovers), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—J. D. Bradford (Roehyn Park), back; Sir T. G. Devitt (Blackheath), R. C. R. Hopkins (Wasps), J. A. N. Giles (Blackheath), and W. H. A. Chapman (Kingstonian), three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins) and A. Key (Old Cranleighan), half-backs; R. J. Mihes (Esher), J. F. Anderson (Old Millhillians), E. Jones (London Welsh), R. A. P. Hoxton (Guy's Hospital), W. Morgan (London Irish), W. A. Thomas (London Welsh), A. E. C. Prescott (Harlequins), and P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), forwards.

A NEW FIXTURE

TERRITORIAL ARMY TO MEET THE ARMY

As the result of energetic negotiation a fixture has been arranged between the Army and the Territorial Army. This will be played at Bristol on Wednesday, February 25. It is manifestly desirable that the closest sense of comradeship should obtain between the professional and volunteer Forces. To this end much has been done already during Territorial camps and exercises, and the institution of regular athletic fixtures between those qualified to represent the Territorial Army and the Army, Royal Navy, and Royal Air Force is sure to do much to cement the friendship which already exists. The Territorial Army has a wealth of good Rugby material upon which to draw, and can put in the field nine international players, of whom six are forwards. These are D. A. Kendrew, W. E. Tucker, E. Coley, J. W. Swayne, and K. J. Stark (England), and D. J. MacMyn of Scotland. Outside the scrummage there are A. Key, H. Waddell, and G. P. S. Macpherson. The match at Bristol should prove a very keen struggle between two really strong sides, and those who are responsible for the inauguration of this fixture have performed a public service.

OXFORD FINAL TRIAL MATCH

The teams for the Final Oxford University Rugby trial match to-day are:—

WHITES.—G. H. M. Williams (Brecon and Balliol), back; E. R. Mackay (Watson's College and Balliol), T. M. Hart (Denstone and Brasenose), J. C. Kriss (Stellenbosch and Wadham), and A. E. Brooker (Hereford and Brasenose), three-quarter backs; R. A. Jones (Brighton and Keble) and P. S. Leggett (Sydney University and Balliol), half backs; G. V. Sallitis (Taunton and Wadham), J. C. Dakin (Otago and Trinity), M. B. Peacock (Wellington and Brasenose), R. E. McGibbon (Petone and Queen's), H. Russell Roberts (Rugby and New College), H. Kelly (Sedbergh and Exeter), P. J. Morrice (King's Taunton and Pembroke), and R. B. Hobbsitt (Pretoria and University), forwards.

COLOURS.—H. Ross (St. Andrew's, South Africa, and University College), back; C. F. Lyons (Ampleforth and Balliol), J. Alexander (Glenalmond and Trinity), and K. M. S. Macpherson (Fettes and Trinity), and K. Sinclair (Auckland, New Zealand, and Balliol), three-quarter backs; R. W. Lovegrove (Cheltenham and New College) and R. A. R. Roberts (Llandovery and University College), half-backs; J. C. Dunman (Marlborough and Balliol), E. K. Lindsay (Clifton and Brasenose), H. G. Burrow (Brecon and Balliol), D. E. Prattes (Brunswick and Lincoln), T. L. Turner (Clifton and Trinity), D. E. Swayne (Brunswick and Worcester), F. O. Edwards (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's), and W. H. Aitken (Norwich and Trinity), forwards.

To come on at half-time:—H. G. Owen Smith (South Africa and Magdalen), R. Thornton (Newcastle and Christ Church), and R. W. Parr (South Africa and Brasenose).

RESULTS

COUNTY MATCHES

	Points		Points
Glamorgan	19	*Gloucestershire ..	8
*Durham	22	Derbyshire	0

OTHER MATCHES

*R.N.C. (Greenwich) ..	24	Richmond	11

RUGBY LEAGUE

YORKSHIRE CUP.—FIRST ROUND

Featherstone Rovers	49	Bradford Northern	12

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
Hertford College, Oxford	6	*Bloxham School ..	3
*St. Albans ..	3	St. George's, Harpenden	3
*Bootham School ..	45	Colonel Stater's School, Bolton XV. ..	0
*Liverpool College ..	39	Birkenhead School ..	3
Christ's College, Cambridge	3	*St. Paul's	0
Yorkshire Wanderers	17	*Giggleswick	12
*Tonbridge School ..	31	Clare College ..	16
*Epsom College ..	11	Merchant Taylors' School	3
*St. John's School, Leatherhead ..	12	Whitgift School ..	5
Bedford School ..	16	*Wrekin College ..	11
W. A. Stew's XV. ..	14	*Repton School ..	3
*Tiffin School	11	Charlton School II.	3
Old Haberdashers Extra "A" ..	23	*Rockley School ..	6
*King Edward's School, Southampton ..	11	Churcher's College	9
*Hereford Cathedral School	25	R. E. Abbott's XV. ..	3
*United Services, Portsmouth	16	R.M.A.	3

* Home team.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

OXFORD FRESHMEN'S MATCH

Perhaps the feature of the Freshmen's match played on the Running Ground at Oxford yesterday afternoon was the physique of those taking part. For some years so many finely built players have not been seen in this match. If the enthusiasm was greater than the skill, that is not uncommon in a trial game when there are as many as six vacancies in the University eleven.

The play was followed closely and it was unfortunate that the Colours, who won by three goals to none, should have had so much of the play in the first half. The Whites then had little chance to show their ability, except in defence.

An attempt was made at half-time to even matters. K. L. Stock (Charterhouse and New College) and I. I. Milne (Westminster and Christ Church) came on to play at forward in place of Brownrigg and Broke. The two goalkeepers changed over, and Middleton, who had played centre half-back for Colours, became centre-forward for the Whites. It may be said of him that his dash had a great deal to do with Whites making a much better fight. Unfortunately an attack of cramp in the last quarter of an hour caused him to retire, and so Whites did not get the goal they so well deserved.

The best player on the field probably was Whites' centre half-back, J. A. Darwall-Smith. A lot of the play fell to him through the weakness of Whites' forwards, but he was never at a loss either in tackling or in opening up the game. Goulding put him at right half-back late in the game to check Bell and Wilson, and, though by that time he was tired, he defended well. The others in the defence as a rule did not do well, but L. W. A. Raven, in goal, and A. J. N. Young, at left back, may be useful players in a year or two. Of the forwards C. R. V. Bell, R. P. F. Wilson, J. F. Mendl., W. Charlton, and J. A. Gatehouse all played well. The first four had this advantage over Gatehouse, that they were playing together. Mendl led the Colours with plenty of enthusiasm and no little skill, and he seems certain to get his Blue before he goes down. R. P. F. Wilson and W. Charlton (two) shot the goals.

The teams were:—

WHITES.—I. W. A. Raven (Brighton Grammar School and Merton), goal; H. G. Awdry (Winchester and New College) and A. J. N. Young (Winchester and Trinity), backs; C. Gibson (Dunmisky Grammar School and Jesus), J. A. Darwall-Smith (Winchester and Trinity), and H. Ingram (Winchester and Balliol), half-backs; C. J. Hayes (Ardingly and St. Edmund Hall), F. H. Brownrigg (Eton and Magdalen), C. V. Broke (Eton and Hertford), J. A. Gatehouse (Bradfield and Hertford), and J. W. Cardwell (Arnold House School and Lincoln), forwards.

COLOURS.—P. H. Badham (Winchester and Oriel), goal; T. W. B. Coulson (Charterhouse and Merton) and R. H. Williamson (Shrewsbury and Christ Church), backs; J. A. Darwall-Smith (Oxford), C. Middleton (Charterhouse and University College), and D. C. W. Heaton (Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Jesus), half-backs; F. J. Bell (Winchester and Christ Church), W. Charlton (Peter Symonds School and St. Edmund Hall), J. F. Mendl (Repton and University College), R. P. F. Wilson (Winchester and Christ Church), and C. R. V. Bell (Winchester and Brasenose), forwards.

THE WELSH XI.

The Welsh F.A. yesterday selected the following eleven to represent Wales against Scotland at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, on Saturday, October 25:—

Len Evans (Cardiff City), goal; Davey (Cardiff Corinthians) and Crompton (Wrexham), backs; Keenor (Wrexham), Keenor (Cardiff City), and Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; Collins (Llanelly), Neal (Oldwyn Bay), Bamford (Wrexham), Robbins (Cardiff City), and Thomas (Newport County), forwards.

Great difficulty has been found in selecting a side on account of the rule adopted by the English Football League forbidding clubs to release players to other countries when league matches are being played on the same day. There are only two former international players in the Welsh team and it includes three amateurs.

RESULTS

SOUTHERN COUNTIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Essex	1	Suffolk	0

OTHER MATCHES

Spartan League ..	3	*The Army	1

ARMY CUP—FIRST ROUND

Training Brigade R.A.	5	*Irish Guards	0

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
*Bradfield College ..	2	R.M.C. (Sandhurst) ..	2
The Rev. K. R. G. Hunt's XI	1	*Highgate School ..	0
*Chigwell School ..	2	Brentwood School ..	1
Casuals (Mid-week) ..	9	*Wellingborough School	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LONDON CHALLENGE CUP.—FIRST ROUND

Ilford.—Ilford v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.30).

OTHER MATCHES

Northampton.—Northampton Nomads v. Cambridge University.

Leyton.—Isthmian League v. Athenian League (3.15).

Lewisham League.—A. and N. (Dulwich Hamlet) and F. de L. Evans (Casuals) and E. H. Gales (London Caledonians), backs; C. Murray (Dulwich Hamlet), R. W. Baldwin (Kingstonian), and W. W. Tibbetts (St. Albans City), half-backs; W. Avery (Old Cranleighan), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), D. S. Vernon (Wycombe Wanderers), W. H. Minto (St. Albans City), and G. Davies (Casuals), forwards.

Athenian League.—T. Bedford (Sutton United), goal; J. Preston (Leytonstone) (captain) and R. E. Gibbs (Barking Town), backs; J. C. Anderson (Enfield), H. E. Wright (Barnet), and F. Goddard (Enfield), half-backs; S. Emmison (Walthamstow Avenue), J. Lewis (Walthamstow Avenue), A. Morris (Barnet), R. C. Beswarick (Enfield), and L. C. Finch (Barnet), forwards.

BILLIARDS

McCONACHY'S MATCH WITH DAVIS

The match in the international tournament in which Davis and McConachy meet on level terms, each being in receipt of 7,000 start, with Lindrum the scratch player, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday.

Davis had secured a lead of 1,358 as a result of the first two days' play in his game with McConachy, but the New Zealand player had the better of some moderate, though interesting, play in the afternoon. The game is being played with the greatest keenness, and the safety strokes provide a feature of interest, particularly to those who may not appreciate the true value of this phase of the game. The conditions have troubled McConachy to a greater extent than they have his opponent, but the New Zealand player had the satisfaction of outpointing his opponent slightly in the afternoon, when he scored 715 for an average of 42, while Davis made 645 for an average of 38, the former reducing his opponent's lead to 1,288.

McConachy added only six points to his run of 71 (unfinished) before he missed a forcing cannon, but he added runs of 127 and 118, at the end of each of which he left a double balk after losing the white. Davis made poor progress comparatively, his highest bre

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK

MR. SNOWDEN ON HIS POLICY

BUDGET PROSPECTS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden), the Governor and directors of the Bank of England, and bankers and merchants of the City of London were the guests of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at dinner at the Mansion House last night. The Lord Mayor was in the chair.

Proposing "Prosperity to the Public Purse and the health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," the LORD MAYOR said that in his efforts to secure the prosperity of the public purse, and in all the difficulties attending that task, Mr. Snowden had no keener well-wishers and sympathizers than the bankers and merchants of the City of London. In all his efforts made in the direction of economy, he could count upon the active and whole-hearted support of the City. Mr. Snowden and the City had the same enemies. Both were concerned in dissipating the popular fallacy that the public purse had no bottom to it, and in helping people to realize that in the long run their prosperity depended on themselves. The people of this country had suffered so grievously from the deflation period and the cycle of the trade slump that employers and employees demanded above all things stability.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer might fairly be congratulated upon the cheapness of money which had resulted in a considerable saving to the Exchequer during the last six months, by reason of the low rate at which he had been able to sell Treasury Bills. He might also fairly be commended for having upheld the sanctity of the sinking funds, and, therefore, for the rise in British Funds, even when allowance was made for the contributory influence of cheap money; and he might certainly be congratulated upon the success which attended the new issue of Treasury Bonds, which would save the taxpayer a considerable amount per annum.

The long list of Chancellors of the Exchequer had included men differing widely in outlook and intelligence, but he fancied that one of the first things that they all had to learn was the art of employing the negative. He hoped that Mr. Snowden would be given strength and health to continue to say "No," whenever he felt it to be necessary, in the same resounding fashion that he said it just on a year ago. (Cheers.)

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course of his reply, said:—

The long-hoped-for trade revival is slow in coming, and hope deferred is apt to make the heart sick. But it is most important and necessary at a time like this that we should not give way to pessimism, that we should try to find the bright spots and to look upon them, and I am afraid there is far too much of the spirit of pessimism and despondency abroad to-day. I think it is one of the factors which is hindering the improvement in trade. There is far too much of defeatist talk, that this country is in a decadent condition, that we can never hope to attain to the condition of trade prosperity which we experienced in the years before the War. It was not that spirit which triumphed in the past over difficulties as great as those with which we are faced to-day.

There have been crises as severe as this. A hundred years ago things were quite as bad, or worse, than they are to-day, and we had the croakers in those days who said the end of Great Britain had come. Indeed, the features of the present time bear an almost perfect resemblance to those which characterized the industrial and financial conditions 100 years ago. They, like us, were suffering the aftermath of a long war. Taxation was as high in those days, in proportion to the wealth of the country, as it is to-day. Trade was almost stagnant; 10 per cent. of the population of the country were existing on Poor Law relief. But things changed, and the next 80 years marked the greatest period of prosperity and the greatest advance in the history of this country; and times will change again.

"NOT A PESSIMIST"

I am not a pessimist about the future of this country, and I am left quite unmoved when people point to me figures about the lower percentage of the trade of this country of the total trade of the world. It may be that in future our percentage will not be so high as it has been in the past, but percentages in this connexion matter very little. It is the volume of trade, and not merely the percentage, and I am looking forward to the time, which I am quite confident will come, when not only the magnitude of the trade of this country, but the magnitude of the trade of the world, will be a volume which we are not able to conceive to-day.

I spoke of previous similar crises. I came across a very interesting story the other day of the origin of the Board of Trade. It came into existence out of a somewhat similar crisis to that which exists to-day. Three hundred years ago James I. instructed the Privy Council in these words:—"To take into consideration the true causes of the decay of trade and the scarcity of coin within the kingdom, and to consult the means for removing these inconveniences." (Laughter.) Well, the Privy Council, in obedience to that instruction, did what Governments do to-day. It set up a Committee of inquiry, and it is interesting to note that the first thing that the Committee proposed was to lower the Customs duties—(laughter)—these being, in their opinion, the principal obstacle to the recovery of trade. It was out of that that the existing Board of Trade arose.

I think that we are apt to magnify the evils from which we are suffering to-day, and especially are we apt to think that our position is exceptionally bad. That certainly is not the case. Considering that this country, far more than any other country in the world, is subject to the influence of world conditions, dependent, as we are, upon the prosperity of other nations, influenced, as we are, by world commodity prices, the wonder is that we have withstood this world blast so well. Of course, I know that we do derive very considerable satisfaction in our own misfortunes in contemplating the greater misfortunes of others, but, undoubtedly, we are now suffering less than some of the other great industrial countries of the world. During the last six months we have maintained a larger proportion of our production than either Germany or the United States of America.

THE UNEMPLOYED

It is quite true—and I do not wish to minimise the fact in the slightest degree—that we have a vast volume of unemployment—less than that in some other countries—but this is the first industrial crisis in which we have ever had figures of unemployment approaching reliability. In the past, in times like this, it has been chaos, and chaos has no statistics. There is another side to this question. I am sure you will, every one, agree with me that, judging by obvious signs—the signs that we have with our eyes every day—the country never appeared to be more prosperous than it is to-day. Our streets and roads are crowded with motor-cars and motor-omnibuses. Houses are springing up mushroom-like by the thousand along all the new highways, houses evidently to be occupied by people in fairly comfortable circumstances. The National Savings Certificates this year show an increase in the number of savings, which is in excess of the number of withdrawals. Our building societies have abundant money, and there are many other evidences—innumerable evidences—that at least a very large part of our population in these times are enjoying a standard of life higher than they have done in the past.

How these are paradoxes, and I am not to-night going to try to explain, beyond saying this: that the great volume of unemployment is to be accounted for by the depression in a few of our great staple industries which in normal times employ a very large part of the industrial population—textiles, cotton and wool, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and coal. The condition of the cotton trade to-day is deplorable. Every day we are hearing that there is no possibility of Lancashire ever emerging from the condition in which it finds itself to-day. But I would call to your attention this fact: that, bad as things are in the cotton trade, the present export from this country of manufactured cotton goods is larger than the exports of the next three rivals of Lancashire combined. The figures of unemployment do not convey a really accurate representation of the state of trade. There are included in the figures of unemployment a very large proportion—at least one-third—of people who are not unemployed, of people who are on short time, who are not out of a job, and in that respect the figures of to-day are not comparable with the unemployment figures of a few years ago.

GOVERNMENT HELP

What can we do to help in such a crisis as this? Well, I am afraid it is not a great deal that a Government can do. A Government can help wherever it is possible for help to be given, but the salvation of industry is in the hands of industry itself. We have done much in the way of providing employment by carrying out useful public works. We have sanctioned schemes during the last 16 months, schemes of a useful nature, amounting to nearly £150,000,000, but there is a limit to this kind of work. Not only is there a limit to the work that can be done, but there is a limit to the expenditure that the country can afford—(cheers)—upon work, however useful, which is not immediately and directly remunerative.

There are other ways in which the Government has helped, or at any rate is willing to help, in the revival of industry. I mentioned that these great exporting trades are in the main responsible for trade depression, or representative of the extent of the depression, responsible for a large proportion of the unemployed. We as a Government can do little to help that, but we are willing to give what help we can to every agency which is seeking to mitigate the existing conditions, and therefore the Government welcomed the formation of the Bankers' Industrial Development Trust. It was, in our opinion, a step of great value and of first-class importance, and I hope that industrialists will sink their prejudices and their individualism and take advantage of the help which the City is prepared to extend to them. I would, however, point out that the formulating of schemes is the business of industry itself, and no scheme will receive support—and I ask your special attention to this—which is framed for the purpose of relieving industries from losses which are irrecoverable. This trust is prepared to help to reorganize industries which show a willingness to reorganize themselves, but every scheme will have to be of a practical and a sound character. Taking that view, the leading financiers and industrialists in the City formed this corporation, and I hope—I sincerely hope—as I said just now, that the industrialists will take advantage of it. I know something of the difficulties. I am a Yorkshireman, and I know Lancashire as well as I know my own county. I know their traditional independence and individualism. I know how they cling tenaciously to old ideas and old methods. They will have to realize that they can only save their lives by losing them.

LOAN CONVERSION

Now I want to turn to another subject. During the last 12 months three loan operations of considerable magnitude have been carried out. In last November we raised over £320,000,000 by the issue of 5 per cent. Conversion Loan at par, and in February we issued over £90,000,000 of 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan. This money represented in part conversion or repayment of maturing obligations, and there was left over a sum of £150,000,000 cash. It was necessary out of this to finance the Budget deficit of 1929 and to meet some small maturing obligations, but by far the greater part of it was available for the reduction of the floating debt. Within the last few weeks we have had a third operation, in which £105,000,000 has been raised by the issue above par of 4 per cent. Bonds for a period of five years. This will enable us to repay the expensive 4 per cent. tax-free War Loan and to deal with the 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds which mature next February. I need hardly say that the recent short term Bonds have been carried out at much the cheapest rate of any Government conversion since the War, and, assuming maturity at 1936, the average rate is £3 17s. 7d.

Some criticism was made at the time I made this new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan last November. It was said that I was offering terms which were too generous—a rather unusual criticism from those who were enjoying the benefit of my alleged generosity. But my critics failed to take into account the serious conditions with which we were faced at that time. The floating Debt was very dear—it had reached unmanageable proportions, and as a matter of fact there was a constant difficulty in meeting our weekly requirements of cash by the sale of Treasury Bills to the market. On the top of this we were faced by maturing obligations of considerable dimensions and, perhaps most of all, I had to remember the very unfortunate experience of 12 months before, when an effort was made to carry out a conversion operation which was very largely a failure. Now that was a prospect—a repetition of that failure—which I could not face with equanimity. It would have had a very serious effect indeed.

CHEAP MONEY

The very large response to the Conversion nearly a year ago to which I have referred has, I think, been very fruitful of good results. I applied it to the reduction of floating Debt because I believed that it would facilitate and accelerate the lowering of the Bank rate and the introduction of easier money conditions, and I believe that amid our many embarrassments of the moment you ought to be thankful for the cheap money that now prevails. I have never believed that easier money conditions were to be brought about for the world trade depression, but they remove an obstacle and provide favourable conditions for trade recovery.

At the time that the Conversion was made we were told that the resulting reduction in the assets of the Joint Stock Banks would not be filled either by advances or by commercial bills. It was further said that cheap money would cause unfavourable foreign exchanges, and that when the scarcity of bills made Bank rate ineffective the Bank of England would be driven to restrict credit. Well, I think that it will not be denied that not one of these dismal forebodings has been realized. It is an astonishing fact that, instead of a reduction in Treasury bills, the total bills held by the banks in August last was £281,000,000, an increase of nearly £54,000,000 over their holdings of a year before, and higher than any holdings in the last eight years. Nor did the prophecy that the Bank of England would be driven to restrict credit come to pass. On the contrary, banks' deposits with the Bank of England, which, as you know, is the framework of credit, are at a somewhat higher level than they were a year ago. Nor has cheap money rates had an unfavourable effect upon the foreign exchanges. It is true that the Bank of England has had to meet during the last year demands for gold, mainly from France, but France was withdrawing gold 12 months ago, when the Bank rate was 6½ per cent.

The Lord Mayor referred to the price of Treasury Bills. It has remained during the whole of this financial year low, and I shall be a little surprised if at the end of the year I do not find that the Treasury Bill exchange is about £12,000,000 as against about £29,000,000 last year. Of course, I am quite well aware that there has been a reduction in the amount of the Debt, but that has been very small, and has had a very small effect upon the aggregate. I am not claiming the credit; I am not claiming that this is the result; that the policy that I followed, and deliberately followed, 12 months, is wholly responsible for the results that I am briefly enumerating. But in the past 12 months we have had a very marked and substantial improvement in the price of long-term stocks. For instance, Consols Four per Cent. have risen, I think, about seven points, which corresponds to a reduction in the yield from about £4 19s. to under £4 11s. The high level of Government stocks to-day is in many quarters—one might almost say universally, especially in those circles who want to criticize the Government and attribute everything, whether a disaster or a benefit, to them—said to be due to the fact that a profitable investment in industry cannot be found at the present time. There may be something in that, but I am confident of this: that apart from temporary disturbances of that character we shall see a downward trend of long-term interest. That ought to come, and I think it will come, and therefore as things stand I think I am able to look forward to better times from the Treasury point of view by Conversion operations in the future. There is, as you know, a huge block of £2,000,000,000 of 5 per cent. War Loan. If we could effect a very large conversion at a lower rate of interest, the saving would be very considerable; but in making reference to this matter in public a Chancellor of the Exchequer wants to be very discreet and circumspect. However, I think in a company like this I may go so far as to take you into my confidence to this extent: I intend to carry out a large Conversion operation when I think the time is favourable. (Laughter.)

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Lord Mayor referred to a matter which evoked a sympathetic response from the audience. He referred to national economy. We are all in favour of national economy, and nobody more so than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We hear a great deal of vague talk about national economy, but I have before asked those who indulge in this talk to tell us where they think any very substantial reduction can be made in the present national expenditure. We are doing all we can—I am doing all I can—to effect minor economies in administration, but expenditure is determined by policy, and it is Parliament, and behind Parliament the electorate, who decide policy; when that policy has been decided, it is the unfortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer who has to find the money to foot the bill. Now the largest of all our items of national expenditure is the War debt, and when I hear this talk about national economy I wonder whether these people have forgotten that there has been a War, and whether they remember that we have a National Debt of £7,000,000,000 as a result of that War. Do they want economy in the service of the National Debt? Might I ask, for instance, if they are prepared voluntarily to reduce the interest upon that huge block of War Debt—the 5 per Cent. War Debt—from 5 per cent., say, to 3 per cent.? That would effect a very large economy, but I do not expect an affirmative reply to that question, and therefore in so far as economy can be effected upon the Debt service, we shall have to wait until that favourable opportunity comes for conversion of which I spoke just now.

Of course another very huge item of national expenditure is upon the fighting services, amounting to about £111,000,000 a year. This is an expenditure which I dread and deplore. It is wholly unremunerative and wasteful expenditure, but apart from effecting minor economies I have no voice in the matter. Parliament decides it, and whenever a proposal is made to effect, say, a drastic reduction in the Navy, nearly every party in the House of Commons is opposed to the suggestion.

There is one item of national expenditure which is distressing me almost beyond measure, and that is the cost of unemployment. From various sources the cost of unemployment is £100,000,000 a year, a necessary but still at the same time an unremunerative expenditure. The Exchequer contribution has been raised, and I have to find this year £21,000,000 in order to finance a large class of unemployed persons who had no insurable qualifications. I think it the duty of Parliament to face up to this problem and to put the Insurance Fund upon an insurance basis. We hear a great deal about alleged abuses of the dole. They may exist, and, if they do exist, then they ought to be prevented. I have to meet this year £21,000,000 in order to supplement the unemployment benefit of those who have lost or never had full insurance qualifications. I regret to have to say that, owing to the growth of unemployment during the last few months, it will be necessary, I am afraid, to ask for a further grant, not merely for the payment of benefit but for the further extension of the debt.

BUDGET PROSPECTS

I am quite sure you will expect me to say something about the Budget position. We have had the first six months of the revenue financial year. It is impossible to form final conclusions, or even trustworthy conclusions, on the first half-year's return. I see that lachrymose prophets seize on the figures and say that at the end of next March I shall have a deficit of £100,000,000. I believe that the lowest estimate these prophets of evil have given is £30,000,000. Well, I do not believe, unless something quite unexpected happens, that we shall have such a disastrous ending to the financial year as that. It is true that Customs and Excise revenue is not coming up to expectations, largely, I believe, owing to the trade depression in the distressed parts of England. The income-tax is doing very well, but the testing time is not yet. It will be the first quarter of next year, and it remains to be seen what the zeal of my energetic officials will be able to wring from the reluctant taxpayers during the next three months. I do not expect, unless something disastrous happens, that the income-tax will fall below the estimate.

As to death duties—from a purely revenue point of view I hope you will not think me callous if I say, fortunately—we have had a number of very large estates fall in this year, but there is another side to this. The tremendous drop in market values has greatly reduced the amount of the estates to be assessed for duty, but I am hoping that the death duties may realize my expectations. The most unfortunate item is stamp duties, but I am hoping for a great revival in trade, and that there will be a pull-up in the stamp revenues during the next six months. From what I have said already it seems not improbable that there may be a deficit on the present financial year. If that is so I shall have to settle some very difficult problems indeed. I will be quite frank with you. I stated in my Budget speech that I hoped that probably next year we should be able to avoid any increase in taxation. I think that the psychological effect of any increase in taxation will be very bad indeed, coming, as it would be, upon many of the disappointments which industry and finance have experienced during the last few years. I cannot say, but I shall do everything possible to avoid having to impose new taxation. Possibly I shall have to outrage my strict financial principles, and maybe do things that I could not justify in ordinary circumstances.

BARGAINING POWER

LORD FORRES, who proposed "The Bankers and Merchants of the City of London," expressed the hope that the bankers would rise to the aid of sound industrial concerns which might find themselves in difficulties owing to the present conditions. They were particularly interested in the gold question, and would like the Governor of the Bank of England to tell them whether all the gold being stored in France, in Argentina, in Chile, and in other countries was really helping commerce; if it was not, was there no way by which it would be made available to improve trade? The Imperial Conference was largely engaged in the study of economic questions. The free exchange of commodities was an ideal and a policy in which he had been brought up, but in the circumstances of to-day it appeared to be necessary to bargain for some reciprocity of treatment from those countries which could reasonably take our commodities. (Cheers.) That naturally involved something to bargain with. Were the representatives of the Dominions and Colonies to be allowed to go away with a negative? (Cries of "No.") It was to be hoped that something concrete and advantageous would come from those discussions. He would remind the Government that the British Empire did not include South America or Europe, or populous parts of the world like China.

A BANKER'S MOTTO

Mr. MONTAGU NORMAN, Governor of the Bank of England, responding, said that he was but the outward and visible representative of the "Old Lady" across the street whom he served and whom he loved. For their support she would repay them a thousandfold. Let them trust her. (Cheers.) She was old, but in many ways she was child-like and adapted herself from year to year to the changing times, to the fresh difficulties, to the unknown events just as they occurred. Who could have believed a few years ago that at her years she could have adapted herself not only within, but even remodelled herself without? (Cheers.) He recommended that they should avoid adventurous banking and stick to the traditions of banking which we had carried on for a hundred or two hundred years. The motto he would take for his own guidance in this period of difficulty was "Be patient; hold fast!" (Cheers.)

Mr. F. C. GOODENOUGH, chairman of Barclays Bank and the British Bankers Association, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. He thanked the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation for the generous support and help they had given to his committee, who were working for the establishment of a London house of residence for Dominion students. The fund had now reached £140,000, and they had purchased a very valuable and important site in Bloomsbury near the University of London. They hoped during the coming year to be able to make a start in some houses which stood upon the property, and in course of time to extend the facilities still further to students.

The LORD MAYOR responded.

THE COMPANY

Those present included:—

Mrs. Snowden, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Lord Aldenham, Lord and Lady Hollenden, Lord Farrington, Lord Ashfield, Lord and Lady Glendyne, Lord Bethell, Lord and Lady Bradbury, Lord and Lady Hayter, Lord and Lady Beaumont, Lord Revelstoke, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord Marshall, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Sir Ernest Harvey (Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England) and Miss Harvey, Sir Alan and Lady Anderson, Sir William Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Holland-Martin, Mr. Percy Hargreaves (chairman of Lloyd's) and Mrs. Hargreaves, Sir James Lithgow, Mrs. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kitson, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., and Mrs. Grenfell, Mr. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Sir Harry and Lady Goschen, Sir William and Lady Portal, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont Pease, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wigzell-worth, Mrs. F. C. Goodenough, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Hubbard, Sir Edward Stern, the Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. Tasker, Mr. R. Hugh Tennant, Mrs. Abbay, Colonel Sir Louis and Lady Newton, Sir Felix and Miss Schuster, Sheriff and Mrs. Jenks, Sheriff and Mrs. Collins, Sir Montagu Turner, Mr. B. Meers and Mrs. Meers, Alderman and Mrs. Collett, Alderman and Mrs. Jacobs, Alderman Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Banister and Lady Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. O. M. W. Sprague, Alderman Sir William Pryke, the Recorder of London and Lady Wild, Colonel Sir Ronald and Lady Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, Sir Austen and Lady Lee, Sir William Prescott, Mr. J. E. Parry, Sir William Burton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wise, Sir George and Lady Barstow, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Sir Francis and Lady Floud, Mr. Vivian and Lady Sybil Smith, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Sir Frederick Barthorpe, Lady Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Searvay, Sir James and Lady Martin, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Lady Bowser, Lady Kemnal, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Mr. Colin and Lady Angela Campbell, Sir Russell and Lady Scott, Lady Cohen, Colonel J. D. Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. Pudick Lawrence, Sir Osborn Hollman, Miss Gwendolen Marshall, Sir Adrian and the Hon. Lady Pollock, Mr. R. Bruce Gardner, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. C. J. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Peppiatt, Maurice Headlam, Lady Baring, Sir Herbert Hambling, Sir Stanley and Lady Machin, Sir Gordon Nairne, Brigadier-General A. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, Alderman Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Sir Arthur Sutherland and Miss Sutherland, Mr. A. O. Anderson, Sir Basil and Lady Blackett, Mr. J. E. Sachs, Sir Charles and Lady Addis, Sir Walter Layton, Alderman Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir John and Lady Hindley, Colonel Llewellyn and Mrs. Hanbury, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grantham, K.C., Sir William Plender, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cohner, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blay, Sir David and Lady Milne-Watson, Mr. H. F. Chaseer, Mr. Robert Wallace, Alderman and Mrs. Greenaway, Sir John and Lady Cadman, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir George and Lady Broadbridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lefman, Alderman Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Sir Harry and Lady Foster, Alderman and Miss Russell, Alderman Sir Harold and Lady Downer, Sir Percy Simmons, Mr. J. A. Findlay, Mr. R. G. C. Dale, Mr. J. G. Weguelyn, Mr. W. Fletcher, the Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Ellison, Under-Sheriff Newton, Under-Sheriff Jennings, Sir William Soulsby, Major A. E. Wood, Captain D. F. Massy, and Mr. W. T. Boston.

EMPIRE TRADE

THE CANADIAN VIEW

BROADCAST BY MR. BENNETT

Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, yesterday broadcast the following message:—

May I say to the British Broadcasting Corporation how greatly I appreciate its kindness in asking me to speak a few words to its radio audience on one or two matters in which at the present time all parts of the Empire are deeply interested?

First of all—because it is the most important of all—I bring to you the sincere good wishes of Canadians. When I return to Canada, wherever I may go, I shall meet relatives of yours, and friends, now helping us to build a powerful nation, whose love of their new land is not less great because they remember with such deep affection the land from which they came. It will be my happiness to tell them of the generous welcome we Canadians have received in your country, and to help them, if I can, to revisit, in mind, the scenes of other times. And I will tell them that they are right, and we are right, in believing that the anxious days through which you are now passing will soon end. For no country in the world holds more securely than does ours the belief that the skill and resources of the peoples of these islands, effectively marshalled and employed, will now, as always in the past, provide a sure and lasting way out of your difficulties.

It is not my right, nor my desire, to express a view as to the immediate causes of them. The principles you have followed in world commerce, your methods of marketing, your non-cooperative plan of production, your open door, all these questions you have debated, and either supported or condemned. I have no place in that debate.

But you have spoken little of those other things which must have contributed powerfully to disturb your old-time position of industrial pre-eminence. We Canadians, however, speak of them, and so do all the other nations of the Empire. And when we do we remember the people of these islands as they were in War days, heedless of their material welfare, prodigal in their financial support of all their friends, offering in full measure their manhood and womanhood in a cause that to them was a just one. And we remember them when the War was over, meeting their obligations without complaint and without compulsion, influenced not by the rules of what is sometimes called good business, but by the will to maintain, at whatever price, the fair and honourable name of Britain. And for this, we of the Dominions honour you, and it is but fitting that those of us who suffered less than you should not forget the things of which I speak.

GET TOGETHER

That your difficulties are formidable it would be unprofitable to deny. But you are not alone in them. All the other parts of Empire have their troubles too, in greater or less degree. And so it would seem to be the part of wisdom that we should come together and search out the means by which there may be won for all of us a new and greater prosperity.

That, in my opinion, is the real purpose of the Imperial and Economic Conference now in session. And it is my firm conviction that if we believe in the future greatness of our Empire, and have confidence in one another, and an exact understanding of what each part may do, in its own advantage and in the advantage of the whole, we can make effective a great plan of economic cooperation which will bring increasing strength and happiness to all the parts of Empire which join in it.

It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise. We have a common purpose. We have a common will to achieve it. We have so many things that are our common heritage. These we should confidently regard as the foundation upon which will be built a new economic structure of Empire, strong with the strength which comes from mutual help and mutual benefit.

We are united by a common allegiance to the Crown. We have alike full freedom in the conduct of our own affairs. We are the heirs to that vast storehouse of experience gained in centuries of world commerce. We, each of us, acknowledge as sure guides in the conduct of our social and political life those principles of justice and fair dealing which have ever been the bulwark of Britain's greatness.

These are Empire possessions, and they make for the strength of the whole.

There are also those other things which are the several possessions of the different States of Empire. That they are not shared by all does not mean that they cannot, and should not, be of benefit to all. For as they bring prosperity to those who have them, so they can help to prosperity the other parts of Empire willing to receive them. And so I say that under a sound scheme of cooperation the prosperity of each part of Empire will be reflected throughout the whole.

We Canadians acknowledge with pride and thankfulness those possessions of the Motherland and our sister States which have brought to them the greatness that is theirs. Providence has dealt generously with them all. And the gifts of Providence have been used wisely by them. There is no country on the earth's surface that has more reason to be grateful for what it has than Canada. In that land, in its prairies and its forests, in its mines and lakes, and seas, is incalculable wealth. It is our resolve also to use it wisely, so that the happiness and welfare of the Canadian people may for ever endure.

COOPERATION

I have told you that the great work which lies before the Imperial Conference is to devise a means by which, through closer Empire economic cooperation, each State will profit. The will to do so is manifest. The knowledge that something can be done is shared by all. In the minds of each of us is the belief that under some scheme of cooperation, based on reciprocal advantage, each part of Empire will prosper. That is surely obvious. The problem is to determine what scheme of cooperation will be fair and lasting and of real account to all who join in it.

I have given the broad reasons why this problem should not be an insoluble one. The specific ways in which it may be met I should also like to discuss with you, were it not that any such discussion at this juncture might conceivably prejudice the deliberations, or affect the conclusions, of the Empire's representatives now in conference.

I may, however, state my view that any agreement based on sentiment alone cannot be a permanent one. If I ask this country to buy our Canadian wheat, which we must and will sell in the highest and most stable market, and give you nothing but thanks in exchange for this practical service, you would soon tire of it. Similarly, if Canada gave you a preference for your goods in her market and got nothing but your acknowledgment of this preference in return, I fear it could not long continue. But if there is an agreement, inspired by sentiment, and buttressed by definite and lasting and mutual advantages, then it will not fail, for it will be our common wish, and for the benefit of each and all, to support and sustain it.

Under that agreement each of us will be working primarily and properly in the interest of our respective countries. And that is the only way in which we may continue to promote the prosperity of the Empire as a whole. We would, as an initial step, safeguard our home markets and thus reduce to a minimum, unemployment. We would then sell in foreign ones the excess of our products over home consumption. By increasing the Empire market for our goods we would not, in my opinion, in any way decrease the foreign markets. On the contrary, with assured and greater Empire market, we would improve our position in the world one. For successful competition is closely related to the question of production, and, speaking generally, the greater the production the cheaper is the cost of production. The Empire market would give us the necessary degree of production to meet world competition and recapture foreign markets.

CASE OF FRANCE

To illustrate the practical nature of this view, I would ask you to consider the recent industrial development of France, with its freedom from unemployment. I do so, not because that country is necessarily the best illustration, but because you have naturally an intimate knowledge of its commercial progress and are able to appreciate the merits of its system. France built up its home industries by regulating in the home market the competition of foreign producers. Those industries have grown to phenomenal proportions. Their goods are invading the markets of the world, and replacing, in a damaging degree, those of other countries.

It seems to me that the British Empire States might profitably employ the same principles of development, having due regard to the limitations upon that scheme imposed by the fundamentally different political and economic constitutions of France and the British Commonwealth.

That, however, is a matter which each of us must decide for ourselves. The position of Canada has been made clear to you. We believe it is in the interest of our own country that a closer Empire trade relationship should be established. We believe that it is equally in the interest of the other parts of Empire that it should be so. In that view there is no disagreement. Canada has suggested a plan by which this may be brought about. I shall not refer to the reception our proposal has received. In the near future it will be either accepted or rejected. We can only await the decision. It will be a momentous one, for I believe, and, believing, I consider it is my duty to say, that if this opportunity for closer Empire economic relations is not seized, it may not come again.

This, I need not tell you, is in no sense intended as a threat. It is rather a prediction which, unhappily, I believe to be true. For we must all have regard for the basic changes in conditions of world trade, and realize that in this age of great industrialization and fierce competition the old rules which in their time were good rules may very well be now, if they are followed, the sign-posts to commercial disaster.

That danger must be a challenge to action; to wise and immediate action which will sweep from your way the obstacles that deny you the greater future which should rightfully follow on your great past.

PRICES IN GRAIN TRADE

MR. S. S. CAMPBELL ON WORK OF EXCHANGES

Mr. S. S. CAMPBELL continued yesterday his series of lectures at the City of London College on "The Economics of the Grain Trade." He said that the country was heavily indebted to the grain trade for the building up of almost every credit item of our "invisible exports"; it was the foundation of such vastly important businesses as shipping, marine insurance, and acceptances. The grain trade had a very proud record of service. In every season since decontrol our imported wheat supplies had averaged cheaper than the pre-War average, in terms of the prices of other goods, and it was in goods that those imports must ultimately be paid.

The natural and artificial difficulties which the grain trade had to overcome before prices could be kept stable were enormous. Wheat grown under identical conditions on the experimental farm at Swift Current, Canada, had shown yields ranging from two bushels an acre to 63 bushels, according as rainfall was low or high, and no means existed of determining in advance which nature would send. Variations nearly as large were shown in the yields of entire provinces: in Alberta, Canada, the yield to the acre for the entire province ranged from six bushels to 31 bushels within five years. In Kansas, the biggest producing State in the United States of America, the range was from six bushels to 20 bushels; and other major export areas showed similar figures; one night's rain or frost might be the determining influence.

The exchanges did not attempt any artificial control; when a growing crop appeared likely to give less than its normal yield prices on the exchanges were marked up, the extent of the advance varying from hour to hour as weather or other data came to hand permitting the magnitude of the shortage to be more closely estimated. This gave notice to holders of old-crop stocks of that type of grain that a shortage was imminent, and the higher prices gave them an inducement to economize the use of their stocks. The higher prices also offered the grower some compensation for the niggardliness of providence, which was beyond his control. Most important of all, they gave notice to whichever country happened next to be sowing wheat that there was a gap in supply, and stimulated increased acreage, tending ultimately to fill the gap and bring the price rise to an end. Price steered not only regulated supply and demand, but controlled them. In the present state of our civilisation a varying price was the only device known which was capable of controlling ever-varying supply and ever-varying demand.

M. VENIZELOS AND BYRON

M. Venizelos the Greek statesman, has promised to visit England at the end of June or the beginning of July next year to attend the ceremony at Newstead Abbey to celebrate the taking over by the city of Nottingham of the greater part of the Abbey and grounds. It is expected that M. Venizelos will deliver an address on Byron.

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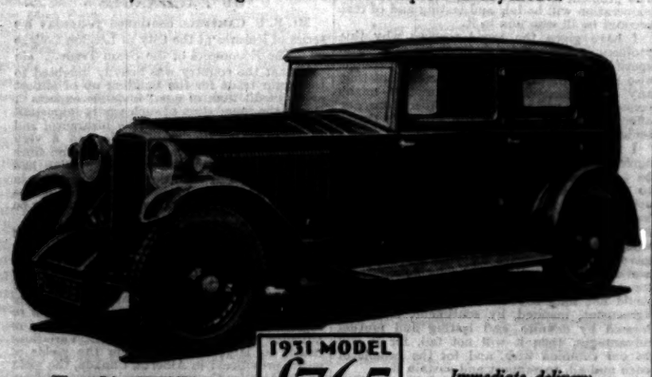

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THE OLYMPIA SHOW

OPENING DAY

PROGRESS AND DESIGN

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Motor Show opens at Olympia this morning. Besides the customary large display of the latest cars of all nationalities, it contains an excellent exhibition of motor-boats, a section devoted to service station and garage equipment, and a historical collection of motor-cars. The show of 1931 cars, bodywork, and accessories will be found to be as representative and comprehensive as usual and of a character which makes it unique. Before I describe some of the smallest and least expensive cars exhibited something may be said of design in general, the tendency of construction, and the remarkable value now offered by motor manufacturers.

Motoring is advancing more and more towards greater luxury, economy, and automatism, and the progress made during the past 12 months is, in my opinion, greater than was noticeable last year. The outstanding features in motor-cars for 1931, and especially British cars, may be grouped in the order in which they appear to me important; they are as follows:—Transmission systems, especially between the engine and the propeller-shaft and back axle; devices and constructual arrangements to further safety on the road; better value; easier upkeep, resulting in lower maintenance costs and higher efficiency; more attractive appearance, and comfort.

GEARBOXES

The gearbox has rightly been given much attention by designers of all nationalities during the past 12 months, and the general tendency now is to provide a four-speed box with what is known as a silent or quiet third speed, and easy changes of gear between third and top and top and third. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction for, by encouraging drivers to use their change-speed more, better results are obtainable from the engines. There is a number of names for this gearbox, such as "twin-top," "alternative-top," "traffic top," and so forth, but it would seem most appropriate to describe such a gearbox as having four speeds with a traffic-top or quiet third. Twin-top, unless the ratios of the fourth and third gears are quite close, is hardly an accurate title. If I remember rightly it was about five years ago that a British Coventry firm introduced the silent third, and this was the more progressive as it was employed on a small car. As will be seen at the Exhibition, a large number of makers of different nationalities has adopted this and although the means of obtaining the desired results vary to some extent the general method is to employ helical or skew gear wheels which are permanently in mesh while the drive is engaged by dog clutches. There are alternative and more revolutionary devices, and the most remarkable in my opinion is the gearbox which has been called self-changing and in which the gear can be pre-selected by a small finger-and-thumb lever either above or below the steering wheel, changes being effected only when desired by movement of a pedal. This system has been extended this year and in conjunction with what is known as a fluid flywheel—a hydraulic power transmitter—constitutes one of the greatest developments in motor-car transmission which have taken place for many years. It will no doubt prove one of the most interesting attractions at Olympia. Freewheel devices have not been followed up as might well have been expected, but there is a notable instance of the latest form which is incorporated in the gearbox. The driver can coast at will on top and second—the gearbox is of the three-speed type—and just below the steering wheel there is a control by which the freewheel can be locked.

Another transmission invention which is being offered in 1931 in standard productions is a multirange gearbox which gives six forward speeds and two reverse and includes two silent tops. The alternative gear unit is immediately in front of the three speeds and there is no auxiliary gearing outside the main box. Dog clutches are used for the engagement of the alternative gear. Gear selection is made by the depression or partial vacuum in the engine induction manifold. The main idea of this multirange gearbox is not so much to increase highest speed, but rather to enable the transmission ratio to be adapted to varying road conditions and to reduce the engine rate even when driving at the greatest vehicle speed.

STABILITY

Simpler gear-changing and a tendency towards automatism make for greater safety on the road. Here, too, good advance has been made in a large number of details throughout chassis and coach-work, and especially in improved weight distribution coupled with lower centre of gravity. The stability of the average car of 1931 will be found to be in conformity with its increased speed ratio and to be distinctly better than that of former models. Suspension, of course, also contributes, but one regrets that here one must again record that advancement has been made not in the principle of car suspension, but in the attachment of springs and the accessories which are designed to help out their ineffectiveness. Leaf springs are now better lubricated, so that they work effectively for longer periods, while the change-over this year from the frictional to the hydraulic shock absorber is almost universal; it was foreseen here when, two or three years ago, the frictional one was standard. Any improvements, however slight, which tend towards keeping the wheels more on the ground are clearly to the good because, apart from the greater economy, they ensure more safety through firmer steering and braking and diminished risk of skid and sideslip. The use of cam and lever steering gear in various guises has deservedly become popular, for it gives a light, yet reliable and firm, action. The placing of controls for the horn and the dipping of headlights on the top of the steering column is a small point, but has its effect on safety.

Braking continues to be improved, and the wide adoption of some form of power assistance for four wheel braking shows progress. Modern brakes, provided they are not too responsive, which really amounts to a fault in design, are very effective so long as proper balance is preserved. With the amount of attention which the average car receives, however, this is a point which is too often overlooked, and I should like to see equalization of brake adjustments made more general and easier in operation. The hydraulic brake, which should give equalization when once the various sets of shoes have been regulated, has increased its popularity.

PETROL FEED

The commonest system of petrol feed, now that almost all tanks are placed at the back of the chassis, is by a pump driven mechanically from the camshaft. In one or two cases genuine efforts have been made to protect the petrol tank better; here more makers might follow suit. Drivers are given wider vision by narrower pillars and more and larger windows; and large rear lights, together with longer and adjustable interior reflecting mirrors, are to be encouraged. With the increase of traffic on the roads, drivers should get more into the habit of noting any traffic coming up behind them. Safety glass is now no longer catalogued as an extra item and bumpers are included in most standard prices. The one-piece screen saves eye fatigue and so conduces to safety, but it should always be made to open out enough to give a direct view of the road, in fog or snow, even with a screen wiper fitted. The time has come when double screen wipers should be supplied as a matter of course, because they not only allow the front passenger to have a very much more comfortable view, but also enable the driver to see more clearly towards the nearside in bad weather. Many makers are now fitting, in combination with the tail light, a lamp which shows up in daylight as well as at night when the brake is applied hard, and in some fittings a reverse light is also included. Pressed steel for coachwork and running boards gives good strength in case of collision. It may be said of the 1931 model that by the aggregate of detail improvements it is a safer car than its predecessor.

TYPICAL BRITISH CARS

There is no diminution in the makes and types of big car, while the numbers of medium-sized models and what are termed light cars are on the increase. Generally speaking, the increased value offered to the public by makers of various nationalities, but not the least the British, shows more progress—if it is not too drastic from an economic point of view of the industry—than has been made for some years past. It also indicates that methods of manufacture have been more modernized. The reduction of overhead charges is not only desirable but necessary for the trade. This is slowly being realized and the first-fruits are to be seen in the improved cars which are offered for 1931, and often at substantial reductions over previous models.

I take four or five representative British examples of present-day value. In the light car group there are well-made saloons to seat four which can be bought for £135 to £150. This type of British car represents the most economical form of motoring on four wheels and is rapidly increasing in popularity in this country, on the Continent, and in America. The soundness of our designs, the good execution, the low consumption of petrol, oil, and tires, the degree of comfort, and the fine acceleration power due to a high power to weight ratio, all make their appeal. These little cars, though termed minor, junior, or baby, perhaps, are perfectly capable of undertaking serious work with trustworthiness and durability. In times of economical stringency they form most useful auxiliaries, and, while garage space becomes of greater moment almost everywhere, they often solve a problem otherwise unsolvable. Moreover, these small cars have ample speed. For example, a coachbuilt saloon costing £140 will do comfortably 30, 35, and 50 miles an hour on first, second, and top. This engine has four cylinders of 847c.c. capacity. An important point in these British designs is that they are of recognized good class. Here the camshaft is overhead and driven by spiral bevel gearing. Three ring aluminium pistons and steel connecting rods are used; there is pressure lubrication for the engine; five brakes are provided. On the saloons, coachbuilt or fabric, are two wide doors, and the forward edges of the doors slope towards the front downwards and thus proper entrance and exit are given. There are one or two newcomers in this class of British car; they will be described in detail later on.

The 4-cylinder car is still to be had in British makes in the group up to about 13 nominal horse-power, and, although I do not think that this type of engine will last very much longer for cars except of the smallest horse-powers, one or two of these Twelves still form a reasonable investment, because of their value. A well-proved 4-cylinder 11.9 horse-power saloon with folding head can now be bought for £190; the construction has been proved, and such conveniences as a single-hand adjustment for the four wheel brakes, and the grouping of the nipples for the chassis lubrication in one place, have been added.

In the 12 h.p. class come the first of the small 6-cylinders; and this is a type in which I have long believed and which I am glad to note has lately increased. A 12 h.p. 6-cylinder very completely equipped saloon with sunshine roof sells at under £190. Here the engine is of just over 1½ litre capacity, and has overhead valves and camshaft, with full-pressure lubrication. The crankshaft runs in four bearings and there are thermostatically operated shutters to govern the cooling air supply. A three-quarter floating back axle is provided, there are hydraulic four wheel brakes, and the suspension works with hydraulic shock absorbers. The electrical equipment is 12 volt and there are wire wheels. The wheelbase and track are 7ft. 6½in. and 3ft. 6in., while the overall height of the car unladen is 5ft. 3in. The back compartment is designed to give proper room for two adults, and each of the front seats is adjustable and of bucket shape. Safety glass is fitted throughout. There is nothing cheap about the specification. One of the original 12 h.p. 6-cylinder makes has had the engine for 1931 made rather more powerful by an increase in the capacity to 1,434c.c. This model can be had, not only with an ordinary three-speed gearbox, but with a three-speed half-automatically changing box, in which the driver can pre-select his gear at any time by the movement of a finger-and-thumb lever on the top of the steering wheel and effect the actual change when it is needed by depressing a pedal and releasing it. The chassis with the ordinary gearbox is priced at £175, or with this patent gearbox at £200.

Value in the 15 to 16 h.p. group is well illustrated by a model which sells as a saloon or a four-seated coupé at £280, or as a four-seated tourer at £240. Although nominally rated at under 16-horse power, this type of engine will give over 23 at 2,000 r.p.m., and nearly 40 at 3,000. The crankshaft runs in four bearings and has a vibration damper, and light pistons and connecting rods are used. There are automatic and hand regulation of the ignition, the lighting controls, with those of the engine, are handy on the centre of the steering wheel, the gearbox provides four forward speeds, the springs work with hydraulic shock absorbers, and there is a servo-motor for the brakes. No one can

(Continued on page 9)

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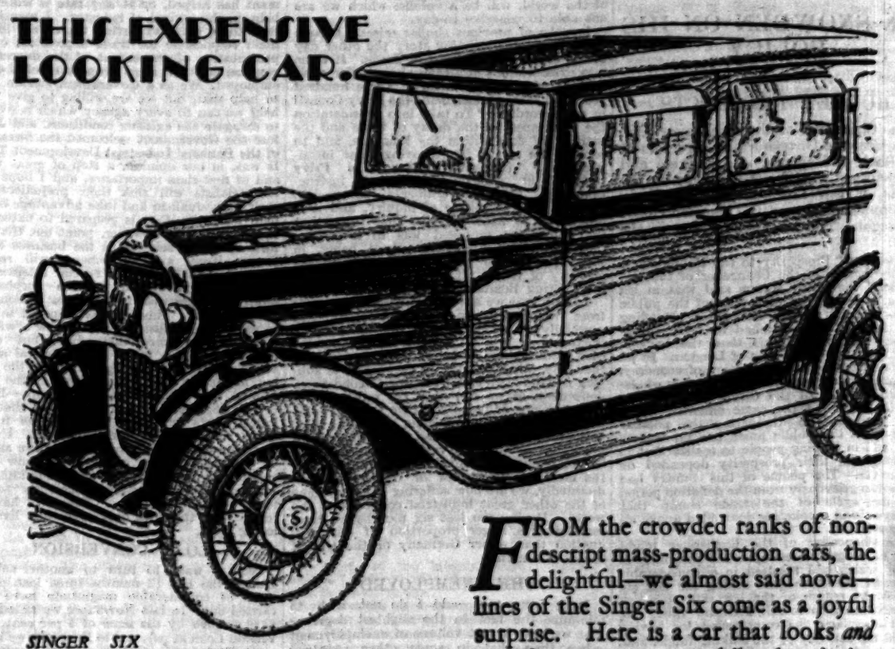

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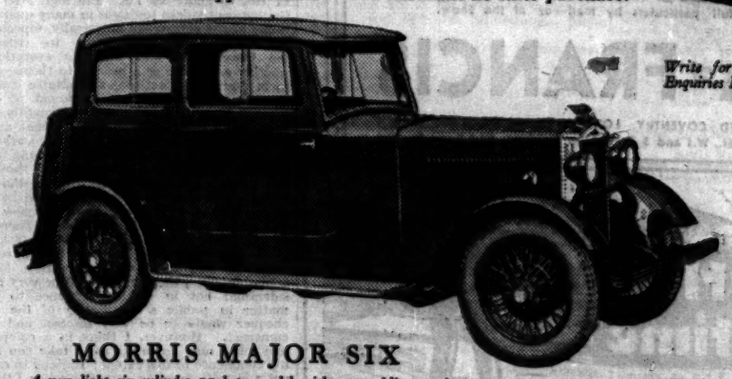

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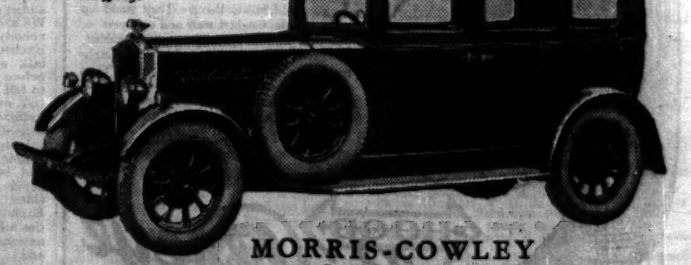

MORRIS-COWLEY

The 11.9 h.p. Morris-Cowley for 1931 possesses greater engine power and is fitted with improved brakes, Bishop finger-light cam-type steering, grouped chassis oiling and a larger radiator and scuttle, which together with new body lines give a greatly enhanced appearance. Saloon £185.

BUY BRITISH AND BE PROUD OF IT

THE OLYMPIA SHOW—continued from page 8, col. 4

justly say that the equipment on British cars is any longer skimped, and this inexpensive model has two horns, and a stop light. In the 2-litre group of 6-cylinder chassis there is large variety and equally good value. Saloons can be bought for well under £300 and have a greatest speed of 60 or more miles an hour.

Intermingled in these various classes mentioned above are more specialized productions which, although costing more at first, also represent progress in value. A highly efficient Nine which costs just under £300 has a four-speed gearbox with a silent third, while a 4-cylinder of only 1½ litres capacity, the engine of which is supercharged, costs as a saloon £525. Here speeds of about 45, 65, and 80 miles an hour can be reached on second, third, and top. America popularized the larger classes of 6-cylinder car before we did, and the same has happened with the 8-cylinder. There are signs, however, that the vogue of the 8-cylinder is extending rapidly to the Continent, and it will do so, I think, before very long to this country. A British example, which has been out now about two years and is much improved for 1931, is a well-found and attractive saloon which costs £425. Here the capacity of the engine is 2,620c.c., and, although the nominal rating in 19.7 h.p., the straight eight unit is said to give about 60 at 3,400 r.p.m. A wheelbase and track of 10ft. and 4ft. 8in. afford proper entrance to the full five-seated body. The equipment and finish are luxurious, and nearside steering and tail lamp—speed and hand brake levers are centrally placed—can be had without extra charge. The general chassis design is sound, clean, and accessible. There is power assistance for the four-wheel braking, and the four-speed gearbox has a quiet third or traffic top. The rates of speed obtainable on second, third, and top are nearly 30, 50, and 70 miles an hour.

Thus the scale of value goes on, and in the higher class a remarkable instance is a 4½-litre 6-cylinder high efficiency car with an engine which develops about 105-horse power, and which now sells as a four-door saloon at £765. Here the most modern degrees of acceleration, speed, and tractability are obtained, and 50, 75, and 85 miles an hour can be done without cruelty on second, third, and top. The art of the design, however, lies in the taming of this amount of power.

In the big high-priced car class there is improvement also to be noticed, and, although price reductions are not so much the rule in this group, chassis and body have been bettered in detail during the past 12 months. Higher power to weight ratio—the real criterion by which any means of locomotion may be judged—is continually being effected, and especially is this the case with our designers. It is the basis of mechanical advancement.

EASIER UPKEEP

The foregoing is sufficient to indicate the improved value for 1931, and we come now to those points which fall under the heading of easier upkeep, which in turn spells greater efficiency, more safety on the road, and lower upkeep expenditure. Perhaps the first point which strikes one on an extended inspection of 1931 chassis is the improved accessibility of parts. Carburettors and their adjustments, sparking plugs, magnetos or the make-and-break and distributor of the coil ignition, valve clearance regulation, oil fillers, gauges, and filters are now nearly all ready to hand, so saving time in maintenance, and being more likely to be attended to. The filtering of engine oil and the air supply for the carburettor has made good advance—not before it was time. Emphasis has been laid here for a number of years upon the great importance of cleaning and cooling the engine oil, of straining properly the air before it mixes with the petrol, and of adequate breathing arrangements for the crankchamber. A large number of makers now fit a gauze in the oil filler and two or three filters for the oil in circulation, while a few more advanced designers arrange that the oil shall be kept at a more even temperature by a radiator or some such means. At a time when the American was trying to provide more durability to his engines he hit on the air cleaner as being a means to save bearing and cylinder wear, and this fitting is rapidly becoming universal. Proper breathing has become popularized lately largely on the score of keeping closed bodies free from undesirable fumes.

Not long ago many timing chains had no means of adjustment. Makers usually said that their chains did not stretch or need taking up. Now, on the new models most have outside means of tightening the chain or an automatic tensioner inside the case. Starters, again, now have either an inspection plate over the pinion or a squared end to the spindle by means of which the pinion can be easily freed should it jam. Ease of upkeep is also greatly helped by the avoidance of the need of oiling or the methods employed for chassis lubrication. This may be by a centralized system in which with a stroke of a pump the various bearing surfaces throughout the chassis are oiled, or of four or five master points for use with a gun, or several batteries of nipples, or by the increasingly popular bearing in which rubber is used. One or two makers are now using this bearing extensively for the anchorage of the springs, and for a number of other parts in the chassis. Lubrication is avoided and quietness is obtained. The least progress in accessibility has, in my opinion, been made, in brake equalization and adjustment. There are firms which have considered the matter as seriously as it warrants and in their chassis brakes can be easily kept in proper tune; but there are far too many models, and British ones among them, in which the awkwardness of regulation must form an excuse for neglect with increased risk in emergency on the road.

COACHBUILDING

It was not until a few years ago that the coachbuilder, especially in Europe, was able to throw off the yoke of the carriage, and to consider a motor as a car and not as a carriage adapted to a chassis which he looked upon as a necessary evil. Since he freed his ideas bodywork for cars has improved very rapidly, and in no way more than in general shape and line. The modern tendency is towards neatness and length and, by the narrowing and tapering of radiator casings, the lengthening of bonnets, the shortening of scuttles, curved roof lines, deep doors, in some of the smartest cases the substitution of steps for valances and running boards, and the doming and streamlining of wings, together with wire wheels with big plated hub caps, sloping windscreens, and headlamps set on a cross-bar between the front wings, long lines are given to even the smallest models, and attractiveness is enhanced while a suggestion of speed and stability is afforded. Colours are cheerful without being bizarre, and, for next year, manufacturers are in many cases offering a wider choice. For saloons, six side windows, with all six glasses movable, are the rule, while the sportsman's coupé and close-coupled saloon quickly follow in popularity. Coachbuilt bodywork is by far the most frequent, although the fabric finish is still offered in all classes of British car. Frame makers and body builders have at long last formed a valuable liaison, and this is one of the chief reasons why the modern motor appears as one complete unit and not as a body with a chassis.

EASE AND COMFORT

The sliding roof, in spite of doubts about its future, came rapidly to the fore in England, and until some new and better form of body is devised it will assuredly find favour. There is hardly a maker's catalogue for 1931 in which sliding roofs for saloons or coupés are not specified either as standard or for a small extra cost. The reason is that they in effect largely provide a double purpose car. Both body and chassis makers have combined to provide a degree of luxury in the new cars—even of the most inexpensive order—which a few years ago would hardly have been found on the most expensive. Doors and doorways, windows, handles, ventilation and lighting, adjustability of seats, and cushioning are a few cases in point by which a greater comfort is achieved, while the chassis manufacturer has done his part well towards providing greater quietness, reduction of vibration from the mechanism and from the road, the avoidance of smell from the machinery, a better view, and more automatism in driving which reduces fatigue. The multiplicity of cylinders is a noticeable way in which quietness and more smoothness are obtained from the engine. I have already referred to the popularity of the 6 and 8 cylinder units, and, while we have had standard 12-cylinder cars for several years now, there are instances of similar types on the Continent and even a 16-cylinder model in America. Lighter reciprocating parts, better balancing of rotary parts, multi-bearings, improved means of mixing, introducing, and getting away the gas, all contribute to the desired end. Improvements in transmission have already been mentioned.

Finally, as to more revolutionary design, progress has not been so rapid as was to be expected under the economic conditions prevailing. With the tightness of money and the ever-present fear of increased taxation, manufacturers can hardly be expected to launch out far in research, and there is no doubt that the present time of depression has helped to stay advancement in motor design as it has that in other branches of industry. Supercharging for standard cars has made a little headway, but such points as independent wheel suspension or front-wheel drive lie more in the future than in the present.

THE EXHIBITS

7-12 HORSE-POWER

We come now to the exhibits, beginning with the cars of 7-12 nominal horse-power. In this group British manufacturers are supreme, and the use of the small efficient and economical car is extending in many parts of the world.

SWIFT

On Stand 90, Swift, of Coventry, show four examples of the new 8 h.p. which is called the "Cadet." The chassis, with wire wheels and tires, costs £130, the half-coachbuilt and fabric saloons £185 each, and the four-seated tourer with two doors and all-weather equipment, complete as shown, £160. The bore and stroke of the 4-cylinder engine are 56 and 86 mm., making the capacity 847 c.c. The valves are at the side and the tappets are covered by two plates. The exhaust pipe is placed forwards and the manifolding is neat. The pistons are of aluminium alloy, and there is pressure lubrication. The oil filler is handy and has a swivel lid with two finger-and-thumb nuts. The distributor, for the ignition, is easily inspected, for, with the make-and-break, it is vertically driven. The plugs are get-at-able in the head and the coil is on the dash. The carburettor is fed from an autovac; the main petrol tank, at the rear, holds five gallons. The water circulates naturally and there is a fan. The dynamo is on the offside and is driven by chain. The transmission comprises a single-plate dry clutch, a three-speed centrally controlled gearbox, an open propeler-shaft with flexible disk joints, and spiral bevel drive in a banjo axle case. The engine, clutch, and gearbox are mounted as a unit on rubber at two points on either side at the back and two close points in front. The pedals are adjustable. The forward gear ratios are 4.88, 9.08, and 16.84 to 1. The four wheel brakes are worked by hand or foot, and rods are used for the application. The suspension is half-elliptical, with the back springs under the axle. Wheelbase and track measure 6ft. 9in. and 3ft. 6in. The general lines of the chassis are simple and to the point. The coachbuilt saloon has two doors, sliding windows, and a sliding roof; so has the fabric saloon. Deep wells at the back make for good room and the cushions are comfortable.

On the same stand there are four 10 h.p. Swift models—namely, a drop head coupé at £250, a Fleetwing fabric saloon at £295, a Paladin coachbuilt saloon at £285, and a Nomad fabric saloon at £250. The chassis costs, with wire wheels and tires, £175. It has proved popular and has been only slightly altered for the coming season. There is a new radiator with a divided front, the carburettor is fed from an autovac, and the tank has been moved to the back, while the cooling and general power of the engine have, I believe, been improved. There is a fan. The bore and stroke of the four cylinders are 62.5 and 97mm. This engine also has side valves, but ignition is by magneto. There is forced lubrication for the engine and centralized chassis lubrication. The four-speed gearbox is controlled by an off-side lever instead of a central one as on the "Cadet." The half-elliptical springs now work with hydraulic shock absorbers, and all the models have electrical dip and switch head lamps, new large hub wire wheels, the horn button on the centre of the steering-wheel, and safety-glass screen. The wheelbase of this larger model is 8ft. 6in.; the track is 3ft. 10in.

A.J.S.

A newcomer to the exhibition is the 9 h.p. A.J.S. shown on Stand 25 as a chassis, as a fabric saloon, as a coachbuilt saloon, and as a 2-seated tourer, the respective prices being £140 10s., £230, £240, and £210. The saloons are neatly finished and take four persons. They have furniture hide upholstery. The engine has four cylinders of 60 by 90 mm., making the capacity just over 1 litre—namely, 1,018 c.c. As with most British petrol engines, the nominal horse power is misleading, being based on the out-of-date R.A.C. formula preserved by the Treasury, which does not take the stroke into consideration. In this case, the engine is said to give off 13, 17, and 24 horse power at 1,500, 2,000, and 3,000 r.p.m. Light-weight alloy pistons, forced lubrication, and side valves have been adopted. The tappets are accessible after the covers have been removed by hand. The water circulates naturally; there is coil ignition. The distributor and make-and-break and the generator are well set up. The power is passed by a single-plate clutch which has adjustable spring pressure to a three-speed gearbox which is assembled with the engine. The speed lever is in a central position, and the forward overall ratios are 5.5, 10.2, and 19 to 1. A stop is provided for reverse. The propeller-shaft, which is open and has Hardy joints, has a self-centring device; the spiral bevel-driven axle is half-floating. The petrol tank is at the back and holds eight gallons. The shoes of the four-wheel brakes are of 9in. diameter and are cast aluminium with ferodo linings. The half-elliptical springs work with shock absorbers; their bearings require no lubrication. Wheelbase and track measure 7ft. 7in. and 3ft. 9in.; ground clearance is 8¼in. At 20 miles an hour on top the engine does 1,390 r.p.m. The electricel equipment is 12-volt, there is an electrical dipping switch, the lighting for the instrument panel is concealed, and there is a thiefproof ignition switch and key, while a plug for an inspection light is included.

MORRIS

There are nine exhibits on Stand 108, but here we are only concerned with the Morris Minor and Morris Cowley models. A Morris Minor chassis is shown; its price is £100. The general design is sound and on good lines. The 847 c.c. 4-cylinder engine has the camshaft overhead and it is driven by spiral bevel gears. The connecting rods are of steel and the three ring pistons of aluminium. The crankshaft runs in two bearings, the forward one being of the roller pattern. The lubrication is forced to all the bearings and the valve gear. Ignition is by coil, and the water circulates naturally. I know that the engine pulls well and the saloon has plenty of speed. Such a car, if properly driven, should do about 50 miles to a gallon of petrol and about 1,500 to a gallon of lubricating oil. The single plate dry clutch has toggles and the three-speed centrally controlled gearbox is joined to it. The propeller shaft has fabric disk joints and final drive is by spiral bevel. There are five breaks, as the hand brake works on the transmission. The four-wheel brakes have cables. Front and back the half-elliptical springs have shock-absorbers. The wheelbase and track of the Morris Minor is 6ft. 6in. and 3ft. 6in. The coachbuilt saloon sells at £140. Like the tourer and the fabric saloons, which are not shown, it has two doors, and the forward edges slope towards the front downwards, which greatly helps entrance; the adjustable front seats can be tilted. The price includes chromium finish, automatic screen-wiper, a folding head, Triplex glass screen and windows, and rear mirror.

The Morris Cowley is shown as a coupé with folding head at £180, and as a saloon with folding head at £190. Here, also, the fitting is complete, including chromium finish, safety glass, a calormeter for the radiator, bumpers, dipping head and lamp reflectors. The main characteristics of the Morris Cowley chassis are an 11.9 4-cylinder engine of just over 1½ litre capacity, forced lubrication, side valves, magneto ignition, a multiplate clutch with cork inserts, a three-speed gearbox, spiral bevel final drive, and now cam and lever steering. The brake gear has also been altered, and the shoes are compensated fo rwear by a hand nut just under the front floorboard. There is another nut for adjustment of the hand brake shoes. The radiator has been made taller, the engine should run better as the cylinder head has been built for higher efficiency, and the valves have been lightened. The tendency with designers, especially British, is towards saving labour and cost in maintenance, and an instance on this Morris Cowley is the grouping of the chassis lubrication points by a battery of nipples on the top of the back axle case. Wheelbase and track measure 8ft. 9in. and 4ft. All the Morris Cowleys for 1931 have been reduced in price.

Other exhibits in the 7/12 h.p. class, will be reviewed to-morrow.

THE NEW TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

MINISTER'S APPEAL TO THE INDUSTRY

Speaking at the dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders at the Connaught Rooms last night, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, said the passing of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, necessitated the making of new orders and regulations covering the whole field of the construction, equipment, and maintenance of motor-vehicles.

He had no intention of dealing harshly with the owners of existing vehicles. They could not, without weighing up the advantages and disadvantages, recklessly scrap the capital involved, but in the interests of public safety there were many commercial vehicles, omnibuses, and even private cars which should really be prevented from using the roads. It had been his duty in Parliament to answer many questions as to noise and vibration resulting from motor traffic, and, undoubtedly, many peaceful citizens were conscious of real grievances in this respect. He therefore intended to require the maximum possible use of pneumatic tires, as technical development in their manufacture had now made it possible for them to carry even the heaviest weights within legal limits. It would no doubt be necessary to allow for exceptional cases, but as regards ordinary commercial transport there was really no reason why vehicles of reasonable dimensions and unladen weights should not be fitted with pneumatic tires. As regards omnibuses and motor-coaches, he proposed to require that as from January 1 no new public service vehicle should be licensed unless it was fitted with pneumatic tires.

It was intended that the regulations should provide a reasonable period o fexemption for existing vehicles and for those registered within a year of making the regulations, but a stage had now been reached when we could take steps to ensure that within a reasonable period all ordinary forms of transport on the roads should be on pneumatic tires. The result of this policy would be that a good deal of vibration and noise would be eliminated and the cost of maintaining the roads reduced. He was glad to know that manufacturers were aiming at more silent-running vehicles in this respect. He was considering the desirability of providing that windscreens and other glass fitted in the front of motor-vehicles should be of unsplinterable glass, the cost of which, incidentally, was now more reasonable, but here again ample time would be given under the regulations for the change to be made in the existing vehicles. It was also proposed in the interests of public safety to require the fitting of life guards, in the absence of running boards, between the wheels of lorries and other commercial vehicles.

It was often alleged that an out-of-date method of calculating horse-power for taxation purposes had hampered our manufacturers in the design of vehicles suitable for Colonial use. The Ministry of Transport had, however, made it clear on several occasions that any alternative formula for the taxation of motor-cars that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders or any other responsible body were prepared to put forward would be carefully considered, on the understanding that any such alternative formula would produce an equivalent revenue.

Mr. Morrison said that he had read with interest the letter from the Director of the British Manufacturers Section of the society in *The Times* that morning. Colonel Hacking directed attention, as he was well entitled to do, to the remarkable improvements in design and reductions in production costs which British manufacturers had achieved. He drew attention also to the better service arrangements now being made by British manufacturers abroad, a line of activity which was of first importance and, in itself, was bound to be productive of results. This was the spirit in which difficulties ought to be faced by any business or commercial enterprise suffering from keenness of competition, whether that competition was internal or external. A sound product backed by good service and active salesmanship was bound to make headway. He was sure that our visitors from oversea would realise that the spirit shown in Colonel Hacking's letter was the truly British spirit, and in that spirit he hoped that the British manufacturing industry would go steadily and, indeed, rapidly forward on the path of progress.

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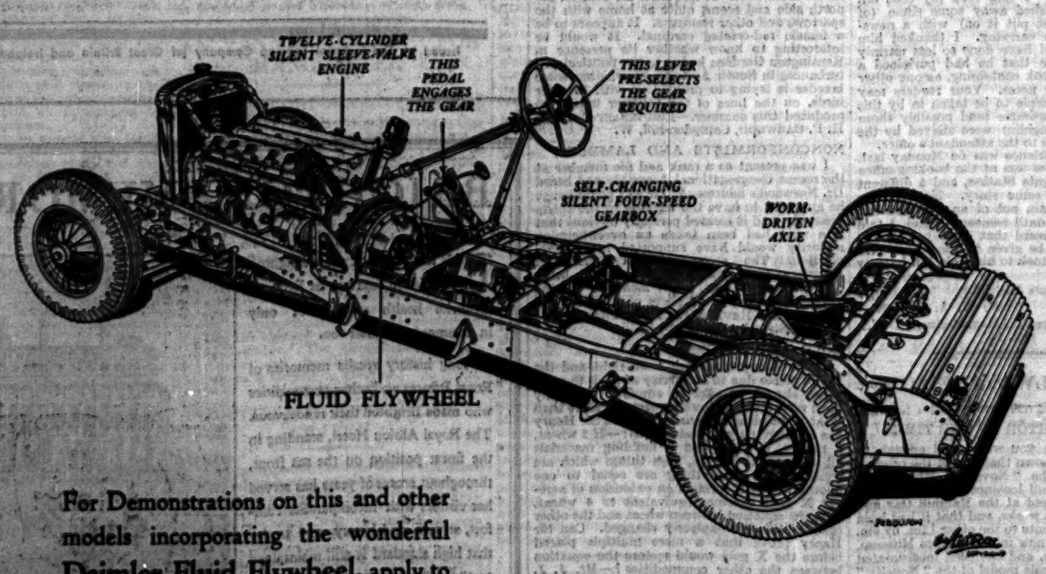

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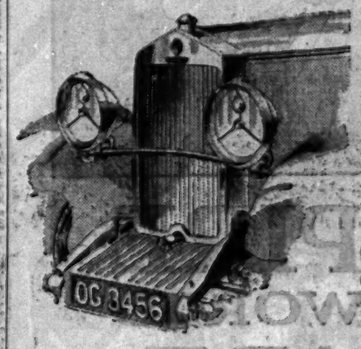

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Letters to the Editor

MR. BALDWIN AS LEADER

THE FRAMING OF POLICY

The letters printed below are a further representative selection from the many we have received commenting on Mr. Baldwin's leadership of the Conservative Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Would it not be well to put forward a few facts when there is so much controversy over the leadership of the Conservative Party?

In 1923 Mr. Baldwin brought forward a policy for a general protection of our industries, and was defeated. Though fully convinced that it was essential for the prosperity of the country, he saw that the electorate were not educated up to the necessity and that it would be useless to attempt it again. So in 1924 he promised to have no food taxes, and was returned with a large majority. From that time he has done everything possible to bring home to the people the need for safeguarding our industries, and slowly but surely this has become a conviction with the great majority of the people.

He has been condemned for not being false to the promise he made with regard to food taxes when he had a large majority and could have carried such a measure through the House; and now, when by honourable statesmanship he has brought the majority of the country to his views, an endeavour is made by a powerful and unscrupulous Press to hound him out of the leadership of the Conservative Party.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. L. NICHOLLS.

Fulbourn, near Cambridge, Oct. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you will find room for this letter from one who probably speaks for thousands of inarticulate supporters of Mr. Baldwin. Many who take no part in party politics support Mr. Baldwin, not because he is a Conservative, but because he is a patriotic Englishman and is inspired by no selfish motives. To many people, who are growing very tired of quick so-called remedies for a disease which can clearly only be cured by patient and unselfish endeavour, Mr. Baldwin stands as a representative of that quiet goodness and common-sense which is our chief hope in these troublesome days. This letter no doubt contains "glimpses of the obvious," but when obvious things are neither pleasant nor popular they are apt to be forgotten. It must surely be obvious that there can be no short cut to prosperity, and that no permanent recovery is possible without self-sacrifice, high endeavour, and uncompromising honesty. Mr. Baldwin stands for these things to many thousands of people. To a great many of us he is indeed "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Yours faithfully,
J. S. SHARP.

Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your comments and all the other replies to Sir Martin Conway's letter of October 2 appear to me to have missed, if not evaded, the most vital point of Sir Martin's complaint—that is, that "the rank and file of the party are not willing to give a blank cheque to Mr. Baldwin," and that he imposed measures upon us.

May I suggest that this question—that is, the methods by which policies are adopted and imposed on the party—is perhaps even more important than the immediate question of party leadership? Consider some of the more important changes in Conservative policy in recent years. Who, for instance, settled the extension of the franchise? Who settled the adoption of protection before the *débâcle* of 1923? Who authorized its being dropped? Who authorized the Referendum?—and now the latest agricultural policy to which Mr. Baldwin has committed himself? Here are five (and others could be quoted) important changes in policy, yet neither the Parliamentary Party nor the local Conservative Associations had any voice in the policy until too late. Our leaders were committed, and a vote against the policy or measures proposed became also a vote against the leader of the party.

Mr. Baldwin may rightly complain of the methods of Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, but a leader who will hand over the destinies of the country to the uninformed voter of 21, and will toy with the Referendum, can scarcely complain of a demand for a little more real democracy within his own party.

In effect, we are treated like sheep when policies are being discussed and settled; and apparently the only people who have no real say in the destinies of the country are Conservatives, with the exception of the party leader and a few of his intimate friends. Our opponents' aims and policies are thrashed out in hundreds of branches: their leaders may propose, initiate, and finally adopt, but never dictate. What would Mr. MacDonald's position have been had he attempted to foist on his own party a similar number of serious changes of policy without any previous consultations or discussions within his party?

The Conservative Party machinery is, we understand, being reorganized. It is to be hoped it will be made more democratic. I am certain that many business men who, like myself, have little time for politics in between election times, would again willingly give time and service, as we have in the past, if there were any evidence that it would be welcomed in the same way that it would in the Labour or Liberal Parties. New methods and a vigorous policy are needed, but until these cease to be imposed on the party by the whim of any single individual or small group, so long shall we run the risk of these incessant changes which have killed all enthusiasm and lost support in the country. Principles, not personalities, will become of greater consequence; and, if we are not to be dragooned by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, neither are we inclined to accept blindly the *ipse dixit* of a party leader, whoever he may be.

As to the sneers of some of your correspondents regarding Sir Martin Conway and his constituency, I have travelled over 60,000 miles throughout Great Britain during the past year, talked politics with all classes and conditions of men and women, and can vouch for the fact that Sir Martin has accurately sensed the feeling of the "man in the street." We will *not* be treated like sheep if we can avoid it; if not, we would prefer to be fleeced by those who believe in the policy they profess, rather than by those who cannot trust and will not discuss their measures with the party they are supposed to lead. Criticism is the very breath of life in politics. Let the Conservative leaders suggest their policies to and convince their own party before arrogantly assuming that the country will accept them.

I am yours faithfully,
DONALD H. SMITH.

61, Milton-road, Harpenden, Herts.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter which appeared in your columns the other day Mr. Rudolph Said-Ruete quoted from a speech on the subject of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, delivered by the Earl of Balfour in 1927, the sentence:—"I cannot help thinking that this experiment is a great experiment, because nothing like it has ever been tried in the world, and because it is entirely novel," and interpreted this statement as implying that "the statesman himself had his well-justified doubts." Mr. Said-Ruete's interpretation is quite unfounded. If he will refer to the full report of the speech, as printed in the little volume of Lord Balfour's "Speeches on Zionism" published a couple of years ago, he will find a little farther on the words:—"There were doubts. These doubts are wholly dissipated." Still more emphatic is the brief message written by the Earl of Balfour on the tenth anniversary of his historic Declaration:—

Ten years have now elapsed since the Declaration on Zionism made by me on behalf of the British Government in 1917. Nothing has occurred during that period to suggest the least doubt as to the wisdom of this new departure. The experiment was admittedly a bold one, dealing with a unique situation in a manner wholly without precedent in history.

I am, however, convinced that, if it be supported by Jewish communities throughout the world, its success is assured, and that a Home will be secured for the Jewish race in the land which is immemorially associated with their name.—BALFOUR.

Yours faithfully,
ISRAEL COHEN.

The Zionist Organization, 77, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

THE PASSING OF THE SQUIRE

LOSSES IN VILLAGE LIFE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a fact patent to all who observe the trend of affairs at the present time that the country squires are to a large extent passing out of existence. In all parts of the country estates are being broken up, or changing into new hands. The present economic difficulties, coupled with a determined action on the part of the present Government, are fast changing the old order of our country life, and for good or ill we are seeing the "Passing of the Squire."

The one question that is uppermost in the minds of those of us who live in country villages is, What is proposed to take their place? We want a definite answer. We want to be told in plain language what are the direct and indirect benefits to be conferred when the squires have gone. It is an historical fact above contradiction that from the feudal days until the present day through all the evolutionary changes of landownership the land-owning families of England have done more than any in the development of England's greatness. From the earliest days of our nation's growth to greatness down to the present time it is the sons and descendants of the land-owning class, from the titled nobility to the yeoman farmer, that have served with distinction and leadership in the Church, all branches of the State, and in the professions, exceeding numerically all other classes.

Even more important than this honourable roll of service to the nation at large, there is the personal service of the squires to their own immediate surroundings—the happy community life of our villages, the social service to the little family of the estate, the certitude of employment, the comfort and care in old age and misfortune, and the uplifting standard of the sense of duty and service as maintained by the squires as a class. I am writing of the squires as a whole. In all classes there are individual failures, as there are also weaknesses in every system.

Many of the old estates are being bought by rich men from other noble walks in life, but it is not usually the same for the estate or village. They do not understand their job, and two generations usually see a fresh change. It takes several generations to make a squire, and it is the hereditary and personal equation that counts in squirearchy. The question is, If England is to lose her squires, what will be given to take their place?

Yours, &c.,
E. F. CROSSE, formerly Archdeacon of Chesterfield.

Graycote, Little Barrington, Burford, Oxon.

MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Minister of Agriculture states that his Marketing Bill has been issued for comment and criticism. I note that a number of well-wishers of the agricultural industry, including the Earl of Selborne and others, whose opinion cannot be disregarded, think that this Bill may prove a useful measure. It is, however, open to serious criticism.

It provides for the control of the marketing of the produce grown in an area, but not for the control of the sale, within that area, of similar produce from without. The effect of this is to provide, at the expense of the growers within the area, an excellent market for the surpluses of growers outside the area. The object of a marketing scheme is to maintain a price sufficient to cover the costs of the home producer. The foreigner, with his lower costs of labour and other advantages, can sell profitably at a lower price. Control of home produce by a marketing scheme will not help in a market unprotected from foreign competition, as the home producer must either accept an inadequate price or see his market captured by his foreign competitor. When it is remembered that, in addition, his controlled price will be discounted to compensate those whose produce cannot be marketed, it is seen that his condition will, at least, not be bettered. There seems great danger that this measure will provide better marketing, not for the home producer, but for the foreigner, from whose home market British produce is excluded by high tariffs.

The object of the Bill would be to enable prices to be controlled at a figure high enough to admit of a profit sufficient to afford compensation for unsaleable surpluses. How can such a price be determined, when it is unknown what quantity of produce will remain unsold? It would be possible to estimate home-grown supplies and to forecast demand within reasonable limits of error in a protected market, but with the foreigner, not only free, but encouraged by an assured market at a satisfactory price to dump his produce, no estimate could possibly be made.

A committee representing consumers is to have a say in fixing prices. Producers will fear that this committee, while leaving them to bear the loss caused by surpluses and foreign invasion of the market, will oppose the higher prices, which, in the absence of control, result from scarcity, by which alone can the producer be compensated for losses incurred in times of over-supply.

With regard to Dr. Addison's statement, that with the aid of this Bill the National Farmers' Union could achieve a real milk settlement instead of what he characterizes "a paper settlement," I will content myself with one comment:—

The Bill contains nothing to control or regulate imports of dairy produce from abroad; under it machine-skimmed condensed milk will still be allowed to rob the British milk producer of a market for an increasing number of millions of gallons of whole milk; nor does the Bill provide means to control price-cutting by producers who retail their own milk. *Verb. sap.*

Faithfully yours,
JAMES TREHANE.

Hampreston, Wimborne, Dorset.

SUPPLY OF PATENTS TO RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent trouble in Rochdale about the supply of patent specifications to the Soviet Government of Russia would appear to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the nature of Letters Patent.

The word "patent" is derived from "patens," signifying "accessible" or "unobstructed"; the term "Letters Patent," Blackstone's "Litterae Patentes," may be translated "open letters." Patent specifications therefore are documents which are accessible to all; and it cannot be too clearly emphasized that, with the exception of certain cases in which an assignment has been made to the Secretary for War or the Admiralty, published patent specifications are in no way to be regarded as secret documents. This being so, no steps can be taken to prevent the Russian Soviet Government from purchasing any published specifications which it may particularly desire; thus, there would appear to be no object in upsetting the ordinary international arrangements for exchange of specifications.

But there is another and more economic reason why specifications should not be withheld from foreign Governments. It may well be that, in the case of the specifications in the Rochdale Public Library, some of the patents of more recent date (*e.g.*, 1911-1914) have not yet expired, the patentee having obtained an extension under section 7 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1919. If, then, the Russian trader has no access to such specifications, how can he reasonably be expected to avoid infringement when he ships into England goods of a type which may fall within the mischief of a subsisting British patent? It is true, of course, that the patentee would have his remedy in an action for infringement, but legal action in such a case might be avoided altogether if the foreign trader had been able to consult the appropriate specifications.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY BEDMAYNE.

Eynsham, Oxon, Oct. 14.

HEADLIGHTS ON MOTOR VEHICLES

DANGEROUS PRACTICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the Minister of Transport has power to make Orders or issue regulations in regard to the use of lights on motor-vehicles, and no doubt such Orders or regulations will be issued in the near future.

In the meantime the users of motor-vehicles, and particularly the drivers of private cars, who have not given thought to the question of headlamp dazzle—as would appear to be the case with many drivers—might be reminded that many fatal accidents have occurred through the misuse of headlamps, and the following practices are not merely liable to cause inconvenience to other road users without in any way benefiting the drivers of the cars behind the headlamps concerned; they may lead to some innocent person being fatally injured:—

(1) Leaving a car stationary with the headlights full on, especially when on the wrong side of the road. (This practice is not only highly dangerous and in the writer's own experience the cause of four fatal accidents during the past two years; it runs down the battery on the car and shortens the life of the headlamp bulbs.)

(2) Following a line of cars with the headlights on when there is no chance of overtaking. (This practice dazzles the drivers of oncoming cars, also the driver of the car ahead, even if the car is a saloon with a blind, and the reflection to some extent dazzles the driver whose headlights are offending. This practice is as stupid as it is unnecessary.)

(3) Driving in well-lighted thoroughfares with the headlights on. (No experienced driver adopts this practice. It is usually adopted by stupid youths who imagine the glare from their lamps is attractive, or old men who forget to switch off when entering a well-lighted thoroughfare.)

(4) Excessively brilliant lights of more than 25 candle-power each. (These are needlessly dazzling and do not provide any greater safety for the driver behind them; in fact they may lead to an accident through dazzling the drivers of on-coming cars.)

In regard to (3) there is a means of "strafing" the driver who adopts this practice; allow him to overtake and then give him a dose of his own medicine. Similarly, drivers who practise No. 3 can best be taught a lesson by the drivers of cars meeting them switching their headlights on and switching off just before passing, in order to show the offenders that the headlights have been put on as a reprisal.

It is extraordinary that headlamps are so abused, especially in the provinces, but this may be due to thoughtlessness, and perhaps a warning, together with a suggestion as to how the offenders should be treated, may help to remedy matters pending the issue of legislation and the general adoption and constant use of headlamp dipping mechanism, a practice which should be assisted by motor-car and motor headlamp manufacturers in their own interests.

Yours faithfully,
R. VERNON C. BROOK (Founder of the Birmingham Safety First Council).

Queen's College Chambers, Birmingham, Oct. 14.

WESTMINSTER HOUSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On May 30, 1928, you were good enough to print our first appeal for acquiring the Pulford-street site. The response was so encouraging that my committee felt themselves justified in proceeding; and since then, from time to time, you have kindly allowed us to report our activities in your columns.

In one and a half years we have raised approximately £26,000 towards the £32,000 for which the London County Council sold us the Pulford-street site. Marvellous generosity and public-spirited feeling have been shown by the donors, and, as the amounts received have ranged from £5,000 to 3d., the gift of the site is representative of every class of citizen. Also, as our organizing expenses have been kept at a minimum, practically all the money subscribed has gone directly to the purchase of the land.

The Westminster Housing Trust, Limited, has now been formed, and as soon as possible it is proposed to start erecting (on the vacant site) flats to house nearly 1,000 people who are obliged to live near their work. A grant, not exceeding 15 per cent. of the total cost, and up to a maximum of £30,000, has been promised by the Westminster City Council, and plans for development are being drawn up by Mr. Harris, F.R.I.B.A.

The Pulford-street Site Committee, however, still requires about £7,000 to pay off the sum which had to be borrowed to save the land from being sold for commercial purposes. We therefore earnestly appeal to all who have at heart the welfare of those who are at present living under these sordid conditions to do their utmost towards helping their less fortunate neighbours, who otherwise would be condemned to spend their lives in overcrowded and insanitary dwellings. We appeal also to all who enjoy and make use of the amenities which Westminster offers in the way of hotels, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, clubs, &c., and, judging by the response received in the past, we confidently believe that we are not now asking in vain for this comparatively small sum of £7,000. Contributions should be sent to Lady Walston, 14, Carlos-place, W.1.

Yours, &c.,
FLORENCE WALSTON, Chairman, Pulford-street Site Committee.

October 10.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to Colonel MacLaughlin's letter in your issue of to-day, as I have twice been favoured by the attention of these light-fingered gentry, perhaps the following may be useful as an additional warning.

My first experience was last July at Queen's-road Tube Station. Then the process was similar to that described by your correspondent. The man suggested we should come round to the attendant's office at the lavatory, knowing quite well that no attendant had been there for months. I also took my coat off, and the man brushed away some slime (of course he had first put it on) with a newspaper I had been carrying. I thanked him cordially. I would have done so less warmly had I been aware that he had purloined a valuable pocket-book containing, among other things, £4 10s. in notes. Your readers may think it rather simple to be taken in by this trick, but my suspicions (and possibly those of Colonel MacLaughlin) were allayed by the suggestion to come to the attendant's office.

My second experience was on Monday last. This time the scene was at the booking office of the Lancaster-gate Station, and a different man started the same story. No one was about, and as I am not of an age that can hold a miscreant until someone comes, I told him that I had heard that story before, and that he ought to be given to the police. On that he promptly took to his heels, but happily nothing of mine.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. A. ELKIN.

20, Kingly-street, Regent-street, W.1, Oct. 15.

A RAILWAY RELIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Last year you were good enough to let me make it known that one of the original cylinders from the "Novelty" which took part in the Rainhill locomotive trials of 1829 had been discovered at the Rainhill Gas and Water Company's works, and that it had been identified as the mate to the other 12in. by 6in. cylinder which is now in the Science Museum, South Kensington, and has been incorporated there in the full-scale model of the "Novelty."

Will you now allow me to make it known that the Rainhill cylinder has found a permanent home at Rainhill passenger station? This has been made possible through the generosity of its new owners, the Prescot and District Gas Company, who have presented it to the L.M.S. Railway Company, on whose behalf it was accepted by Sir Henry Fowler, the chief mechanical engineer, at a public function at the station on October 10. The date chosen for the presentation was appropriate, as it was the 101st anniversary of the day on which the "Novelty" put up its best performance at the trials. It is very appropriate that the last relic of the trials should be allowed to remain permanently at Rainhill, on the spot where it helped to make so much engineering history.

Yours faithfully,
B. WELBOURN.

The Croft, Rainhill, near Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Points from Letters

TAXATION AND DECAY

I do not know if, like those of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the opinions of a yet older political economist carry less weight than they once did, yet it may be of interest to hear Adam Smith once again. "The most effectual plan for advancing a people to greatness is to maintain that order of things which Nature has pointed out by allowing every man, as long as he observes the rules of justice, to pursue his own interests in his own way and to bring both his industry and his capital into the freest competition with those of his fellow citizens."—BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. SLADE BAKER, Peans Wood, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

LICENCE FOR HERALDIC DEVICE

A few days ago I had a call from a representative of the L.C.C. informing me that a licence is payable in respect of what he euphemistically called the "heraldic device" at the head of my hotel notepaper. It was news to me that a business trade mark (in this case a lion, to typify the British Empire) came within this category, and I have yet to discover whether such a claim can rightfully be made.—Mr. GEORGE CROSS, British Empire Hotel, 28 and 30, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

Perhaps to the babel of bleating which arises from "hungry" and "angry" Conservative sheep may be added the note of one who belongs to an alien fold—which fold, however, contains vast numbers of "les moutons enragés" (to quote Carlyle). I lift my voice on behalf of many thousands of the old Liberal rank and file whose first principle now is that they will have nothing further to do with their old party so long as it is led by its present titular leader, Mr. Lloyd George, and whose return to power and office they would regard as the first of national calamities. They, lacking a reliable "shepherd," have in recent years mainly thrown in their votes for that party which has, on the whole, been most admirably and wisely led by Mr. Stanley Baldwin.—Mr. W. J. WENHAM, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

A GREAT SOURCE OF REVENUE

May I join the chorus of agreement with Mr. Page's main proposition that it is high time to apply to our national, and, I would add, to our local, expenditure the classical maxim, or paradox, "magnum vectigal est parsimonia"? But Mr. Page will forgive me if I hint a doubt whether he will find it in Tacitus. If so, Tacitus is a plagiarist; for did not Cicero write, "Non intellegunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia"? My real reason for offering a trifling correction is to ask Mr. Page, as a past master in the art of translation, to give us an adequate English rendering of this fine saying, which has acquired additional lustre from having been quoted with approval by Burke.—Mr. FRANCIS W. HIRST, 13, Kensington Park-gardens, W.11.

THE O.T.C. GRANT

The National Council for the Prevention of War calls for the abolition of the O.T.C. grant. May it not be well to recall the words of the late Professor Westlake: "The best hope for the further mitigation of war lies in a high standard of character being maintained among soldiers. . . . Those are mistaken friends of humanity who, by decrying the military and naval professions, do their best to keep good men out of them and thereby to lower the standard of their character"? ("Collected Papers on International Law," pp. 277-278.)—Mr. LEONARD TIMON, Secretary, Liverpool University Unionist Association, 165, Gloucester-road, Bootle, Liverpool.

THE OTHER CHICAGO

Your Special Correspondent in his interesting article describing Chicago, published last Friday, refers to the Stevens Hotel as the largest in the world. That hotel can accommodate 5,000 people at one sitting in its largest public room. Mr. Stevens, father of the president of the company, was born in Colchester, England, and one of the dining-rooms is decorated with scenes from this English town. The "public library" mentioned in the article is the Crearer Public Library that stands on Michigan Boulevard. Mr. Crearer, who gave this gift to the city, was a native of Scotland, founder and president of the Illinois Steel Company, now a part of U.S. Steel. The marvellous progress of Chicago along the lines mentioned in your Correspondent's article is due to the City Planning Association, of which another native of Scotland is the head, Mr. James Simpson, president of Marshall Field and Co. It is under his guidance that the great public improvements are kept out of the reach of the greedy politician.—Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE HOWIE.

CONGRESS FUNDS

The following incident throws some light on the principles of the Congress in their picketing activities in India. My daughter recently visited a Mohamedan shop which was open despite general orders issued that all shops should close. It was being actively picketed by a gang of men, the leader waving a Congress flag. On leaving the shop she asked the leader, "What are you doing this for?" and the answer was "For four annas a day."—Mr. F. W. A. PRIDEAUX, Monte Carlo.

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Dr. Graham Little's address to the Guildford Division of the B.M.A. emphasizes the dissatisfaction caused by bureaucratic control of contract medical practice and the need for combating this by voluntary organizations, such as the London Public Medical Service, where the contract is between doctor and patient and there is no interference between them. It is recognized that dependents of insured persons should be provided with medical attendance; hence the demand for their inclusion in the N.H.I. Acts. In such schemes as the London Public Medical Service we have the machinery at hand for providing medical attendance, on a contract basis, for dependents of insured persons and for others of a similar income limit; and it is by a widespread increase of these services that the dependents all over the kingdom can obtain treatment without any of the irritating restrictions inherent in a Government service.—Mr. C. LUTHER BATTESON, Secretary, Public Medical Service for London, 17, Russell-square, W.C.1.

A KENSINGTON VISITOR

Twice during the past week I have seen in the Dutch Garden near Kensington Palace a little grey bird, about the size of a small thrush, with a white ruff and a flaming red head and crest. The gardener says that this gaudy little visitor has been seen there on and off for some time. It frequents the beds on the north side and seems quite at home with the sparrows and other residents. It appears to be a female red-crested cardinal. It would be interesting to know whether its presence in Kensington Gardens is due to the political disturbances in South America, or whether some breeder is trying to provide us with brighter birds, on the lines of the brighter butterflies produced this summer.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. GARWOOD, Campden-hill, W.

NONCONFORMISTS AND LAMBETH

I was present as a rank and file member at the recent Congregational Assembly and heard Dr. Norwood's address. As far as I could gauge he appeared to have the backing of the entire assembly, and it seemed perfectly obvious that if a vote had been taken an overwhelming majority would have supported his general position. The assembly is composed of ministers and delegates, the latter being appointed by their fellow-members in the various churches in all parts of England and Wales.—The REV. ALFRED T. SHARPE, Old Chapel, Stroud, Glos.

GOLD AND PRICES

If Sir Henry Strakosch were right and the fall of prices due to a scarcity of gold, then all prices should be affected equally. But why have wheat, tin, and rubber dropped more than meat or building materials? What Sir Henry has to prove may be stated thus:—If 2 wheat, 4 rubber, 8 meat, and 8 building materials all alike equal X gold, then things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. But if through an extension of acreage X gold becomes equivalent to 4 wheat, then the equation between wheat and the other commodities is completely changed. Can Sir Henry prove that a mere multiple placed before the X gold would restore the equation between the other commodities?—Mr. J. J. TERRETT, 70, Long-lane, Smithfield, E.C.

CROSSWORD PUZZLES

It is to be hoped that readers of *The Times* never consign your interesting crossword puzzles to the waste-paper basket. If not solved, or at least attempted, they should be neatly cut out, leaving the margin for notes, and posted to friends abroad, missionaries in particular, where they will be much appreciated.—Mrs. J. P. BALLANCE, Shotover Edge, Headington, Oxford.

THE HIGHEST BIDDER

The atmosphere of politics nowadays resembles that of the auction room; success goes to the highest bidder. What party is likely to sacrifice thousands of votes by cutting down expenditure? *Panem et circenses* once given are very hard to withdraw. Gibbon tells the story of the results.—Mr. J. BARCLAY, The Athenæum.

BLUE STAR LINE
HEALTH AND PLEASURE CRUISES

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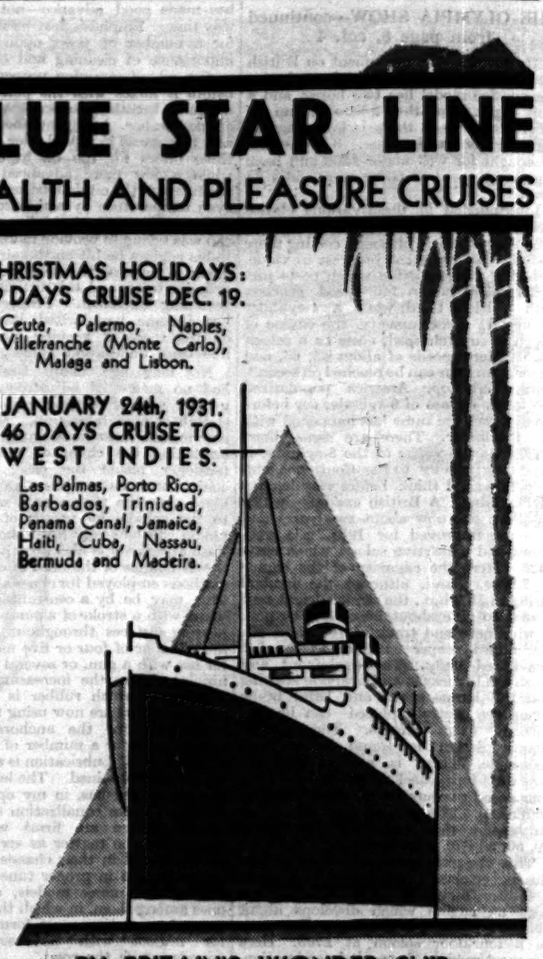
JANUARY 24th, 1931. 46 DAYS CRUISE TO WEST INDIES.
Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda and Madeira.



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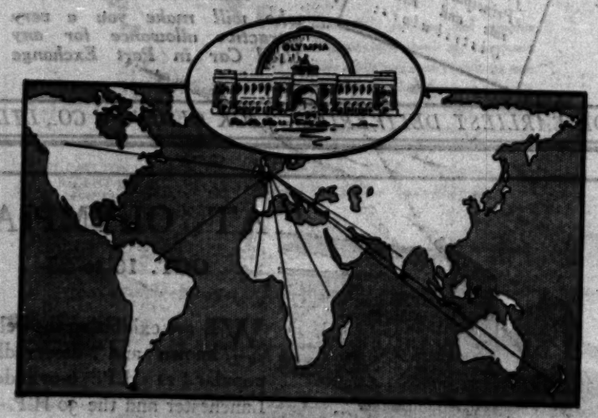

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CHURCH UNITY

LAMBETH AND FREE CHURCHES

BISHOP'S REPLY TO CRITICS

The Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Bell), addressing the Chichester Diocesan Council at Hove Town Hall yesterday, referred to the very strong criticism from many Free Church leaders on the attitude of the Lambeth Conference towards reunion. He said:—

They have expressed their keen regret that no step forward has been taken in the relations of the Anglican Church to the Free Churches. I cannot but think that their attitude shows a certain want of practical perception. The Lambeth Conference was a conference which meant business. In the field of Christian Unity there were two all-absorbing subjects in which business had to be done. The South India proposals were real proposals for a real union, and the Orthodox Church had sent a delegation right across Europe for the express purpose of opening negotiations which should lead to intercommunion. Both these great subjects took a large amount of time and thought. In both cases very practical and real conclusions were reached. On the Free Church side there were no proposals for reunion and no scheme was put forward. Before the Conference began the whole interest in non-episcopal quarters so far as Lambeth and Church Unity were concerned was concentrated upon South India; and with regard to South India, Lambeth by general acknowledgment did something substantial.

It is complained that the Bishops at Lambeth did not endorse the declaration of the two Archbishops and 12 English Bishops in 1923 that the non-episcopal ministries represented on the Joint Conferences at Lambeth "are real ministries of Christ's Word and Sacraments in the Universal Church." It has even been said that this declaration was not brought to the notice of the Conference. It may therefore be well to say that this crucial statement was officially circulated to all the Bishops by the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with a summary of the official replies to the appeal from the different Free Church assemblies.

"A TOUCH OF UNREALITY"

For myself I accept that declaration. But our Free Church friends forget that it was made in a certain context and must not be parted from that context, for the same Bishops who had made that declaration in the very next sentence declare, "Yet ministries, even when so regarded, may be in varying degrees irregular or defective," and they repeat the belief and practice of the Anglican Church with regard to episcopal ordination. Moreover, the Bishops and the Free Church leaders themselves concerned in the Joint Conferences had already the previous year, in the course of the same series of discussions, stated that "in view of the fact that the Episcopate was from early times and for many centuries accepted, and by the greater part of Christendom is still accepted, as the means whereby this authority of the whole body is given, we agree that it ought to be accepted as such for the United Church of the future." Therefore, in my judgment at least, endorsement of the declaration by the Lambeth Conference, though it might have given a certain pleasure, would not have meant any further step forward in the business of effective Church union.

Further, I think that there is a touch of unreality in some of the complaints that more was not said and done when we recall that one of the Churches whose members have been conspicuous in their criticism—the Baptist Union—had already in its official reply to the Lambeth Appeal in 1926 candidly confessed "It will be gathered from this reply that union of such a kind as the Bishops have contemplated is not possible for us. . . . The way in which they would have us go with them is not open." The Congregational Church, again, while not quite so negative, made one statement in its considered reply of 1927 which certainly places a large difficulty in the way of union when it said "We cannot, however, agree that episcopal ordination should be essential to the exercise of the ministry in any united Church of which we as Congregationalists are to form part." I do indeed believe that relations between the Church of England and the Free Churches have developed in a remarkable manner in the last 10 or 15 years. I should welcome closer fellowship and nearer cooperation. I do desire to work and to witness to Christ together with my Free Church friends. A union in which they were not taking part would be sadly imperfect. But the facts with which the Bishops had to deal at Lambeth were as I have said.

NEEDS OF CATHEDRALS

The DEAN OF LINCOLN stated at the Lincoln Diocesan Conference yesterday that the central tower of the Cathedral was in danger of collapse. He said that £10,000 was still required to carry out the restoration work on the tower, and the funds were exhausted. Other work also was absolutely essential. The work was being carried on by borrowed money. He could not hope for much more from America, but thought that England generally might do more for the queen of her Cathedrals. The sum required for the completion of the whole work was £20,000. The Bishop of Lincoln suggested finishing the work immediately after the great service of reopening.

At the Peterborough Diocesan Conference at Northampton the BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH strongly supported an appeal by the Dean and Chapter for the restoration of the Eastern Chapel of the Cathedral. He said that the delicate fan tracery of the ceiling, which for four centuries had been the wonder of all beholders, was in serious danger from the pressure of the roof, and the work of restoration must begin next spring.

At the Ripon Diocesan Conference yesterday the DEAN made an appeal for £1,737 to complete the £10,000 required for the renovation of the Cathedral.

GOLF ON ESHER COMMON

OPPOSITION TO AN EXCLUSIVE LEASE

Reference was made at a meeting of the Esher and the Dittons Urban District Council yesterday to a proposal for utilising Claremont, the former residence of the Duchess of Albany, as a country club. Under the scheme a considerable portion of the estate would be used to lay out one, possibly two, golf courses, and the promoters asked the council for a lease giving them exclusive golfing rights over a portion of Esher Common.

It was stated that provision would be made to allow *bona fide* artisans of Esher to play, on conditions similar to those at Walton. If the lease were granted permission would also be required to fell a certain number of trees.

The council, while expressing sympathy with the proposal to provide a golf course in the district, decided to inform the promoters that they could not entertain an application to lease any part of the common.

It was reported that an appeal was being made to the Ministry of Health against the council's refusal to sanction plans for the erection of buildings at Esher Place, the former estate of Lord D'Abernon. The plans, which included three studios and many other buildings for use in film production, were rejected on the ground that the estate was reserved under a town-planning scheme for private residences.

COLONEL W. BUTLER said that the council did not fear an appeal to the Ministry of Health, because there could be no question that the making of a "Hollywood" at Esher would ruin the immediate neighbourhood as a residential district.

Mr. R. GALLOP supported the application in the interests of the British film industry, and because it would enrich the district.

DEATH OF DEAN BROWNRIGG

The Very Rev. John Studholme Brownrigg, Dean of Bocking and Canon Emeritus of Bangor, died at Bocking Deanery, Braintree, yesterday at the age of 89. The son of General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., he went to Eton in 1853; the Rev. E. Vidal was his "dame," and "Ionica" Johnson, afterwards Cory, was his tutor. He won the Prince Consort's prize for German and went up to Magdalene College, Cambridge, as a scholar. For many years he was secretary of the National Society and was made a canon of Bangor in 1899. In 1906 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Dean and rector of Bocking, one of the remaining "peculiars," and the only one which has two deans, the other being the Very Rev. H. N. Bate.

UNLICENSED WIRELESS TALK

The first case of its kind in Bristol was heard yesterday, when DAVID FRUSHARD WADDINGTON, of East Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol, was fined £3 for working a wireless transmission set without a licence. The case was brought at the instance of the Postmaster-General, in order to safeguard commercial wireless. Waddington said that he did not know he was doing wrong by talking to a friend in that manner. He did not interfere with the ordinary wireless programmes.

COTTON RESEARCH

WORK AT DIDSBURY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, OCT. 15

In the past 12 months the Shirley Institute at Didsbury, the headquarters of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, has been provided with new buildings, with an additional floor space of over 24,000 square feet, and a considerable proportion of the machinery intended to be used there has been installed. Twelve of the principal firms in the textile engineering industry have made generous gifts of machinery, though some of it has had to be purchased.

The purposes of this machinery, DR. PICKARD, the Director of the Institute, explained to members on their visit to the Institute to-day, is simply to investigate the behaviour of cotton in the processes to which the machinery subjects it. "The difference between one machine and another, and how machines will behave in use in the industry over a period, are problems which we cannot investigate here." As to the general work of the research departments during the past year, Dr. Pickard said his formal report was a mass of technical details which must be laid on the table, but he could say in general terms that the year had been an extremely busy one, and with the new facilities now provided the staff, if they could stand the strain, would, he was sure, be able to produce far more results. The output of research had been well maintained, and at the same time the Institute had dealt with over 1,000 inquiries from 426 firms, 40 per cent. from spinners and 34 per cent. from manufacturers.

From these figures, representing an increase of 50 per cent. in such inquiries on the year, it would be seen that no special bias was placed on the chemical aspect of the work. The practice of spinners and manufacturers, or manufacturers and finishers, coming to the Institute to have their mutual difficulties investigated, instead of going at once to litigation or arbitration on disputed points, was being continued with good results. The mass of the Institute's work was in the hands of managers and technical people, and a further liaison between the Institute and the industry was provided by the periodical visits to mills of members of a new department of the Institute. Such visits numbered 682 in the year ended June 30, and it was intended to increase them, as the staffs of many mills showed the greatest interest in research work.

Dr. Pickard mentioned that within a few days the Institute would issue a printed index, alphabetically arranged according to subjects, covering every matter discussed in the publications of the Institute in the 10 years it had been at work. The Institute was practically the only "vertical" organization penetrating every section of the industry that was engaged in the dissemination of knowledge about cotton.

The Institute now spends on its work about £70,000 a year, of which less than a third is defrayed by members' subscriptions. In the last 12 months the grant from the Government Department of Scientific Industrial Research was £17,702, and £15,000 was the first instalment of a third grant from the Cotton Trade War Memorial Fund. An artificial silk research department is separately financed. Close cooperation is maintained with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which has granted £1,000 a year to the funds of the Institute, at first for three years, to ensure that spinning tests on new growths of cotton may be carried out under reproducible and controlled atmospheric conditions for the information of officers in the cotton-growing fields of the Empire.

Mr. T. NUTTALL, chairman of the council, in presenting a report on the year's work, strongly defended the policy of extended research and fresh expenditure on it, while the industry is in its present state of depression, and said that, while great things were expected of scientific research, much of the work so laboriously carried out was now ready to bear fruit.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY REPORT

MINISTERS' VISIT OF INQUIRY TO MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, OCT. 15

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations are issuing to-night the detailed arrangements for the visit to Manchester next week of the Home Secretary (Mr. Clynes) and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Graham). The purpose of the two Ministers' visit is to interview the official representatives of the principal cotton trade organizations both of employers and of operatives, on the progress, if any, which has been made by the industry to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry, of which Mr. Clynes was chairman, and which the Home Secretary presented at a meeting of all sections of the industry held in Manchester on July 7.

To-day the executive of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association decided to send their legislative council to meet the two Ministers on their visit to Manchester next Wednesday, and it is understood that on the same day the Ministers will hear also the operatives' representatives of the finishing sections of the industry, being persons appointed by the National Union of Textile Workers. On that day also, if there is time, and on Thursday, the Ministers will see the representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and of the various organizations of employers in the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing sections of the industry.

The early date of this Ministerial visit of inquiry appears to have taken all sections by surprise. It was known, of course, that the Government were anxious to know at the earliest possible date what response, if any, the cotton industry will make to the suggestions of the Government Committee's report. So far they have only received a rather critical commentary by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, specifically described as a "preliminary" answer. The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations has kept the report constantly under the eye of its various constituent bodies, and, considering the complexity of interests involved and the failure of the Government to implement its promise of assistance through the banks to schemes of amalgamation, it does not appear that there is any real cause for complaint by the Government if a united and comprehensive answer to the Ministers is not forthcoming on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

AN "INNER CIRCLE" FOR MANCHESTER

L.M.S. AND CORPORATION SCHEME

Members and officials of the Manchester Corporation yesterday met four representatives of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company in conference to discuss the corporation's Underground Railway Committee's scheme for tubes linking up existing central and suburban stations by an "inner circle." After the meeting Councillor Walker indicated that the conference had canvassed the relative merits of two alternative schemes, and that a further meeting between the representatives of the corporation and of the railway company would be held.

It is understood that, in contradistinction to the corporation's "inner circle" scheme, the railway company inclines to a general electrification of the existing suburban lines with some linking member. The electrification of the Manchester and South Junction line to Altrincham is already in progress.

NOTTINGHAM CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Six men appeared before the Nottingham Magistrates yesterday on charges of theft and conspiracy in connexion with the gas department of Nottingham Corporation. WALTER BALL, 56, manager, was charged with conspiracy, and LEONARD WILLIAM G. BALL, 42, gas official, JOHN ERNEST ALLEN, 47, builder, HARRY WRIGHT GARDINER, 53, ironmonger, HENRY ROLAND DEELEY, 55, merchant, and FRANK MULLIS, 69, were charged with theft and conspiracy. Mr. Ward, of Birmingham, for the prosecution, said a firm of chartered accountants were working night and day going into the accounts as far back as 10 years, and further charges were expected. All the accused men were remanded.

THE LORANG TRIAL

Owing to the illness of Mr. Reginald Brandon Trye, a former director of the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, application for the further postponement of the trial of Francis Lorang, director of the Blue Bird companies, will be made at the Central Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Trye is in a nursing home, where he has undergone an operation.

DOCK LABOUR AT LIVERPOOL

EVILS OF THE CASUAL SYSTEM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15

A further conference of employers and trade union representatives was held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, to-day, to consider the report on the exhaustive inquiry held into the problem of casual labour at the docks of Merseyside.

The LORD MAYOR (Mr. Lawrence Holt), on whose initiative the inquiry was instituted, presided. He said that the casual system required a perpetual margin of unemployment, amounting at the docks to double, or more than double, the actual number of men working at the peak moment of employment. Inevitably the spirit as well as the practices of industrial life adjusted themselves to this system. The element of chance was predominant; employment was largely a matter of luck; the ties of human obligation were reduced to almost nothing; there was a general absence of human responsibility and interest between employer and employed that poisoned all the channels of social and civic contact. The physical results of the system could be summed up in the word "slumdom."

Economically a system which required so large a margin of perpetual unemployment was extravagantly wasteful and the cost in one way or another was a definite drag upon the national productive efficiency. To change this state of affairs was indeed a hard task. It demanded from all—employers, employed, or Government—having authority over our economic life the will to sit down together and work out patiently the intricate adjustments of the conditions of employment upon which a new system could be built up. Though economic adjustment might not be within their own absolute control, the transformation of the stand system was, or ought to be, subject entirely to their own judgment of what was most fitting for their commercial need and civic wellbeing. So long as the stand system existed it was impossible for the worker to regulate his life upon any stable principle. Even if the surplus margin of those seeking employment were greatly reduced, the irresponsibility of the system would still prevent men from establishing their homes and conditions of life in accordance with principles which others took for granted as necessary for health and self-respect.

How could the casual stand be abolished? By developing a system and an organization of employment that would apportion the full number of workers required in direct weekly engagement either with individual employers or with the employers as a corporate body. Progress at the best must be slow, and in a time of trade depression slower than ever; but he was convinced that they could build up a new system of employment that would be more efficient and wholly free from the chronic threat of human degradation.

The Minister for Labour, Miss Bondfield, in the course of a letter to the Lord Mayor, said:—

"There are a number of technical and practical difficulties in making important changes and there is a long tradition behind some of the bad things in the present arrangements. The forces which will plead for delay and inaction will find in these difficulties plausible arguments. The line you propose to take puts all that kind of special pleading in its proper place and reminds the conference that, quite apart from the intolerable economic waste of the present position, there is a bitter human problem which must be faced, and faced courageously. It has sometimes been said that the whole industrial life of Liverpool is built on a casual system. That such a thing can be said at all is a reproach to a city famed for its sense of civic duty and known all over the world as one of the pioneer cities in industrial enterprise. The work which your committee has begun, which is being taken another stage at this conference, will remove that reproach and once again Liverpool will be giving a lead to other cities. In what you are doing you have not only my approval as Minister of Labour, but my personal good wishes."

At the close of the Lord Mayor's address the Bishop of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Liverpool, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and others commended the aim of the movement and resolutions were passed in favour of requesting the Ministry of Labour, the Maclean Committee, the Dock Labour Joint Committee, and others to hold a further conference.

PORT LABOUR INQUIRY

A further meeting of the Port Labour Committee, under the chairmanship of SIR DONALD MACLEAN, M.P., was held yesterday, when oral evidence was given by Mr. Charles Macfarlane on behalf of the Hartlepools Dock Employers' Association; by Mr. William Browning on behalf of the Manchester Ship Canal Company; and by Mr. James Barry, representing the Manchester area of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The next meeting will be held on November 4.

CHANGES IN MAYFAIR

FUTURE OF LANSDOWNE HOUSE

The chief impending auction of London property is that to be held at Hanover-square on November 6, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street), of houses and sites at the corner of Berkeley-square and Bruton-street. The area to be dealt with is 54,460 square feet, having about 540ft. of frontage. The question of the future of Berkeley-square was discussed in *The Times* of July 24. Changes foreshadowed when the late Lord Bearsted (then Sir Marcus Samuel) bought 20 acres in and near the Square from Lord Berkeley, in May, 1919, have already taken place on a large scale. Bruton-street has been commercialized.

Negotiations affecting the future of Lansdowne House have, it is understood, made great progress. It was remarked, in *The Times* on July 24, that "If the south side of the square is rebuilt, as it must be if Lansdowne House goes the way of its famous neighbour, Devonshire House, the only question will be how long the west side of the square can maintain its purely residential quality." The conclusion of a contract dealing with Lansdowne House must inevitably involve the immediate redevelopment of the site so soon as the arrangements are completed. The coming auction of the great corner site will doubtless be followed by rebuilding, and flats and showrooms or a great hotel have been suggested.

Not much of the residential element of Berkeley-square will then remain. One of the large mansions has recently been acquired by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and converted into agency offices and an estate salesroom. Rebuilding on the Lansdowne House site and at the corner of Bruton-street will provide, in due course, two groups of premises of immense value and great possibilities.

THREAT WITH DUMMY PISTOL

Pleading "Guilty" at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to receiving stolen property, JAMES HORN, 31, motor mechanic, was sentenced by Judge Gregory to three years' penal servitude. Mr. Gordon Clark prosecuted; Mr. R. S. Chapman was for the defence. It was stated for the prosecution that a burglary occurred at a shop at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, and some hosiery was stolen. A trail of stockings dropped on the way led to a shed where three pillow-cases containing hosiery were found. While police-constable Day was keeping watch Horn climbed a fence and went towards the shed. He was arrested, and he pointed a pistol at the constable, ordering him to put up his hands. The constable closed with the man, and it was found that the pistol was a dummy resembling an automatic, but it created a loud report when fired.

BORSTAL GIRL'S ESCAPE

Two girls, one aged 19 and the other aged 18, escaped from the Borstal Institution at Aylesbury yesterday. After a chase by an officer of the institution one was recaptured, but the other was still at liberty last night. The girls were in a party working within the grounds of the institution when suddenly they ran away across the fields. They continued their way over a railway line and thence over a canal bridge. The younger girl, Margaret Hughes, was recaptured just after she had crossed the canal. The other girl was lost in the darkness. She is Nellie Wilson, and is described as being 5ft. 3½in. in height, slim built, with grey eyes, light brown hair, sallow complexion, and wearing a navy-blue frock. She is stated to speak with a strong Scottish accent.

THE PERSISTENT CRIMINAL

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

MR. CLYNES'S DECISION

The ninth annual conference of the Magistrates' Association was held yesterday in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, London, where the members were welcomed by the Lord Mayor. The Lord Chancellor was unable to be present in consequence of his duties as chairman of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference. Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary) spoke at the afternoon session and stated that he had decided to appoint a committee to consider the existing methods of dealing with persistent offenders.

Mr. CLARKE HALL (Metropolitan Magistrate, Old-street Police Court) presided at the morning session, and spoke on the need for certain amendments in the Children Act.

Mr. E. J. HAYWARD (Clerk to the Cardiff Justices) said the time was ripe to give Courts of summary jurisdiction the power to commit to Borstal institutions.

SIR JOHN WITHERS, M.P., presided at the afternoon session and gave an explanation of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930.

Mr. CLYNES (Home Secretary) congratulated Sir John Withers on the passing of the Act. The decision of the Government, he continued, to introduce a Children Bill, would commend itself to all those who were interested in the administration of justice, because the proper treatment of the neglected or delinquent child went to the root of the problem of crime.

The Government wished to take a step forward, but it would not be a leap in the dark, because the whole subject had been fully investigated in recent years, notably by the Young Offenders Committee, which reported in 1927. A Children Bill could not, of course, give legislative effect to all the recommendations of the Committee, because some of them dealt with offenders who were no longer children or young persons. Some of the recommendations, therefore, would have to be kept for consideration in connexion with other legislation.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

One of the most difficult problems confronting all those who were concerned with the administration of criminal law was the problem of the persistent offenders who came before the Courts again and again, and appeared to be unaffected by any of the methods, either penal or reformative. A recent analysis of 300 cases of convicts with records of previous crimes showed that 250 of them had three to five previous convictions, and 159 had six or more previous convictions of crime within the meaning of the Prevention of Crime Act. The number of women sent to prison had fallen rapidly in recent years. Ten years ago the daily average population of the women's prisons was 1,400; last year it was 767. In 1924 the sentences of imprisonment passed on women were 8,800; in 1929 they were 5,200. But though the number of women sent to prison was comparatively small, there were in this small group many outstanding instances of the ineffectiveness of sentences of imprisonment.

"After reviewing this problem," Mr. Clynes continued, "I have come to the conclusion that it is time to direct an inquiry into the whole subject, and I have decided to appoint a committee to consider the existing methods of dealing with persistent offenders, including those habitual criminals who are liable under the Prevention of Crime Act to sentences of preventive detention, and also other classes of offenders who return to prison repeatedly. I intend to set up such a committee as soon as possible, and I have great hopes that further study of the problem will result in the finding of some better methods of dealing with these people."

LORD MACMILLAN and Miss RATHBONE, M.P., also spoke.

Lord Sankey was elected president of the association, and Sir Robert Wallace vice-president.

THE CADET MOVEMENT

ESSEX SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Essex Territorial Army Association, held in London yesterday, a discussion took place on the decision of the Secretary for War to withdraw official recognition from the Cadet Corps after October 31.

The PRESIDENT (Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin, Lord Lieutenant of Essex) said the decision made a very serious alteration in the constitution of the Territorial Army.

COLONEL F. H. D. C. WHITMORE, chairman of the association, said that the Government had made one concession, and that was to allow the cadets the use of drill halls on the one condition that no public expense was incurred and that they were not given military instruction with arms.

The association adopted a proposal that the British National Cadet Association should be supported wholeheartedly, and that cadet units should be asked to join in order to benefit by the union which the scheme offered.

NATIONALIZATION IN MEDICINE

PART OF SOCIALIST PARTY PROGRAMME

Last night DR. GRAHAM LITTLE, M.P., in the course of an address at the Royal Institute of Public Health, said that a nationalized medical service had been a part of the published programme of the Socialist Party as detailed in their publication "Labour and the Nation." There was working at the present moment a committee formulating proposals for such a service, and at least two influential medical members of the Labour Party, who were also respectively President and Secretary of the Parliamentary Medical Committee (which includes all the medical men in Parliament) were especially concerned in this investigation and anxious to put the scheme into operation.

Inasmuch as the proposals of the Council of the British Medical Association would, he continued, in all probability at least treble the cost of the present National Health Insurance service, and inasmuch as the State medical service would in all probability be very considerably cheaper, the State medical service had much more prospect of passing Parliament. Unless the public and the medical profession opposed these schemes there was a strong prospect of a radical change both in the relations of the medical profession with the public and in the work which individual members of the profession would be required to do. The project would practically convert the medical profession into a branch of the Civil Service, but as the calls upon medical men might come at any hour of the 24, and as the Socialist Party was committed to their theories that every man is equal and that no person should work more than eight hours a day, the proposal involved the division of the 24 hours into eight-hour shifts, so that Doctors A, B, and C at any given institution or service would be on duty each for eight hours, and obviously would be of equal status. If the old traditional relationship of doctor and patient were destroyed, with it would go one of the most gracious intercourses of our life.

ISLE OF MAN MURDER CHARGE

THOMAS EDWARD KISSACK, 45, who escaped from the Isle of Man Mental Hospital on Saturday and was captured on Tuesday after two days' search, was yesterday charged before the High Bailiff at Douglas Court House with the wilful murder of Percy William Brooke, 62, retired farmer, by shooting him in a cottage in Sulby Glen on Monday. Sergeant Watterson, describing Kissack's arrest in a ruined dwelling on the mountains, said that after being cautioned Kissack said to him: "I will tell you what I done. I just levelled the gun to frighten him, because if I had any intention of killing him I would have killed the two of them." Kissack was remanded to appear at Ramsey to-day.

LORD DAWSON OF PENN'S RETURN TO ENGLAND

LORD DAWSON of PENN arrived in London last night after a tour of Canada and the United States. He stated that if we only had the same interchange of commerce between England, Canada, and the United States as they had in medical ideas and knowledge, trade should improve. He had visited many of the big hospitals and medical schools in Canada and America, and although many of them were newer than ours, from the point of view of ideas and treatment he did not think there was anything to choose between them. During his tour Lord Dawson of Penn was made an Indian Chief.

LIBERAL PARTY POLICY

RESOLUTIONS AT TORQUAY CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORQUAY, OCT. 15

The annual conference of the National Liberal Federation will be held at the Pavilion, Torquay, to-morrow and on Friday.

The majority of the delegates arrived to-day, and there was a well-attended meeting this afternoon of party agents, at which consideration was given to the possibility in the near future of a General Election.

The greater part of three out of four sessions of the conference will be occupied with a group of resolutions submitted by the executive committee in view of what is considered to be the necessity for a restatement of Liberal Party policy on urgent questions of the day. Mr. Ramsay Muir, the chairman of the party organization, will move a preamble submitting that after 10 years of bad trade the country has reached an economic crisis which can be met only by vigour, courage, and unity. The resolution also submits that the Liberal Party has laid before the nation constructive proposals for dealing with its problems, and has offered frank and full cooperation to any other party which will boldly face the situation.

First among the "fundamental conditions of national restoration" is stated to be the need of tariff reduction. Mr. Francis W. Hirst will move a resolution on the "danger of protection," which declares a general reduction of tariffs to be as necessary for the peace and prosperity of the world as a general reduction of armaments, and calls for a lead in cooperation with other free trade or low tariff countries in a movement in that direction. Two further resolutions call for the development of the resources of the Empire, though not by exclusive tariffs against foreign countries, and for the undertaking of a systematic policy of capital investment in order that idle labour force may be utilized in the re-equipment of the nation.

LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE

RAILWAYMEN AND EXCLUSION OF MR. J. H. THOMAS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

An editorial article in the *Railway Review*, the official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen, explains the exclusion of Mr. J. H. Thomas from the executive committee of the Labour Party as "the result of a personal vendetta."

Calling for restitution, the article says:—"It was on the initiative of our union that the Labour Party came into being. The union has never been without a representative upon the executive committee of the party. We have never published to the world all that has been done for the Labour Party by our union, but we say now that it has been more than that done by any other union, and it is a severe shock to find that our union's representative has been rejected by the annual conference amid the 'cheers and laughter' of the delegates. The echo of those cheers and laughter will be heard in our union for a long time. Certainly until restitution is made. Memories are short and there is no gratitude in politics, not even among the 'Dear Comrades' who, desiring to rule the world, cannot control their own passions or rise above personal spite. We are satisfied that this is the result of a personal vendetta on the part of a few and does not represent the views or desires of the rank and file of the trade union movement."

The *Railway Review* considers the action of the conference to have been the more regrettable because at the time Mr. Thomas was occupied at the Imperial Conference. It adds that the decision will embarrass the Government, but that it will not embarrass Mr. Thomas personally. The article continues:—"He will get on with his appointed work, and leave the small men to get on with theirs. There will be another election in 12 months."

Within six years the National Union of Railwaymen has made special contributions amounting to £16,000 to the Labour Party. These were:—£10,000 in 1923, £5,000 a year later, and £1,000 to the 1928 fighting fund.

Mr. F. H. Wynne will open his inquiry into the explosion at Brownhills Colliery in the Cooperative Hall, Bridge-street, Walsall, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, October 28.

ROUND THE SHOPS

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN

Certain colours are now being seen almost everywhere in the shops. Of these turquoise is being shown, both by itself and with black; and a new colour called "corinthe," or grape colour, and like a dull burgundy, is making its way steadily into favour. It is specially good in georgette and dull crêpes. Black is, however, one of the big successes of the autumn, and its smart gloom continues to be becoming for out of doors, while it is also chosen for many of the most distinguished evening gowns.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have their new collection of autumn tea-gowns on view. The tea-gown has returned to favour and is modernized in many attractive ways that allow a woman after a strenuous day to enjoy her ease in a flowing gown that is easily slipped on. Model tea-gowns and negligées are representative of the French collections, but besides these there are many tea-frocks and tea-dinner frocks which are suitable for wear at informal dances or dinner and are very moderately priced. The big figure is studied in this department as well as the young girl and the stock size. A "tea" two-piece in ring velvet, with fur on the cuffs of the coatee, could be worn for evening without its coatee, and costs 12½ guineas in cassis, wine, and bottle-green. A two-piece in raisin-coloured lace costs £5 19s. 6d., and there are tea gowns in rich autumn colours in façonne velvet made with full godet skirts and lined in Jap silk at 98s. 6d. For wear after hunting or shopping there is a charming slip-on tea-gown in façonne velvet with big bishop sleeves in georgette at 10½ guineas. In chiffon velvet there is a smart tea-frock trimmed with gauging at 8½ guineas. There is a very comprehensive selection in this department, and there are little Victorian tea-frocks for young girls and a new design in Hessian taffeta with a corselet front finished with little bows and a three-tiered skirt at £5 19s. 6d., and an ankle-length design in black satin beauté with wide godets at 7½ guineas.

JAYS, Regent-street, are showing charming clothes in their ready-to-wear department on the second floor. The new raisin colour is seen in two afternoon frocks in georgette, one of which is made with a vest of cream georgette, and the other has a cross-over effect with an appliqué of old lace tinted in the same shade. A smart dress in navy flamenga, with a white thread check is made with an Eton bolero and a white blouse top appliqued with a true lovers' knot of the material. Smart two-pieces in black cloth have a long coat trimmed with Persian lamb and showing the hem of the skirt; there are others in tweeds and novelty lainage with long coats and silk dresses, and there is a wonderful three-piece of tweed coat and skirt and silk blouse at 7½ guineas. Evening gowns are in the many styles finding favour with mothers and daughters. A black lace evening dress with an under-arm and top of pale-pink lace, has a short coatee. An attractive frock in black shadow lace is made with an epaulette bertha and lace flounces that taper off into panels. The princess line appears in many forms in velvet, lace, and georgette, and there are restaurant or dinner gowns made with becoming boleros and shown in black and the favourite evening colours.

GAMAGES, Oxford-street, are using their windows for displays of models in leading colours, and have been showing turquoise and black in a group of dresses that has been attracting much attention. The fashion salons on the first floor have a fashion hostess who gives her help to those who are visiting the salons for the first time and wish to learn where to find what they want, whether day or evening clothes, sports clothes, millinery, or furs, or the well-equipped hairdressing and manicure department. In the model gown section originals from all the well-known fashion houses can be seen, and in nearly every case there is a copy, perfect in detail, averaging about 10 guineas. In this department there is also a good selection of frocks from 5 guineas, and there are two-pieces and dance frocks in good materials in the new flowing lines showing smart details. Some of the black lace and georgette evening frocks are charming, and one at 7½ guineas has all the appearance of a costly model. In the inexpensive gown department there is one of the best selections of dresses that, at little cost, give an impression of good taste. They range from about 30s. to £5. At 30s. there are neat tweed frocks for house or under-coat wear, and at £5 there is an afternoon dress in black art silk panne made with a georgette vest, which is excellent value. There are attractive evening gowns as low as 3 guineas.

News in Brief

Portsmouth City Council has approved a scheme for a municipal aerodrome to cost £129,650.

Vera May Murray, of Highcroft-gardens, Golders Green, was run over and killed by a petrol lorry in Finchley-road, Golders Green, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gardner, of Bugbrooke, Northants, have celebrated their golden wedding.

The body of Sir John Norton-Griffiths, which was found shot in a surf-boat off Alexandria at the end of last month, arrived at Manchester yesterday. It was afterwards taken to London.

Wreckage washed ashore at Rhyl has been recognized by Mr. Frank Harcombe, a Rhyl lifeboatman, as belonging to the Australian sailing ship Archangel, which foundered near Rhyl 60 years ago.

A fire float built by Merryweather and Sons, Greenwich, for the Sudan Government for Port Sudan Harbour, underwent its official trials at Westminster Pier yesterday. It can deliver 800 to 1,100 gallons of water a minute.

Mr. George Bertie Star Gordon Bennett Burleigh, of Norman Cross, Hunts, a company promoter, was found *Not Guilty* at the Cambridgeshire Assizes at Cambridge yesterday of a charge of perjury, and was discharged.

Thomas Hammond Cowley, of Stormont-road, Highgate, found asleep in a motor-car at Spaniards-road, Hampstead, at 11 o'clock at night, was fined 20s. by the Hampstead magistrates yesterday for obstructing the highway.

Mr. W. H. Whitley, of Wellstor, near Newton Abbot, who owns property in Buckland-in-the-Moor village, has presented a clock for the parish church tower. The hours are marked by letters reading "My dear mother."

The Grand Jury at the Berkshire Assizes at Reading yesterday threw out the bill in the case of Nathaniel Alfred Bert Stacey, 17, kennelman, of Binfield, Berks, who was committed on a charge of committing an offence against a girl.

While working on the roof of the nave of Coventry Cathedral yesterday, Jack Tidy, 23, stonemason, employed by a Lichfield firm, fell from scaffolding on to the battlements, and his leg was fractured. He had to crawl some distance before he could attract attention.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward is offered for a leather trunk that was lost on October 10, between Portland-place and Euston. (p. 1)

Information is sought of the whereabouts of relatives of Frank Harper, who died at 7, Oakfield-road, East Ham, on Wednesday, October 8. (p. 1)

An advertiser asks whether any sufferer can recommend a doctor who cures noises in the head through arterio sclerosis. (p. 1)

Notice is given that Countess Mary Pappenheim, of Gloucester-place, W.1, is applying for naturalization. (p. 1)

A firm with some thousands of accounts wants to make arrangements with a smart young solicitor for carrying out the recovery of debts. (p. 1)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies invite applications for the post of water engineer for the Kano Water and Electric Light Schemes, Nigeria. (p. 3)

A man of education and with a knowledge of fine art is wanted to travel. (p. 3)

The Mersea Island Golf Club, Essex, requires a secretary. (p. 1)

The Governors of Ware Grammar School for Girls, Herts, invite applications for the post of headmistress. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the appointment of radium officer to the City of Plymouth. (p. 3)

A collector wishes to buy Atlantic air stamps from letters carried by Boyd, Pinedo, Alcock, and Hawker. (p. 1)

ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday MICHAEL GENTRY, 30, labourer, on bail, and HAROLD JAMES LEWIS, 23, labourer, on bail, were both found *Not Guilty* on an indictment charging them with causing grievous bodily harm to James Charles Turp, and they were discharged.

At the London Sessions yesterday WILLIAM BENJAMIN WHITAKER, 55, laundry proprietor, of Blackheath-road, Greenwich, charged with being drunk in charge of a motor-car, was found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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"IT WILL LAST AS LONG AS I."

By CALLISTHENES

A group of men were talking about an old and once distinguished English business which during the past few years has shown a complete absence of enterprise, a tendency to persist in old methods unmodernized and unimproved. One of them who knew the head of the business said of him: "He knows that it is going down hill, but he says 'I know it will last as long as I will, so why should I bother?'"

Most of us have heard the same sentiment spoken by business acquaintances: "It will see me out—and that's all I care"; "Why should I work for posterity? Posterity has done nothing for me"—and so on.

Every time we hear it we find it equally distasteful. It is of course completely alien to the spirit in which we in this Store do our work.

It is an expression of calculating self-interest almost at its worst. The man who stops to think whether it is worth while to do work which will benefit those who follow him will just as readily stop to think if it is worth while to benefit those around him at present.

No good work was ever done in this spirit. No big business was ever built up by men who stopped to calculate whether they would receive a shilling for every shillingsworth of effort. A man has to lose himself in his job if he is going to do it well and if he is going to be happy in it. The spirit of service, without which business is hardly worth while, is not bounded by tables of kinship nor by actuarial estimates of the probable duration of life. The man who deprives a business of his best effort because "it will see him out" must bring to every day's work a poverty of spirit which condemns him not only to ineffectiveness but to unhappiness.

Such a spirit offends against the worthy ambition which should inspire the builder and the head of every business—to create and establish something which will be a monument to his life effort. It offends against the rule of duty and happiness—that whatsoever our hand finds to do we should do it with our might. It offends against the plain social duty that a man has no right to bring upon others, by his own negligence, anxiety and hardship—as such a man must do to those who are in the business he is allowing to decay.

Not infrequently these calculations go wrong and economic hurricanes blow the house to bits a dozen years too soon. This is a severe punishment, but the economic world always has been severe upon those who seek to reduce their effort to a minimum.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FELLOWSHIPS FOR WOMEN IN WALES

WALES, Oct. 15

The University of Wales has awarded Fellowships to Miss Muriel Florence Joliffe for final Jurisprudence and final Economics Honours (Economics, Class I.), and Miss Margot Emma Metcalf, for final Botany and final Zoology Honours (Zoology, Class I.). Miss Joliffe, who is at present reading at the British Museum, was awarded the M.A. with distinction for research on the financial reconstruction of Austria by the League of Nations, with its economic consequences. Miss Metcalf, at present at Aberystwyth College, was awarded the Ph.D. for research on studies in the British Coleoptera.

In his report to the Court of Governors of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, to-day, Principal Stuart Jones referred to the continued progress of the College and especially to the satisfactory pass lists. He said the future income of the College would be increased by Government grants, and this would lead to a long overdue improvement in the salaries of teachers of non-professorial rank. The Ministry of Agriculture had promised to make good any deficiency in the agricultural department up to £500 for the current year, but the Ministry had intimated that a larger contribution from local sources would be required in future years.

The Principal informed the Court that Mr. Lanchester, the designer of the City Hall and Law Courts at Cardiff, had been asked to prepare a lay-out for the new College buildings to be erected at Aberystwyth. The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Henry Hadow, on "The Nature and Limitations of Romantic Art."

BRISTOL, Oct. 15

The second Henry Herbert Wills Memorial Lecture in Physics, founded to commemorate the gift of the laboratory to the University of Bristol, will be given by Professor J. Franck, of the University of Göttingen, on October 24, at 11.45, in the Henry Herbert Wills Physical Laboratory. The title of the lecture is "Relations between Spectroscopy and Chemistry." Visitors from other universities are cordially invited.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE

MR. G. J. F. TOMLINSON ON UNIFICATION

The Nigeria Dinner Club entertained Mr. G. Hemmant, the Chief Secretary-designate to the Government of Nigeria, and Mrs. Hemmant, both of whom will soon leave for the Colony, at luncheon, at the Savoy Hotel, yesterday.

Mr. G. J. F. Tomlinson, late of the Nigeria Service, who was recently appointed Assistant Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office, presided. He said that in Mr. Hemmant, who had spent some years in Malaya, the Colony would have another "wise man from the East." Today there was a good deal of talk of the unification of the Colonial Service. If that came into being, the Colonial Service would offer greater opportunities of transfer from one place to another than had existed in the past. It would change the tendency in the Dependencies, whether Nigeria, Ceylon, or Kenya, to work in water-tight compartments, and the more they could place the experience gained in one place at the disposal of another the better would be the government of the Dependencies. In certain respects Nigeria had something to teach the rest of the Colonial Empire, for the administration of Lord Lugard in East Africa had set a standard to which other parts of the Empire might endeavour to attain.

Mr. Hemmant said that he realized that he was going out to a very difficult and responsible post, particularly so in the unfortunate absence of the Governor, but if he received in Nigeria the same friendly support that Nigerians had shown to him in London the difficulties would not be insuperable. He was sure that all Nigerians present would join with him in congratulating the chairman on his new appointment, which would be most popular throughout the Crown Colonies.

Among the guests were:—

Mr. C. W. Alexander, the Rev. G. P. Basset, Mr. A. Buist, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bushell, Mr. R. L. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, Mr. A. T. Dudley, Mr. C. H. Dudley, Mr. C. W. Dudley, Mr. Sewell Geary, Mr. H. R. Hemmant, Captain C. H. Hemmant, Mrs. Hemmant, Miss Hemmant, Captain Johnson, Mr. David Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. Charles Lawrence, Mr. H. H. B. Lelee, Mr. C. H. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Malcolm E. E. Lean, Mr. Charles Lee, Sir Harry Moorhouse, Captain E. H. Oakley, Mr. David Paterson, Captain J. C. Pearce, Mr. L. A. Smart, Sir Alfred Stead, and Major P. T. Wise.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

A FRENCH CLASSIC

After having been closed for some months, the Duchess Theatre will reopen in about three weeks' time with a new version of *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier*, by Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau, a famous French play of 1849, which is periodically revived at the Comédie Française, and is considered to be one of the classics of the French stage. The new adaptation, which is at present entitled *An Object of Virtue*, is by Mr. Edward Percy, the author of *If Four Walls Told*. The action of the piece, which is in four acts, takes place in Paris in 1830. Although many adaptations of this play have been made from time to time, it has not been seen in London since Lady Violet Greville's version was produced in 1894 at the Criterion Theatre, under the title of *An Aristocratic Alliance*. The leading parts on that occasion were played by Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. At the Duchess Theatre these parts will be taken by Mr. Brian Aherne and Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, supported by Mr. Horace Hodges and Mr. George Curzon. The play will be produced by Mr. Reginald Denham, with scenery and costumes designed by Mr. Laurence Irving.

Of the new productions to be seen next week perhaps the most interesting will be Mr. C. K. Munro's new play, *Mr. Eno: His Birth, Life, and Death*, described by the author as "an ironic comedy on the life of a perfectly commonplace man." It will be produced at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, with Mr. Roy Graham as Mr. Eno, Miss Clare Harris as his wife, Mr. Esmond Knight as his son, and Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn as his employer. On the following day, Thursday, a new play by Mr. Frank Vosper, entitled *Lucky Dip*, will be staged at the Comedy Theatre, with Mr. Frank Lawton, Miss Nora Swinburne, Mr. Reginald Bach, Miss Clare Greet, Mr. Ivor Barnard, and Mr. Henry Caine.

Next week will also see the production at the Gate Theatre of the German War play, *Douaumont; or, The Return of the Soldier Odysseus*, by Eberhard Wolfgang Möller, which will be given on Tuesday in a translation from the German by Messrs. Graham and Tristan Rawson.

The Camargo Society, founded early this year for the purpose of producing *ballet* before a subscription audience, has made its final arrangements for its inaugural performances at the Cambridge Theatre on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon. The programme is of a varied nature. Modernism is represented by Mr. Constant Lambert's *Pomona ballet*, for the scenic and costume design of which Mr. Augustus John is responsible; and the traditional by the *ballet* from Meyerbeer's *Robert the Devil*, to be produced by Mme. Adeline Genée and M. Alexander Genée. The gamboliers will include Miss Shirley Bax, Miss Josephine Wilson, Miss Madge Snell, Miss Una O'Connor, Mr. Denys Blakelock, Mr. Eugene Leahy, Mr. George Skillan, and Mr. Clarence Bigge.

Mr. Emlyn Williams, who is at present appearing at Wyndham's Theatre in Mr. Edgar Wallace's play *On the Spot*, has written a "thriller" himself, entitled *A Murder has been Arranged*. It will be presented by the Repertory Players at the Savoy Theatre on Sunday, November 9.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

To-morrow.—*The Lyons Mail*, Savoy.
Sunday.—Fenians, Cambridge.
Tuesday.—*Douaumont; or, The Return of the Soldier Odysseus*, Gate.
Wednesday.—*Mr. Eno: His Birth, Life, and Death*, Arts.
October 23.—*Lucky Dip*, Comedy.
October 24.—*Hamlet*, Prince of Wales.
October 27.—*The Grain of Mustard Seed*, Ambassadors; *The Jealous Wife*, Old Vic.
October 30.—*Nippy*, Prince Edward.
November 3.—*Karl and Anna*, Strand.

MEDICINE AS A CAREER

SIR H. ROLLESTON ON A STATE MEDICAL SERVICE

Sir Humphry Rolleston, lecturing last night at King's College, London, on "Medicine as a Career," said that the increasing activity of the State and municipal bodies in the care of the common health had created some anxiety about the future of general practice and raised the question of the introduction of a universal State medical service comparable with the organization of the postal service. From what had already taken place, further advance in this direction was extremely probable, if not inevitable.

The Council of the British Medical Association had proposed a scheme of general medical service for the nation which would provide every kind of treatment. It would be based on a contributory insurance system, on the fundamental principle that every individual was under the care of a general practitioner. There was no reason to fear that the medical profession would suffer financially under some scheme on these or similar lines. The work must be done by them, and they would have, as now in the case of panel practice, an assured income. Owing to uncertainty about the future young medical men were said now to be reluctant to purchase practices, especially in the country.

There was, however, little justification for pessimistic views about the future of general practitioners. They were now, and under any anticipated change in their present independent position would be, in the best possible position to detect and correct the earliest stages of ill-health, when prevention (the ideal of modern medicine) was most easily effected. They were the first line of defence against disease, and their disappearance, if indeed it were possible, would be a calamity.

Sir Humphry Rolleston referred to the practice in America of periodic health examinations of the supposedly fit, and said that life assurance companies had made 100 per cent. on the money spent in providing their policy-holders and employees with these inspections. If overhauls of children every six months and of adults annually became general in this country, a line of work allied to that of life insurance would be opened up. It would most suitably be entrusted to the family doctor, because he was acquainted with the environment, traits, and conditions of the individuals concerned.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

ARTS THEATRE

"LITTLE EYOLF"

BY HENRIK IBSEN

Rita Allmers	Jean Forbes-Robertson
Asta Allmers	Dorothy Holmes Gore
Alfred Allmers	Kenneth Milton
Eyolf	Peter Penrose
The Rat Wife	Marie Ault
Borgheim	Robert Speaight

When it appeared, *Little Eyolf* so puzzled its audience that there were some who declared that Allmers's hoisting of the flag was a symbol of Ibsen's reconciliation with his native country. That was indeed a desperate piece of symbol-snatching; there could be no stronger evidence of the blank misunderstanding by which the dramatist was beset. To-day there seems to be nothing very baffling in the play except its dates. It might well serve as a warning to those who seek to place works of art in chronological order by internal evidence. Who would believe that *Little Eyolf* belonged to Ibsen's high maturity—unless its emphasis on death were taken to indicate that it was the work of an ageing man? It is easy to say now that its weaknesses are evidence of failing powers, but the truth is that they are in appearance the weaknesses of immaturity. An early play, one would say, bearing everywhere the marks of Ibsen's genius but lacking as yet that sureness, that control, that unerring power to distinguish between exaltation and hysteria which were, in *The Master Builder*, to establish a faultless relationship between earth and spirit. And yet *Little Eyolf* is, in fact, a late play.

The mark of genius in it is its continuous tension. You know, as soon as the stress between Allmers and his wife has had time to declare itself, that a profound and original mind is struggling for expression, and, though the expression falters again and again, interest in the struggle never fails. But something has gone wrong with Allmers between the first draft of his character and the final drawing of it. Ibsen's knowledge of his people always grew by stages; he learned them, as we learn men in life, little by little; he did not invent them in a flash. Here he seems to have forced his lesson. It is as though he had begun by loving and pitying Allmers and had afterwards determined to find cause to hate and despise him. The man is a self-deceiver who lives in a half-complacent, half-tormented fantasy. He married Rita for her money, telling himself he did it for his sister's sake. He shut himself up to write his great work on Human Responsibility, denying himself to Rita for the sake of his pride in it. When he lost all faith in his work, he told himself that he had sacrificed it that he might devote himself to his child, Little Eyolf. When the child was drowned, he fell into a thousand obscure agonies of self-pity, until at last, having prated of withdrawal and solitude, he returned in all earnestness to his wife and—who knows?—to her money.

Mr. Ernest Milton, though the solid complacency that lies in the part is sometimes obscured by his elaboration of its more fantastic emotionalism, plays many passages—particularly the conclusion—with a brilliant ironic intensity, but nothing can save Allmers from being a puppet upon whom Ibsen has piled the burden of an obscure, irrational spite. Ibsen has made a fool of the man, and his folly undermines his tragedy. You want neither to hate nor to pity but to shake him, and it is remarkably to the credit of Miss Dorothy Holmes-Gore that she makes believable Asta's love of this unlovable creature. Her performance is admirably balanced and flawless in its judgment of emotion. Mr. Speaight brings to the stage a rigorous and healthy breeze of common sense, and Miss Marie Ault makes an impressively melodramatic figure of the Rat Wife. But the principal interest of the evening is Miss Forbes-Robertson's appearance as Rita, which should finally rid the most stubborn minds of any idea they may have entertained that she is an actress to be "cast to type." Rita, too, is touched by the hysteria that pervades the play, but she is in essence a clear-thinking, perceptive, sensuous woman with her feet firmly set on earth. Miss Forbes-Robertson has not yet perfected control of her voice; it sometimes lacks the fullness and resonance which her intuitive knowledge demands of it; but her power to communicate the emotion of the part, to enter into its intellectual subtlety and, above all, to establish a unity between herself and her audience, is beyond question. There is passion in her stillness and a superb dignity in her movement; the colour of her portraiture is as rich as its drawing is accurate. Rita was outside the range of anything she had formerly attempted, and there are henceforth no prescribed limits upon her.

The production was under the auspices of Mr. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE

"OLD ENGLISH"

A Film Produced by Warner Brothers

Sylvanus Heythorp, the old Liverpool shipping magnate who dined himself into a fit of apoplexy rather than face the consequences of fraud, grows less impressive with each fresh appearance. When we knew no more of him than Mr. Galsworthy cared to tell in a short story called "The Stoic," he seemed to have a very striking personality. On the stage, for all the life that Mr. Norman McKinnel gave him, there had been some dwindling of personality, and now on the film, for all the intensity with which Mr. George Arliss plays the part, there has been a further dwindling.

The chief fault of this film lies not with Mr. Arliss, but with the producers. They have relied on the virtuosity of their principal actor to excuse the languidness of their own creative impulse. The board meetings and all old Heythorp's dealings with his business associates have been presented sketchily, and the effort of the producers to interest us in the plot seems perfunctory. With one exception, all the parts in the play are small and indifferently acted. And Mr. Arliss, in the exceptional part, is not well cast. He is a subtle, cunning old man, refined, fastidious, almost ascetic, we should believe, but for the zest which he brings to the table in the penultimate scene. He is sharp tongued rather than bluffly outspoken, an intensely animated old woman rather than a hearty old man who has lived many years gaily on the verge of apoplexy. But within his own interpretation of the character Mr. Arliss is extremely resourceful, and when his "Old English" comes to dine for the last time he is a figure at once amusing and pathetic.

NEW ENTRANCE GATES AT BEDFORD SCHOOL

The new entrance gates at Bedford School, erected by Old Bedfordians in honour of Mr. James Surtees Phillpotts (headmaster from 1875-1903), will be opened by Sir Reginald Poole, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday. Owing to advanced age Mr. Phillpotts will be unable to be present, but will be represented by his son, Mr. O. S. Phillpotts.

BROWNING HALL REOPENED

The Robert Browning Hall in Walworth, S.E., was reopened last night. Renovations costing £2,000 have been done to it. It was announced that an open space in one of the most thickly populated parts of Walworth had been presented to the Browning Settlement by Sir George Sutton to be used in perpetuity as a children's playground.

The Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth announce that the proprietors of the successful musical play *Eldorado*, now being presented at Daly's Theatre, have offered to give a large proportion of the total takings at the theatre on Friday evening as a donation to the funds of the hospital.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BELGIAN WORKS AT WHITECHAPEL

How far the small exhibition—153 works, including illustrated books—of modern Belgian art at the Whitechapel Gallery (which was opened by the Belgian Ambassador yesterday) is representative we cannot say, but it has a distinct flavour, and it seems to show that the modern Belgian talent is for realism. The few works of a mystical or symbolical character are inventive rather than imaginative, and the reflections of Paris are not of much account, but there are some good portraits, landscapes, and still life paintings in styles that range from the Academic to the broadly Impressionistic.

One of the best paintings, as a painting, is "The Burnt Breakwater, Zeebrugge," by Paul Mathieu. It is rather larger than it need be for its design, but the scale was no doubt decided by the desire of the artist to give an impression of light-filled space, and as a piece of articulate handling it is a delight to study. There is not an idle stroke of the brush in the picture, but every touch adds something by direction and weight of pigment as well as by value of tone. Another impressive picture is "Winter Landscape in Brabant," by Jos. Albert. It is not the only work in the exhibition to recall Pieter Brueghel—"Winter," by J. F. Taelemans, is another—and in the organization of the bare trees and hedge to give depth as well as a striking arabesque it is a very fine composition—in that respect the most memorable thing in the show. "The Rustic Bridge," in a wood under snow, by Anne De Kat, has originality and an exciting effect produced by the raking at different angles of the snow-lined branches. Of the figure subjects by far the most welcome is the painting of peasants "Going to Rest," by Baron Eugene Laermans, treated very simply, but with a fine rhythmical quality. "In the Black Country," by Pierre Paulus, "The Pruner," in a tree, with a flight of pigeons, by Maurice Langaskens, "White Walls and Red Roofs," by Emmanuel Vierin, "Old Bridge under Snow, Bruges," by Louis Reckelbus, "The Quartette," by Edgard Tytgat, and "Still Life," by Baron James Ensor, are other pictures that show great ability in direct representation.

Most of the sculpture is too dramatic and pictorial in quality for our taste, but "Mother Fondling Her Child," by War Van Asten, is a beautiful little bronze, truly sculptural in feeling. So is the very ingeniously composed "Family," by Mathieu Desmare, and the incised treatment of "Meditation," a head in polished granite, by Dolf Ledel, is clearly right for the material. There is a small collection of drawings and engravings, and the books include a series reproducing the illuminated manuscripts of the Dukes of Burgundy.

TWO CARVERS

Excluding the mere imitation of Nature in stone or bronze, sculpture may be divided roughly according to whether it seems to start from a formal conception or from a substance. One kind might be described as materialized form and the other as formed material. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. Sculpture which starts from a formal conception is generally the better composed, but it often reduces the material to a sort of padding; and sculpture which starts from a substance, though it has the advantage of never losing touch with its base, often ends on the nearer side of formal beauty. The two kinds overlap, of course, but they are fairly well illustrated in Greek and Chinese sculpture.

There can be no question to which class Mr. John Skeaping and Miss Barbara Hepworth—they are really husband and wife, but the professional names are convenient—who are now exhibiting sculpture at Messrs. Tooth's Galleries, 155, New Bond-street, belong. They work from substance towards form, and, moreover, they are almost exclusively carvers, using a great variety of materials. It is hardly necessary to say that the forms they work towards have been conceived, but the forms always leave the impression of having been "found" in the materials and not imposed upon them. Not only do the formal effects lie close to the character of the material—stone or wood, as the case may be—but they have the subtler merit of seeming to recognize its characteristic form as it occurs in nature. This is difficult to make clear in words, but what is intended will be evident to anybody who has observed the formal "habit" of different kinds of stone, in the quarry or as detached boulders. In making this compromise, as it might be called, between the formal conception and the formal habit of the stone the Chinese were the greatest artists that have ever been, but Mr. Skeaping and Miss Hepworth come nearer to them than do any other modern artists that can be remembered.

The two are so much alike in their aims and ideals that it is difficult to make a general distinction between them. Mr. Skeaping, however, seems to have the more highly developed sense of form in the abstract—the "monumental" sense—while Miss Hepworth has the more exquisite appreciation of the qualities and natural possibilities of her materials. Though, in the presence of "Mother and Child," in brown Hornton stone, by Miss Hepworth, and "Water Buffalo," in ebony, by Mr. Skeaping, one hesitates to be dogmatic on these points. "Standing Figure," in Gerveaux stone, by Mr. Skeaping, is one of the most successful justifications of bulky limbs that we have seen, and his "Pony," kneeling, in alabaster, is a delightful discovery, but it is questionable if the chief interest of the exhibition is not in the smaller pieces; such as the exquisite "Torso," in ivory wood, and the black "Infant," in Burmese wood, by Miss Hepworth, and "Stag," in ironstone, "Kestrel Hawk," in Numidian marble, and the carvings in semi-precious stones, by Mr. Skeaping.

From The Times of 1830

Saturday, October 16, 1830. Price 7d.

On the last occasion, in 1761, when the King and Queen dined with the city [as appeared from the records of the Court of Common Council], the Lord Mayor embarked on the Thames so early as 10 o'clock at London-bridge, and in consequence of the operations then going on at Blackfriars for the new bridge rendering landing there difficult and tedious, the procession disembarked at the Temple stairs. Their Majesties set out from the Palace at St. James's at 12, but in consequence of the mismanagement of those appointed to keep the line clear of hackney-coaches and other obstructions, did not reach the house of Barclay, in Cheapside, nearly opposite Bow Church, from a splendid balcony in front of which they saw the civic procession pass, until nearly 6 o'clock. Dinner was not fully laid for their Majesties until 9; they and the rest of the Royal party took their leave at 12, but in consequence of the same causes of obstruction on their return to the Palace, they did not reach St. James's until almost 2 o'clock.

3 per Cent. Cons., 86¼ to ⅞.

On the banks of the paddling pool in Howard Park, Letchworth, a Stone of Remembrance will be dedicated on Sunday by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, chairman of the executive of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, to the memory of the late Sir Ebenezer Howard, whose example in founding the city gave a new lead to town planning.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

TRIBUTE TO LORD GREY

Members of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire gave a dinner in honour of their president, Lord Grey of Fallodon, at the Park Lane Hotel, last night. Lord Reading, chairman of the union, presided over a large company.

The toasts of "The King" and "The President of the United States of America" were honoured.

Mr. J. Evelyn Wrench (founder of the union) read the following cable from Mr. J. W. Davis, president of the English-Speaking Union of the United States of America:—"Congratulations from the English-Speaking Union of the United States on the occasion of your society's dinner to welcome its new president, Lord Grey of Fallodon, whose eminent leadership assures the movement's continued progress."

Lord Reading, proposing the toast of "Our Guest," extended a hearty welcome to Lord Grey as their new president. He said that the selection was particularly fitting, as Lord Grey succeeded Lord Balfour, who throughout his life had predominant in his mind the notion that America and this country should work together in harmony. Lord Reading referred to the great work accomplished by Lord Balfour in his mission to America during the War, and said that it was an interesting reflection that Lord Grey had contributed to that mission's success.

Throughout the time that he was Foreign Secretary, from 1905 to 1916, Lord Grey had consistently and persistently laboured in the cause of peace. In the end we failed, but not through Lord Grey. After we had begun the War and until he ceased to occupy office, Lord Grey maintained a firm resolution that nothing should be done that would in the slightest degree cause a break in or seriously imperil our relations with the United States of America. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Drinkwater, who supported the toast, said that one constantly met educated people who talked of America just as "bone-heads" in America talked about England. That was a serious and grave problem.

BASIS OF GOOD RELATIONS

Lord Grey, in reply, said that he felt honoured at having been chosen to succeed Lord Balfour as president of the union. Lord Balfour had occupied a dominating position in public life, and his death had left a void. Lord Balfour had been energetically and cordially in favour of the object which the English-Speaking Union aspired to promote and which it had done much to promote. The good relations between this country and the United States of America were not to be founded merely on pleasant speeches or sentiment. The title "English-Speaking Union" was well chosen. It was much better than laying stress on kinship of race.

He liked to think that there were many people in the United States who, through their ancestors, had a share in and a right to regard with pride some of the ancient things of this country, such as Westminster Abbey, as their inheritances as well as our own. It was a pleasant thought that there should be British and Americans who delighted to cherish in this country the English home of the family of George Washington. With all that he greatly sympathized, but it was precisely the section of the United States of British origin that was most divided from us in history. The tradition that most rankled with the Americans was that of the war between America and Great Britain in 1812. To the average Britisher 1812 did not suggest anything connected with America; it suggested the terrible struggle with Napoleon. To the United States of British stock 1812 meant something quite different. In a letter which he had received a friend in America wrote, "I feel we should forget our past troubles and work together for the good of the world." In that letter was found the true basis of cooperation and union between the two nations.

There were many educated people in England who talked in a stupid way about America. He did not believe that those people, if they had the opportunities of personal intercourse with prominent men in America, would express such opinions. Personal intercourse would break down those differences. We had to recognize that Americans were Americans, and united by one patriotism. The real point between us was not in anything to be found in race and origin, but in the fact that both were English-speaking nations.

A COMMON LANGUAGE

Personal intercourse which the fact of a common language enabled them to have, created individual friendships. It created an understanding that made people feel that they had a common ground, and thereby created a sympathy and union between the two nations which could not be created by any propaganda, and which, when created by personal intercourse, no propaganda could destroy.

The English-speaking peoples had the common inheritance of English literature. English literature was a great thing in the world, and certainly went as far back as Shakespeare. He had heard it said that we did not speak the language of Shakespeare because in volumes of Shakespeare there was a glossary of certain archaic words. That was a very superficial difference. The great lines of Shakespeare were the language of to-day. Take the line: "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well." That was as much the language of to-day as it was in Shakespeare's time, and would be the language of the British people of the future.

The attachment to democracy was the bond between Great Britain and the United States. Cooperation between the two nations, inspired by the ideal of international politics and of world peace more secure, was the greatest bond between them, and was also something which was of immense importance for the welfare of the world. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn.
Daily, 10-10. Sunday, 2-10.
"A DAY FULL OF DELIGHT."
Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax), Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset.
Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

EXHIBITION AND AUCTION SALE of Antique and Modern Oriental Carpets and Rugs at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, off Bond-street, W.1. On View:—To-day and 17th, 18th, and 20th October. Sale Days:—21st, 22nd and 23rd October. Auctioneers:—Gillow and Gillow Ltd., 14, Bruton-street, W.1. Tuplis and Hardine and Russell, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

ART EXHIBITIONS

P. and D. COLNAGHI & Co.
EARLY BRITISH PORTRAITS
(engraved in line and mezzotint)
WATER-COLOURS by A. C. BOWN.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free

C. R. W. NEVINSON
Exhibition of Paintings, Etchings, and Lithographs. Also Sculpture by ALAN DURST.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1.
LONDON TO-DAY, by W. GAUNT.
Admission FREE. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
Water-colours of MALLORCA by JANET M. AITKEN.
PAINTINGS by Modern Masters.
Last Week. 10-6. Saturdays 10-1. FREE.

ARMY OFFICERS' ART SOCIETY.
R.B.A. GALLERIES, SUFFOLK-STREET
LAST WEEK OF EXHIBITION.
Daily, 10 a.m.–5 p.m. until Oct. 31. Admission 1s. Proceeds to Earl Haig's Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS (Gallery)
CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c.
75, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
MODERN PAINTINGS on view and for sale by month.
3-5, BURLINGTON-GARDENS, W.1.
Admission and Catalogue free. (Closed Sats.)

Paintings by J. H. TODD
and Paintings by ERNST HUBER.
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street, S.W.
JOHN NASH. Important Exhibition.
10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

CHARLES OPPENHEIMER, A.R.S.A., R.S.W.
SCOTTISH and ITALIAN LANDSCAPES
by FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A.
The FINE ART SOCIETY, 148, New Bond-street.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY. Exhibition of Paintings and Water-colours by FRANCIS HODGKINS.
24a, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

The Fens: Cityscapes, and Flower Studies in Oils by
MARGARET WOLSTENHOLME GODFREY.
GIEVES GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD.
SCULPTURE by
JOHN SKEAPING and BARBARA HEPWORTH.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street.
Silk Needlework Landscapes and Pictures by Mrs. FORRESTER WOOD. Admission and Catalogue Free.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Dy. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

CAMBRIDGE. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.
2.30, 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., 8.30. Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES.

CRITERION. Evenings, 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A Rural Comedy by Leanox Robinson. (Ger. 3844.)

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Evgs., 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD, OSCAR ASCHE, DONALD MATHER, JERRY VERNO, MAI BACON, MARK DALY.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Temple Bar 5122.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
Zillah Bateman, Margery Binner, Jack Hobbs, Ellen Pollock, Henry Hewitt.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224
THE WILD DUCK.
By Henrik Ibsen. Milton Rosmer, Sybil Arundale.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LAUDER CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8734.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"TRAGEDY OF ATTRACTIVE WOMEN."—*D. Sketch.*

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy,
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
2nd Year of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
BITTER SWEET.
An Operetta by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) LAST 4 PERFS.
MARY NEWCOMB in
JEALOUSY.
NIGHTLY, at 9. Matinée, Saturday, at 2.30.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Mats., TO-DAY & TUES., 2.30. (Last 2 Weeks.)
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S *1930 REVUE.*

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"TRAFFIC."
By NOEL SCOTT.
"The Thriller that makes you Gasp for Breath."
MARY GLYNNE and DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3886.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS. WED. & SAT., at 2.30.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
By John Dryden. Poet Laureate.
GEORGE HAYES, ATHENE SEYLER, HERBERT WARING, ANGELA BADDELEY.
"HELD THE AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND."—*Dy. Mail.*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.30 sharp. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
ALICE DELYSIA and RAYMOND MASSEY
in
TOPAZE.
A Comedy from the French of Marcel Pagnol
by Benn W. Levy.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
FRANZ LEHAR'S New Musical Play
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JO

Imperial and Foreign News

GERMAN WHEAT QUOTA

DEPENDENCE ON TARIFF SCALE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 15

The German wheat quota system, which has been under discussion at the Imperial Conference in connexion with the suggested introduction of something similar in Great Britain, is held by the Agrarians to be highly successful. The millers have from time to time complained.

The milling quota of German-grown wheat is simple and inexpensive to enforce in Germany, but it must be realized that that is due partly to the adaptation of existent administrative machinery, and still more to the simultaneous operation of a high sliding tariff. According to experts the system would be impossibly expensive without the tariff.

The Milling Quota Law came into force in July, 1929, when Herr Dietrich, the present Finance Minister, was Minister of Agriculture in a predominantly Socialist Cabinet. It provided that 40 per cent. of wheat milled in Germany must be home-grown, and that the percentage might be raised or lowered by the Ministry of Agriculture after consultation with various authorities. In December, 1929, it was raised to 50 per cent., in July reduced to 30 per cent., from August 1 to 15 raised again to 40 per cent., on August 15 it was raised to 60 per cent., and for October and November it has been fixed at 80 per cent.

Of the 28,000 mills, large and small, scattered over Germany, only 280 of the largest, situated mainly on the west coast, along the Rhine and in Berlin, are controlled. The inspection is carried out by the Getreide-Handelsgesellschaft, a semi-official "corn trading company," which liquidated the Wartime Corn Control Department. The company, which may almost be regarded as a Government department, was started with 30,000,000m. capital, contributed by big, mainly agrarian, banks, and by agricultural organizations, and a 15,000,000m. credit from the Reich. Its main task is to endeavour to regulate the market in the interests of price stability, and its services are chiefly required for rye. It was recently provided with extra credits amounting to about 60,000,000m. to carry out a scheme for the support of rye prices. A large amount of the money has been used, and the operations have been strongly criticized.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The Government and the Agrarians, however, still contend that there is a good chance of finishing up without a loss. As the company was already in existence, its control of 280 mills by a few inspectors has added little to the administrative expenses. But if it were not for the sliding tariff every mill would have to be inspected. The tariff, with freight, renders the price of foreign wheat prohibitive to the small mills, especially in Central and Eastern Germany, where they mill 100 per cent. home-grown wheat.

The system has kept the price of German wheat steadily at about 90m. to 100m. per metric ton above the world price. Manitoba II., c.i.f., Hamburg, is about 135m.; the German price is 236m. With the duty of 150m., the price of foreign wheat was over 280m. at Hamburg, and at its present rate of 185m. is about 320m. The flour duty is bound up with the wheat duty; it is twice the wheat duty plus 15m., so that it has been 315m. At the same time as the quota was raised to 80 per cent., the wheat duty was raised to 185m. and the flour duty to 385m.

An example of what, according to the agrarian experts, would happen without the high tariff can be shown if it is assumed that the wheat duty was only 50m. Foreign wheat with duty would cost 185m. Freight to Thuringia and other parts of Central Germany, where there are many small uninspected mills, works out at about 20m. Thus the total cost would be 205m., whereas the German wheat price would be round about 230m. It would obviously be necessary to keep a sharp eye on the small mills with such a temptation. An enormous inspectorate would be required to enforce the quota without a duty, or with such a low one as 50m. The tariff above, in the opinion of the authorities, would not work so well without the quota, and the quota could not be worked without the tariff except at great expense.

MILLERS' COMPLAINTS

It is admitted that every time negotiations are opened for an increase of the quota complaints are made by millers that there is not enough home-grown wheat, that the quality is poor and so on. On the last occasion when complaints were made by Rhenish mills, the answer was that in the Rhineland Province 74.8 per cent. of the whole harvest was available, and still more in Baden and Württemberg, and that the harvest was a much larger one than last year. On these figures it was calculated that the 80 per cent. quota could be carried through in October and November, and the fact that home-grown wheat prices have not increased notably in the Rhineland is taken to justify the calculation.

Germany has been importing about 2,300,000 tons of wheat a year. She produces 2,000,000 tons more rye than she needs, and cannot find a market for it. For some time a vigorous propaganda campaign has been in progress among farmers to encourage wheat growing and discourage rye growing, and among the general public to eat more rye bread and less white bread. A correspondent has already called attention in *The Times* to the notice in which the Mitropa Company informs its guests that, as Germany produces about 3,500,000 tons of wheat a year and 8,500,000 tons of rye, but consumes 5,500,000 tons of wheat and 6,500,000 tons of rye, it has decided to provide only rye breads in its railway restaurant cars. There is much land, especially in Eastern Germany, which will only be put into wheat if the farmers can be broken of the rye habit. It is a slow business, but the wheat acreage was increased 11 per cent. last year, and there is promise of a further large increase next year.

BERLIN METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 15

In accordance with the decision taken by the unions yesterday, after a ballot among the men, the strike of the Berlin metal workers began this morning. Two hundred and seventy-six factories are affected, and the unions state that 126,000 men have come out in protest against the arbitral award entailing a wage cut of from 6 to 8 per cent. Reports from other sources state that a proportion of the men, in some cases a large one, remained at work. There were no disturbances.

GERMANY AND THE YOUNG PLAN

FRENCH UNCERTAINTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 15

M. Tardieu returned here to-day and had a long conference with M. Briand, who is still confined to his room with the attack of influenza he brought from Geneva. M. Tardieu has arranged to address a gathering of business men at St. Germain-en-Laye on Saturday.

For the moment interest in the coming Parliamentary Session has waned, and affairs in Germany have become the chief consideration, especially in view of their possible effect upon France. In the present state of affairs France is in the fortunate position of being economically the most stable factor in Europe, but it is realized that this stability could easily be affected by an intransigent policy on the part of Germany. France depends for her payments to Great Britain and the United States upon the payments received from Germany, but there is, in fact, no liaison between them. Hence any movement calling the Young Plan into question immediately creates a feeling of uncertainty here. The uncertainty has been growing ever since the German elections resulted in the triumph of a vast body of electors who demanded relief from the burdens the Plan imposed upon them.

The statement given by Dr. Brüning yesterday to the representative of *La Volonté* has by no means exercised the reassuring effect the German Chancellor contemplated. It is rather considered to be a subtly-worded indication that Germany will after all be compelled to ask for a moratorium and the revision of the agreements. "Pertinax," in the *Echo de Paris*, argues that in the strict terms of The Hague agreements Germany need ask nobody for authority, but can declare her own moratorium if she wishes and leave the Bank for International Settlements to decide whether it is justified. He bases this statement on Article 8 of the General Accord, the text of which does indeed appear to bear out this contention. He adds that M. Tardieu attempted to obtain a modification of it at the Second Hague Conference, but it was then too late.

M. POINCARE'S VIEWS

M. Poincaré, in an article published in the *Excelsior* to-day, points out, in reply to certain German comments, that the impression created abroad by the progress of the Hitler Party is the reverse of reassuring. He considers that the basis of the movement is a desire on the part of the German electorate to escape from the application of the Young Plan and the agreements signed at The Hague.

M. Poincaré surveys the present position of German finances, and observes that Dr. Brüning's plan for their reform is really that put forward by Mr. Parker Gilbert, the former Agent-General for Reparation Payments, as urgently necessary. He expresses doubt whether the resources really are available for balancing the German Budget, or whether, in the event of their being discovered, the Reichstag would vote them. To those Germans who are reckoning upon a new Reparation settlement, or perhaps even the suppression of Reparation payments altogether, M. Poincaré replies that Germany accepted the Young Plan on her own accord.

"If Germany," he adds, "had not wasted her money during the last four years on heavy expenditure for military preparations, for public works, and for propaganda, she would then have been in the position to carry out the Dawes Plan, and would be able to carry out the Young Plan now. It is for Germany to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the Hitler Party from torpedoing a pact signed by her in full knowledge. The first of these steps consists in abstaining from depressing Europe by the menace of disturbance inherent in the idea of revision."

M. Poincaré concludes by saying that no important decisions with regard to the application of the Plan can be taken without the initiative and approval of the creditor States, who realise that the limit of concession has been reached. Since Germany had obtained their confidence, it could not be tolerated that she should pursue a campaign against the agreements, and it was in the interests of the United States and Great Britain, equally with France, that they should see to it that Germany kept her engagements.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG

HERR LOBE'S ELECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 15

The Reichstag met to-day to elect its President in preparation for the actual work of the Session, which begins to-morrow. A police cordon was drawn round the Reichstag, and only people having business within the building were allowed through.

Within the Reichstag such opportunities for unruliness as offered were taken by the extremists on both flanks. Herr Löbe, who has six difficult years of experience in conducting parliamentary business, was proposed for the presidency by his Socialist colleagues. There were some rowdy exchanges between the Communists and Nazis, but Herr Löbe was elected by 269 votes against 209 for Dr. Scholz, who succeeded Herr Stresemann as leader of the People's Party. Seventy-seven invalid papers were returned, and, as this is the exact strength of the Communists, they presumably tried to complicate the count. Herr Löbe took the President's chair amid great Socialist applause, restrained approval from the large central body of Deputies, who are anxious to do useful parliamentary work but are in danger of being immobilized by the extremist parties, and a pandemonium from the extreme Left and Right. The Nazis, led by the formidable Herr Strasser from Munich, shouted abuse at him, and it was barely possible to obtain a few seconds' silence for a word of thanks to Herr Herold, who, as senior Deputy, has had the task of presiding over the House until Herr Löbe's election.

Three Vice-Presidents were then elected—Herr Stöhr, a Nazi; Herr Esser, of the Centre; and Herr Graef, a Nationalist. The House thus departed from the practice of according these posts to the parties in the order of their strength in the case of the Communists, whose candidate would otherwise have been elected at the third count.

To-morrow the Government's Declaration and the debate on it, as well as on motions of no-confidence, for the suspension of Reparation payments, for the revision of the Young Plan, and other dangerous or mischievous proposals will test the capacity of the House to do useful work. The Government's position has again slightly improved through the amalgamation of three groups of more or less uncertain allegiance into a Parliamentary alliance which seems likely to support the Government and possibly to tip the majority scale. These groups are the Christian Socials (14 seats), the Conservative People's Party (four seats), and the Hanoverians (three seats). Both the Christian Social and Conservative People's groups derive from the elements which broke away from Herr Hugenberg's Nationalist Party last Session.

Nineteen of those arrested on Monday in connexion with the disturbances in the Leipzigerstrasse following the opening of the Reichstag were brought before the Summary Police Court yesterday. Sentences varying between six months' and two months' imprisonment were passed for breaches of the peace and similar offences, and 11 of the 19 were acquitted.

FINNISH ABDUCTION CASE

EX-PRESIDENT RELEASED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, OCT. 15

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Dr. and Mrs. Ståhlberg, which caused general consternation here yesterday, has been solved. They were discovered early this morning in a street of the small town of Joënsuu—300 miles north-east of Helsingfors and about 60 miles west of the Russian frontier. Their captors had abandoned them and the motor-car in which they were abducted yesterday morning when out for a walk near their home.

It appears that only a small hitch in their captors' arrangements prevented the former President of Finland and his wife from sharing the recent fate of numerous Finnish Communists in being carried to the Russian side of the frontier. Dr. and Mrs. Ståhlberg suffered no bodily injuries during their 16 hours' journey across country.

Dr. Ståhlberg informed Press representatives that four men unknown to him compelled him and his wife to enter a motor-car at a lonely place near his villa, and the vehicle was then rapidly driven eastwards. One man covered the victims continuously with a pistol to guard against their giving the alarm when passing through towns and villages. They arrived at midnight at Joënsuu, where their captors expected to meet another motor-car to take their prisoners farther east, but their confederates failed to appear, and the first motor-car had no petrol left. The captors then abandoned the car and disappeared.

Dr. Ståhlberg said that the police believe the purpose of the abductors to have been to put their victims across the Russian frontier. He says he is convinced that his abductors were Lapua men.

The four men were arrested this afternoon, and it is said that they all admitted the offence. Three of them are understood to be employees at the State aeroplane factory. The fourth man, the leader, was for a short time employed in the political police.

Inquiries made at Lapua headquarters elicited the statement that the Lapua leaders only last night heard of the abduction, which they strongly deprecate.

The outrage is condemned by the newspapers of all parties and it seems to have been committed by thoughtless and irresponsible individuals.

STORM AND FLOOD IN FRANCE

A TORNADO IN GRENOBLE DISTRICT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 15

Reports of damage done by storm and flood were still coming in to-day. A tornado seems to have swept suddenly through the district near Grenoble, where the valley of Bas-Grésivaudan is famous for its walnut groves. A peasant family was picking grapes in a small vineyard on the slopes of the valley when the wind dropped and left an oppressive stillness. A whitish mist spread over the sky. Out of it suddenly came the howl of a great wind, and the terrified peasants found themselves lying on the ground clinging to tree stumps and roots, while leaves, branches, hay from stacks, swirled through the air. The great wind lasted only for a few minutes. When it dropped a church had lost its steeple, many cottages were unroofed, and nearly 6,000 broken walnut trees lay on the ground.

The weather to-day was fine and warm, as it was yesterday, and the floods in most districts began to subside. In Paris the level of the Seine fell slightly, but is expected to rise again as the flood water from the upper river and its tributaries comes downstream. The sudden rise of yesterday came as a surprise and found many of the lower quays covered with goods which had been left there. To-day men could be seen working up to their knees in muddy water at the task of rolling barrels and dragging crates to safety.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN MOROCCO

RECEPTION AT CASABLANCA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 15

President Doumergue landed at Casablanca, in French Morocco, at noon to-day. The cruiser Colbert, in which he was travelling from Toulon, and the escorting squadron were delayed for some hours by fog off the African coast. The Sultan of Morocco received the President in state under a canopy erected on the quay. There was a great parade of French and Moroccan troops, including the colour party of a Zouave regiment in the pre-War full dress uniform.

At a banquet in the Sultan's palace M. Lucien Saint, the Resident-General, welcomed the President, and M. Doumergue, in reply, traced the history of the French occupation and celebrated its success. Special tributes to the work of Marshal Lyautey were made in both speeches.

After the banquet M. Doumergue made a tour of the town and harbour and laid the foundation-stone of the new town hall.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, OCT. 15

Dr. Seipel, the Foreign Minister, has issued a *communiqué* dealing with a passage in a speech made to-day by Dr. Benesh, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Czechoslovak Chamber. In the passage in question, Dr. Benesh is reported to have said that under Dr. Schober's Chancellorship the Austrian Constitution was revised, and that present developments indicated that Austria was perhaps again moving towards internal complications.

This passage, Dr. Seipel says, has no parallel in utterances made in any other country, and on learning of it the Austrian Foreign Ministry had at once taken steps in Prague to ask the Czechoslovak Government for an explanation.

LANDSLIP AT BERGEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, OCT. 15

A landslip caused extensive damage at Kalfaret, a well-known residential quarter of Bergen, in the early hours of to-day. No lives were lost, but many houses had to be abandoned.

The waters of the brook which flows into the small pond near the restaurant at Floeien rose rapidly owing to heavy rain during the night, and the pond burst. A great mass of earth was carried downhill, uprooting trees and cutting right through the villa quarter of Kalfaret. A number of the finest gardens and roads were obliterated, and part of the old Jacob Cemetery, in which is the grave of the violinist Ole Bull, was almost completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at several hundred thousand kroner.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN ON THE WANE

BETTER INDIAN OUTLOOK

The Government of India, in its weekly appreciation of the situation up to October 11, states that there are signs of a recrudescence of the "Red Shirt" movement in the Charsadda area of Peshawar District. The appreciation notes the continued decline of the civil disobedience campaign in several Provinces, and also deals with the new Unlawful Associations Ordinance. The Government states in the course of its appreciation:—

INTERNAL INDIA.—The latest Provincial reports for the most part record continued improvement in the general situation. This is particularly marked in Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab, and in the first-named Province the civil disobedience movement has now practically ceased to exist. In the United Provinces there has also been an improvement, but activities in some districts have made it necessary for the Local Government to declare unlawful a number of local associations.

Agitation is reported to be on the decline in the Central Provinces, and the breach of Forest Laws is now on a much smaller scale than a few weeks ago, although a further clash with the police, arising out of this form of lawlessness, has been reported. The picketing of liquor shops is almost in abeyance, but, as in several other Provinces, one result of the crusade against licensed shops has been an increase in illicit distillation. Bihar and Orissa continue to record steady improvement, but the prevalence of illegal activities in some districts necessitates arrests on a considerable scale. On the other hand, the number of those who offer apologies is increasing, and this feature is common to most Provinces.

The boycott of foreign goods is the main plank of the Congress programme, and in Bombay attempts are being made to extend picketing to provision and other shops. The revolt of Indian dealers is growing, and several Provinces report that foreign cloth is being sold openly in many places, but, so far as the purchase of new stocks is concerned, there has not yet been a definite breakaway from the boycott in the large distributing centres, where trade conditions remain in a deplorable state. [On October 13 the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association reaffirmed its decision not to purchase new stocks of foreign cloth.]

"A PARALLEL GOVERNMENT"

During the week there has been some talk in Congress quarters of an attempt to set up in some directions a parallel system of government. The idea appears at present confined to the institution of committees of arbitration in civil and criminal cases, combined with social pressure when recognition is not given to these so-called courts. A similar experiment was tried during the non-cooperation movement in 1921-22, and definitely failed. There is no reason to suppose that, if it is repeated, it will meet with any measure of success, and it appears not improbable that it has been put forward at this stage as a spectacular move which may revive flagging interest.

The Unlawful Associations Ordinance was promulgated during the week, and confers powers by which Government can occupy land and buildings used for the purpose of an association that has been declared unlawful and can forfeit movable property used for the same purpose. It also contains a provision making membership of an unlawful association a cognizable offence, and this is now operative throughout British India. The provisions relating to property have been extended in the first instance to the Bombay Presidency only, and the Local Government have already taken action under it in Gujarat and the suburban districts of Bombay. [As reported in a message from our Correspondent on the following page, the Ordinance was enforced in Bombay City yesterday.]

The Ordinance should be of special value in dealing with the situation in Gujarat, where the conditions are in some ways peculiar. The support there given to the movement in its early stages was more on a mass scale than elsewhere, and the Congress succeeded in establishing a firm hold in many villages of the districts concerned. Their headquarters are often established in the finest house in a village, and serve as centres from which volunteers and other workers incite the people of the countryside to commit breaches of the law and to refuse the payment of land revenue. For some weeks past a vigorous campaign has been in progress to persuade the people not to pay the next instalment of land revenue. The declaration as unlawful of the associations responsible for these activities, and the occupation of the headquarters of the more important of them, should have a salutary effect on the situation.

THE ARAPUNI POWER WORKS

PROFESSOR HORNELL'S REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, OCT. 15

Professor Hornell, in his report on the Arapuni hydro-electric station, states that the locality is very suitable for the economic development of hydro-electric power, and the physical conditions of the country by no means exclude the possibility of creating a successful waterpower station on the site.

The works as executed, he says, have been designed in accordance with sound engineering principles, and, as far as can be seen from visual inspection on the site, the constructional work has been well carried out. He then enumerates the repairs he considers necessary.

Professor Hornell does not estimate the cost of the repairs, but Mr. Taverner, the Minister of Public Works, states that the estimate made by his department of the works recommended is £360,000, to which must be added the cost of consolidating the falls, estimated at £200,000.

** At the beginning of last June a fracture occurred in the bank of the overflow channel below the spillway of the Arapuni power works, and Professor Hornell, of Vattenbyggnadsbyran (consulting engineers of Stockholm), was appointed by the New Zealand Government to make an investigation. In a report to the representative of his firm in London Professor Hornell says that the prime cause of the earth movement at the works was the absorption of water that had penetrated the ground from the head race. He adds that the stability of the main dam, spillway, intake, and power house remain unimpaired.

FUTURE OF NYASALAND

RELATIONS WITH SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), OCT. 15

Mr. Leggate, the Colonial Secretary in the Southern Rhodesian Ministry, who has just returned from a visit to Nyasaland, has given a glowing description of the possibilities of that territory.

He said that his main object in giving this information about Nyasaland was to draw still closer the bonds which united Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The administration under the Governor, Mr. T. S. Thomas, was sympathetic and vigorous. The settlers of Nyasaland were friendly disposed towards the people of Southern Rhodesia and were definitely turning their eyes south rather than north and assuming that any political union that would take place would be with Southern Rhodesia. A change with regard to this subject had taken place within the last few years, and this friendly feeling of their neighbour to the north was, he was sure, fully reciprocated by the people of Southern Rhodesia.

It will be remembered that Mr. Thomas opened the Salisbury show recently, and spoke then of the friendly relations of the two countries. There is a growing feeling here that Nyasaland with the two Rhodesias may eventually form a Central African Dominion.

A ROMAN HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 15

At this morning's Cabinet Council it was decided to make October 28, the anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome, a national holiday, and also to include February 11, the date of the signing of the Treaty of the Lateran, among the civil celebrations.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK

MANY OFFICIALS INVOLVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 15

The investigation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court into allegations that a number of magistrates in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx had bought their positions was extended to-day into an inquiry about the circumstances in which charges against certain habitual criminals were dismissed by the magistrates in order that the criminals might escape life imprisonment as fourth offenders. The inquiry is the result of a specific charge that a magistrate, whose name has not been disclosed, accepted a bribe of $5,000 [£1,000] to take such action.

This investigation by the Appellate Division is only one of a number of investigations now going on into alleged job buying by magistrates and Judges and corruption among municipal officials. Since the delving into the activities of public servants and their political affiliations began serious accusations have been lodged against two justices of the State Courts, against half a dozen magistrates, and, directly or indirectly, against a number of heads of city departments and Tammany district leaders. Some of the latest allegations are of wholesale graft and favouritism in connexion with the condemnation of private property for public uses.

Not since the days of "Boss" Tweed of unsavoury memory has the administration of New York City been under such heavy fire. Mr. Walker, the Democrat Mayor of New York, and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State, also a Democrat, are cooperating in the investigations, although to some degree, but by no means entirely, the investigations are patently "fishing excursions" for campaign material for the Republican Party.

RESTORATION OF WORKS OF ART

"WORKSHOP" METHODS DENOUNCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 15

At the resumed sessions to-day of the International Conference on Works of Art, Dr. Martin de Wild (Delft) began a lively and highly technical dispute by his paper on modes of restoring and preserving paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools. The dispute raged largely round the uses of oil and spirit varnishes, and among the speakers were Dr. Laurie and Mr. Constable.

Mr. Kennedy North (London) drew attention forcibly to the difference between the restoration and the preservation of pictures. He denounced workshop practice and gave data of the misuse of materials. He exposed the pernicious use of glue in the restoration of pictures. He then gave the alternative of wax, and discussed at length the method of its use, its practical advantages, and disclosed the whole of his technical methods. Mr. Kennedy North exhibited some X-ray films, discussing the diagnosis resulting from them and their value to the preservation of pictures. His paper was well received as marking a step forward.

In the sculpture section there was a lively discussion on the methods of restoring marbles, bronzes, iron, and woodwork. Finally a resolution was passed expressing the hope that the International Museum Office would create a centre of exchange where questions and answers could be examined by experts so that the results of experiments could be pooled in the general interest and doubtful or faulty methods could be made known and discontinued.

KING BORIS'S COMING MARRIAGE

THE PAPAL DISPENSATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 15

The official announcement that the wedding between King Boris and Princess Giovanna will be solemnized at Assisi on October 25 has been received with satisfaction, not only because it puts an end to various conflicting rumours, but also because it was known that the choice of Assisi tallies with the desires of the Princess herself.

I also learn from an official source that the Papal dispensation for the marriage has now been granted, although no official announcement has been made. The Pope has also given permission for the marriage to be solemnized in the Basilica of St. Francis in Assisi. This permission was necessary inasmuch as the church ranks as a Papal basilica.

The ceremony will, I understand, be performed in the Lower Basilica before the Altar of Our Lady of Good Counsel. This altar as well as the Papal altar were during the Franciscan celebrations provided by the Queen of Italy with two precious altar-cloths adorned with lace. The spot has associations of peculiar sacredness for the House of Savoy. Near by is the tomb of the daughter of the Duke of Savoy, Carlo Emanuele I. (1580-1630), who was a Franciscan Tertiary and had as her spiritual director San Giuseppe da Copertino, a venerated Franciscan friar.

An official stated this evening that King Boris would remain in Italy until the wedding. On the other hand, Mgr. Roncalli, Titular Archbishop of Areopolis, the Apostolic Visitor in Bulgaria, after another long audience with the Pope has left for Sofia.

THE SPANISH STRIKES

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 15

The strike situation continues to improve at Seville, Murcia, Malaga, and La Linea. The number of arrests made at Seville is officially given as 52. The *Solidaridad Obrera*, the Syndicalist organ in Barcelona, complains that the national Labour congress that was to be held in Madrid this week will not be able to take place because most of the delegates are under arrest.

As justification for their severity the authorities point to the fact that a Communist minority was imposing its will on the masses. For instance, at Malaga, where the strike spirit has been most bitter, out of 600 workers registered as stevedores 174 only belonged to the Sindicato Unico. These 174 carried the others with them. When men of the other union showed a desire to continue at work one of them was murdered. Such intimidation of trade unionists soon brought out other trades.

In other parts of Spain the same methods were applied. Even the university students are not immune from Communist propaganda and the Minister for Education read out to Press representatives to-day the text of an appeal circulated among the students yesterday at Barcelona purporting to come from the Communist group of students:—

Student-Comrades, let us fight for a government of workmen and field labourers under the leadership of the Communists, the only party which is really trying to modify the present social structure and bring liberty to the oppressed.

Telegrams in Brief

An official Note states that the figures for the PORTUGUESE economic year 1929-30 show a surplus of over 90,000 contos (about £900,000).

Nationalists have won a majority of the seats in the election of representatives to the Legislature of HAITI. The elections, the first in 13 years, were peaceful.

Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in DANZIG on Sunday from Gdynia, after paying an unofficial visit to Poland. Yesterday the Prince reached BERLIN.

M. Nicholas Mancs, Demarch of SALONIKA, has been dismissed from his post by the Cabinet. A new election for the office will be held, in which M. Mancs will not be allowed to stand.

M. Flandin, the French Minister of Trade, arrived in BELGRADE yesterday after visiting Prague and Budapest. He will continue his journey to Bucharest, where a second conference of the agrarian States is to be held.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, left Palestine on Tuesday for CYPRUS, after congratulating the members of the Haifa Municipality Council on the good relations existing between them without distinction of race or religion.—*Reuter.*

Rumours of the retrocession to Turkey of Midanekbes station on the Turco-Syrian frontier appear to be based on the fact that an international Customs-house, with French and Turkish officials, has been opened there to afford facilities for passengers and goods crossing the frontier in the Orient Express.

King Victor Emanuel, Signor Mussolini, and the president of the Italian Academy were all present on the CAPITOL yesterday when the academician Signor Ettore Romagnoli read a paper on the two thousandth anniversary of the birth of Virgil, in which he spoke of Virgil's importance as the singer of Imperial Rome.

Two men jumped or fell from skyscrapers in downtown NEW YORK yesterday. One fell from the thirty-third storey of the Equitable Building at 120, Broadway, and crashed through the top of a truck, killing the driver as well as himself. The other fell from the twenty-fourth storey of the Singer Building at 149, Broadway and was instantly killed.

News has been received of a successful parachute descent by an R.A.F. officer after an aeroplane accident near Akra, in IRAQ. Flying-Officer H. L. McCulloch, of No. 30 (Bomber) Squadron, was thrown out as his aeroplane went into a spin after its tail had been struck by another machine. He hit part of his machine in falling and many seconds elapsed before he found the rip-cord ring of his Irvin parachute. This opened easily, however, and he made a safe landing.

BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED IN MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, OCT. 15

Lieutenant Maurice Cowin, R.N., Flying Officer, R.A.F., and Leading Aircraftman Edward George Barker were killed this morning at Halfar, when an aeroplane of which Lieutenant Cowin was pilot crashed. The machine belonged to No. 461 Fleet Torpedo Bomber Flight. An investigation is being held by a Court of Inquiry.

NICOTINE-FREE TOBACCO

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Tobacco Research Institute of Forchheim announces that tobacco can be grown free of nicotine. The institute has been investigating 150,000 tobacco plants brought from all parts of the world. In 4,000 cases it was found that the nicotine content could be increased or decreased at will, simply by special cultivation and fertilization. By close planting and regulated waterings it was entirely eliminated.

The nicotine-free tobacco thus won is described as superior in taste and smell to that which has been rendered free of nicotine by chemical process.—*Exchange.*

Other Foreign News on following page

FROM TODAY
WINTER
SHELL!
WHY?
Because adjusting the blend of Shell petrol to suit winter temperatures gives quicker starting in cold weather than is possible from fuels blended on a compromise for both summer and winter use.
MAYO
EVERY
Shell pump now delivers
WINTER SHELL
petrol for quick starting

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER

EMERGENCY TARIFF

NEED FOR RIGID ECONOMY

Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the Conservative Party, yesterday addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Party Organization, amplifying the statement made last Thursday on the subject of reciprocal preference, and outlining the policy which the party will put before the country at the next General Election. The last paragraph of the letter summarizes that policy under the following heads :—

Economy.
Reduction of Taxation.
Reform of Unemployment Insurance.
An Emergency Tariff.
Guaranteed Prices for Wheat.
A Tax on Foreign Malting Barley.
Prevention of Dumping of Oats and other produce.
A Definite Market for Home-Grown and Empire Wheat.
Empire Economic Unity.

The text of the letter is as follows :—

My dear Chairman,—Last week I made a public statement which seemed to me to be called for by the momentous pronouncements made at the Imperial Conference, and I added that I should have more to say on the subject of Conservative policy this week. That promise I now fulfil, and I hope that this letter may serve to show all our supporters that our policy is clear, definite, and acceptable to the Party which I have the honour to lead.

ECONOMY

The country is face to face with a national and industrial crisis of the gravest character, and all thoughtful citizens are viewing the future with growing anxiety and apprehension. The Socialist Government appears to have given up all hope of stemming the growing tide of unemployment; yet they are still occupied in the preparation of schemes which must result in piling additional burdens of taxation on our depressed industries. As a result, all confidence, whether in business or in agriculture, has been completely destroyed, while the sinister prospect of increased direct taxation in the next Budget is bound to accentuate the gravity of the situation.

To enable us to enter upon any recovery from these conditions the first and most vital necessity is that the nation should realize that it cannot, at the present time, afford to finance schemes which are not productive of return, however desirable those schemes may be in themselves. I, therefore, declare in unmistakable terms that the primary duty of the Conservative Party, whenever it is returned to power, will be at once to call a halt to all schemes of this character involving additional national expenditure.

A revival in industrial prosperity would do much to solve some of the problems which are leading to increased national expenditure at the present time, but if that revival is to be brought about, rigorous economy, combined with reductions in taxation, is essential. It is clear that direct taxation has passed the limit of usefulness, and the time has come when any increases in that taxation are definitely harmful to the very people whom they may, through a mistaken policy, be designed to help. The Conservative Party will, therefore, devote all its energies from the moment it comes into office to securing reductions both in expenditure and taxation.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

It is essential that the whole system of unemployment insurance should be drastically reformed. Owing to the Socialist legislation the administration of that system has become a crying scandal. The Insurance Fund has been brought to bankruptcy, money is being borrowed from the Exchequer which will probably never be repaid, while the youth of the country is being rapidly demoralized by the relaxation of conditions properly attached to what was intended to be a true insurance scheme. The Socialist Government has already realised the dangers of the course on which it is set. It has invited the representatives of both Opposition parties to join with it in devising measures of reform. If that conference can produce a reasonable and practicable scheme, the Conservative Party will support it, but should the conference fail, a drastic reform of the unemployment insurance system will have to be one of the first tasks to which the Conservative Party, when returned to power, will set its hand.

SAFEGUARDING

I have already made it plain that the Conservative Party stands for a thoroughgoing policy of safeguarding in order to protect our industries and our workers against increasing foreign competition. The procedure which we mean to follow will constitute a new departure, differing in scope and in magnitude from our previous method, which was necessarily of an experimental character. We recognize that if advanced dumping on a large scale is to be prevented safeguarding must be carried out quickly. With this object in view we intend, as indicated by you in your recent speech at the Crystal Palace, to begin by bringing in an emergency tariff on manufactured goods, which would preserve the home market while the necessary investigations and negotiations with other countries, incidental to the preparation of a more scientific scheme, were pursued. By taking this step I am confident that we should at once stem the advance of unemployment, and do much to restore hope and confidence to both employers and workers who to-day can only look upon the future with despair.

AGRICULTURE

The depression in our manufacturing industries is paralleled by the grievous condition of our agricultural industry, which stands in need to-day of prompt and definite aid. I have already promised to guarantee the price of home-grown wheat used for bread-making ; to stop the dumping of foreign bounty-fed oats ; to put a tax on foreign malting barley ; and to see to it that a large proportion of the supplies of meat and wheat to the Defence Forces shall be home products. That policy carries a message of hope to the agricultural industry, but a serious problem still remains. The whole country has been shocked by the intensive dumping of foreign fruit and vegetables, which has destroyed the market for our smallholders and market gardeners before they were in a position to dispose of their crops. No industry can be successfully carried on while it is liable to such disturbances. Agriculture must be protected against such attacks, and where we are at present prevented by any treaty or convention from taking action to deal with this situation steps ought to be taken at once to set ourselves free.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY

Our agricultural policy must necessarily be closely linked up with our proposals for the development of Empire trade. The final form of any plan to develop Empire economic unity must depend on the further proceedings of the Imperial Conference. But there are certain things which can be said here and now. Circumstances have moved so rapidly towards a grave national crisis that the problem has become one of extreme urgency. As the Prime Ministers of the Dominions have indicated, delay will be disastrous. The time is now at hand when the doctrine of closer Empire association must be embraced if we would not have it slip for ever beyond our powers of recall. It is, therefore, necessary that we should act promptly and decisively. For this reason I feel it necessary to make it clear that there is no longer in my mind any suggestion of a referendum or a second General Election, and that when we go to the polls at the next election it will be with a programme to which the electors will be asked to give their final and definite assent. Although the details of an Imperial policy, as the Prime Minister of Canada has stated, can only be worked out through joint consultation between the technicians and experts of the respective countries we, as a party, can and do accept the principle of Imperial Preference contained in his proposals, and I have already said that we are determined to extend its scope to the utmost limit we can achieve. So important is it to arrive at a practical workable plan that in our opinion no method which offers a favourable prospect of achieving that purpose ought to be ruled out beforehand. Our idea is that the circumstances in regard to each article, which is to be the subject of a preference, should be examined on their merits in cooperation with the Dominions concerned, and the remedy to be adopted should be the one which, after investigation, seems best adapted to further our common aim.

A WHEAT QUOTA

In the case of wheat, we have already stated our intention, as part of our domestic agricultural policy, to introduce a system under which a definite proportion of the flour used to make the bread baked in this country shall be made from home-grown wheat. This proportion will be fixed from time to time in such a way that all the wheat of the requisite quality produced in this country will be utilized. We have adopted this method in preference to a tariff on foreign wheat, because no tariff which we could recommend would be sufficient in itself to solve the problem of the wheat producer in this country. But by combining a guaranteed price for wheat with the legislation to which I have referred, we shall be able to give the home farmer not only a guaranteed market for his produce, but a market at a price which will make it worth his while to grow it. Having provided that a fixed proportion of the British loaf shall be made of home-grown wheat it would be a natural extension of the plan to give an effective preference to the Empire in the shape of a further proportion allocated and secured to the Empire farmer, and it may be pointed out that this system, while directly serving the interests of wheat growers both in the Empire and in our own country, would provide us with a completely effective antidote which tariffs alone would not supply to the dumping of Russian or bounty-fed wheat from foreign countries. It has, moreover, the additional advantage that it can be worked through the normal trade channels and avoids import boards or bulk purchase by the State to which we are unalterably opposed.

Of course, the final form of this or any other scheme of Imperial preference must be subject to negotiations and settlements with the Dominions, and in regard to other commodities the results of our investigations may well show that either in addition to or in substitution for tariffs there are other effective means of translating into action the main principle. My chief purpose to-day is to make clear our fixed determination to pursue and extend the policy of Imperial preference, our complete readiness to discuss in the most sympathetic spirit both our own and any other proposals that may be made for attaining this end, and our intention to claim from the electors full authority to give immediate effect to such Imperial agreements as may be reached.

In conclusion let me summarize our policy. Rigorous economy ; reduction of taxation ; thorough reform of the unemployment insurance system ; effective protection for our manufacturing industries against foreign competition by the immediate introduction of an emergency tariff ; a guaranteed wheat price for the British farmer, combined with a tax on foreign malting barley, and the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats and other produce ; a system to secure a definite market for home-grown and Empire wheat, and finally, concerted action with the Dominions in order to promote the economic unity of the Empire.

Yours sincerely,
STANLEY BALDWIN.

MOTOR SHOW

AN ENLARGED OLYMPIA

The Motor Exhibition which opens this morning at Olympia may be said to have more attractions than ever. The enlargement of Olympia by the addition of the Empire Hall has made it possible to bring in motor-boats again, and they are representative and numerous. On the first floor of the Empire Hall is a display of plant for the service, repair, and maintenance of motor vehicles. Although in this part of the show the exhibits are primarily for those in the trade, motorists may be glad to see them. Between the Grand and National Halls are early models of motor-cars dating from 1896 ; they show how rapid the development has been.

In the main part of the Exhibition are the cars and coachwork of 1931; here the choice in class and price is the widest of any motor exhibition ever held. Every motor-producing country is represented, and among the British exhibits there is a wealth of range. There are, for example, engines with two to 12 cylinders, while chassis prices vary from under £100 to nearly £2,000, and complete car prices from about £120 to over £3,000. America shows a 16-cylindered engine ; horse power, with supercharging, runs up to 280. Apparently all classes of car are as popular as before. There is a number of what may be called economical Eights, Nines, and Tens, and the Twelves can now be had with improved 6-cylinder engines. The numerous medium classes with 6-cylinder power units offer exceptional value, and the Straight Eight for the larger sizes of car has increased considerably.

There are many devices to make gear-changing easier and quieter. Although the fabric body has gone out of fashion on the Continent and is becoming less common here, fabric flexible and fabric covered bodies are shown on a number of standard cars. The sliding roof can be seen everywhere.

The Exhibition is open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., excluding Sunday, until Saturday week. To-day the charge is 10s. ; on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 5s. ; and on the Fridays and Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

*** Our Motoring Correspondent's article on the Show will be found on page 8.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN EDINBURGH

ABANDONMENT OF CALTON SITE

As the Office of Works have decided not to proceed with their plans for the erection of Government buildings on the Calton site in Edinburgh in view of the adverse report of the Scottish Fine Arts Commission, the Scottish National Committee formed to oppose the scheme have cancelled the protest meeting arranged for October 24 at which Lord Rosebery was to preside.

The committee at their meeting yesterday considered that their first object had been attained.

The Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Thistle, agreed that the main ground of their protest had been removed, but they should not be lulled into a false sense of security. He said the buildings which had been proposed for the site would have constituted an architectural and artistic tragedy in the very heart of Edinburgh.

A telegram was read from Sir James Barrie alluding to the new proposal to erect a National Library on the site. Sir James Barrie said :—" I think that Calton Hill is crying for a Library to be placed on its breast. No capital immortalized by history as Edinburgh is could offer a nobler site for literature. I think Sir Walter Scott's shade would sign this."

Sir Patrick Ford, M.P., Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P., Professor Hannay, and Sir James Balfour Paul also spoke, and the executive committees were given power to act as circumstances developed.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor of Frieth, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

IMPERIAL TRADE PROPOSALS

STUDY OF QUOTA SYSTEM

A CAREFUL INQUIRY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

As the Prime Minister was presiding over the weekly meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the Heads of the Delegations to the Imperial Conference did not meet, but they will reassemble this morning, when the exchange of views on suggestions for improving inter-Imperial trade will be continued.

There were various committee meetings during the day, but for the moment the chief interest lies in the inquiries which are being made whether any quota system for wheat and other commodities is a practicable plan. The officials in the appropriate departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade were at work on the subject yesterday following the general discussion on the previous day at the committee over which Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, presided, when it was agreed that an unprejudiced examination of the quota system was practicable and desirable. It should be said, however, that no concrete scheme was under consideration and the discussion was of a most general character. In view of the anxiety which is felt among the members of both the Canadian and the Australian Delegations over the outlook for wheat growers in the Dominions, it was thought that any plan for a guaranteed market for a larger supply of Dominion wheat in this country should be examined with the utmost care. For the moment a guaranteed price has not been considered, as the primary concern of the Dominions has been the possibility of obtaining a guaranteed market.

In Labour circles there is a feeling that a quota system would have to be linked up with some form of State control, but the desirability or otherwise of State interference was not discussed at the meeting of Mr. Graham's committee. The officials of the Government departments are at liberty to examine every suggestion which may be made for putting a quota system into operation. It will be seen that Mr. Baldwin, in his statement on Conservative policy this morning, pledges himself to support some form of quota system which could be worked through the normal trade channels. He adds that his party is unalterably opposed to import boards or bulk purchase by the State.

ARBITRATION

The first meeting of the Arbitration and Disarmament Committee was held in the afternoon, with Mr. Maurice Dupré, the Solicitor-General of Canada, in the chair. The representatives of the United Kingdom present included Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty ; and Lord Cecil. There was a discussion on the General Act, and it was agreed that a further meeting should be held to-day. The general position is being studied in the light of Mr. Henderson's announcement at Geneva that the Government of the United Kingdom was prepared to accept the Act in principle, but proposed to defer signature until the matter had been discussed at the Imperial Conference. There was also a meeting of the General Economic Committee, at which the subjects under consideration were marks of origin and the shipping services of the Empire.

The Committee on Communications continued its examination of the proposal made by New Zealand that an Empire broadcasting station should be established in this country to transmit programmes and news bulletins throughout the Empire. The proposal is estimated to cost about £40,000 a year, to which all parts of the Empire would be invited to contribute, but there are growing doubts whether the scheme is technically possible at the present stage of broadcasting. Doubts are expressed, for instance, whether it would be possible to guarantee the reception in all parts of the Empire of more than about 70 per cent. of the material transmitted.

Mr. Bennett last night broadcast a review of the work of the Imperial Conference from the National station, and arrangements had been made for the speech to be heard in Canada by means of the 16 stations of the Canadian National Radio Service. Mr. Bennett's speech is printed on page 7.

S. RHODESIA AND EMPIRE TRADE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), Oct. 15

At a largely-attended public meeting last night, Captain Bertin, Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, moved the following resolution :—

That this meeting of citizens of Southern Rhodesia, held in its capital and comprising leaders of all political parties and business and industrial interests, expresses its wholehearted support of the principle of effective reciprocal preference within the Empire.

Mr. Moffat, the Premier, on behalf of the Government, warmly supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Colonel Frank Johnson said that a change in the fiscal system of Great Britain was vitally necessary. Empire free trade was an unfortunate phrase, for Empire free trade was impracticable, but effective reciprocal preference was quite feasible.

CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—Rain and snow in Alberta and Saskatchewan are threatening the marketing quality and output of wheat, and this has strengthened Winnipeg futures, market gains reaching from 1 to 1½ cents a bushel in light trading to-day. Chicago followed the lead of Winnipeg.—*Reuter.*

RAIN IN ALL DISTRICTS

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Southerly winds prevailed again over Western Europe and maintained unseasonably high temperatures throughout the British Isles. For the second day in succession 67deg. was reached locally in England, even as far north as Rhyl. The weather was generally worse; very few places outside the extreme south-east of England had any sunshine, and rain fell heavily in the West.

The official forecasts give rain for all districts to-day, with the spreading of slightly cooler air from beyond the nearly stationary depression out on the Atlantic, but the temperature will still be high for this time of year.

DEATH OF SIR HERMANN GOLLANCZ

We regret to announce that Rabbi Sir Hermann Gollancz, the distinguished Rabbinical scholar and social worker, died yesterday at his home in Maida Vale in his 78th year.

A memoir appears on page 7.

BIG BOMBAY ROUND-UP

POLICE RAIDS

CONGRESS OFFICES SEIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Oct. 15

Vigorous official action against the Congress organizations in Bombay City was taken by the police authorities this morning, when all the offices of Congress and allied bodies were raided, and the property was seized. Many arrests were made.

The action of the police was preceded by the issue of a Government *Gazette Extraordinary*, proclaiming 38 Congress bodies unlawful associations under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, and also announcing the application in Bombay City of certain sections of the Governor-General's latest Ordinance directed against illegal associations. Virtually the whole police force of the city was employed in the task, including a large detachment of armed police. As a precautionary measure a detachment of the 1st Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment was stationed at important points in the mill area, but its services were not required.

The raids began simultaneously before 5 o'clock in the morning. The police entered Congress House, the headquarters of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, seven district Congress offices, the Youth League headquarters, the Congress Women's offices, and a number of offices of other subsidiary bodies. Congress House was attached under the powers of the new Ordinance, the Congress flag was hauled down and the Union Jack hoisted, and the building was handed over to an armed police guard. Two Congress motor-cars found near were confiscated. The other offices were occupied by the police, and their flags pulled down.

Arrests continued to be made during the day, and by this evening upwards of 150 persons had been taken into custody, including the local Congress president and other officials and Mr. K. F. Nariman, a well-known local lawyer and former Congress president, who was recently released from prison. A special court, consisting of two magistrates, was immediately set up in Byculla prison, which had been cleared in preparation for a fresh batch of inmates. The trial of the prisoners was at once begun. Some were acquitted, and others sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Much excitement prevailed in the city when news of the arrests became known, and Congress sympathizers called a *hartal*, which was partly observed. The Stock Exchange and several other markets were closed, but the mills continued working. The Government's action had been expected for some time past by Congress leaders, who several days ago began removing papers to private houses in anticipation of police action to seize them.

Bombay, Oct. 15.—The new Congress headquarters for Bombay will be opened to-morrow in Mandvi, in the Moslem quarter of Bombay, in spite of the official banning of the Congress committees as unlawful associations. Usman Sobhani has been nominated president of a new "War council," consisting exclusively of Moslems, and a new ward office of the Congress Committee has been opened in the Fort Area.—*Reuter.*

EUROPEANS AND ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

DIFFERENCES IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15

A meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association was convened to-night to endorse the resolutions on the future Constitution of India, which were carried at the conference in August of delegates from the branches of the European Association from all parts of India. The resolution, in addition, urged that

the European delegates, while making every effort to participate in the deliberations of the Round-Table Conference with that spirit of cooperation which alone can make for its successful conclusion, shall accept no modification of the fundamental principles enunciated in the said resolutions without prior reference to, and the permission of, Europeans in this country.

To-night's meeting refused to endorse the official resolution and adjourned until such time as the executive of the Calcutta branch of the Association communicated the terms of its instructions to the representatives at the Round-Table Conference.

Mr. Guy Andrews, a Calcutta business man, who saw the Viceroy at Simla last week, in a speech which was loudly applauded, said security for British trade was imperative. "We have all been told that India wants Dominion status and self-government. Speaking generally, this is rubbish. The truth is established that financial interests want a hold on India. . . . and in genuine British and Indian interests we must take what steps we can to see that British India is saved from destruction." The speaker declared that India had every right to demand recognition of the social and other qualifications possessed by the educated classes, "who at present, thanks to our conceit and habitual insularity, are made to feel inferior in their own country." "We have to look to the younger generation and our women to uphold British rights," Mr. Andrews added. "I ask them to remember that India's trade and good will is their birthright handed down by past British generations."

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli is a representative of the Non-Brahmans of the Bombay Presidency and not of Madras, as was stated in the list of delegates to the Round-Table Conference published in September.

*** Reference to the new Ordinance is made in the Government of India's weekly review of the situation, which appears on the preceding page.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, discusses the qualities of the romantic actor with reference to Mr. Gordon Craig's study of Henry Irving and Sir John Martin-Harvey's essays in "The Book of Martin-Harvey."

Among books reviewed are Mr. H. St. J. Philby's "Arabia," in the Modern World Series; Mr. C. S. Orwin's "The Future of Farming" ; Count Carlo Sforza's "Makers of Modern Europe" ; Professor Osvald Sirén's four-volume history of Early Chinese Art ; the first volume, published by the Italian Commission, of Cavour's papers dealing with the Roman Question ; Kapitänleutnant Breithaupt's account of the voyage of the Graf Zeppelin to North and South America last spring ; and novels by Mr. Osbert Sitwell and Mr. Martin Armstrong. In the first of two special articles Mr. I. A. Shapiro discusses the light thrown by the Lincoln's Inn Records on the date of the early travels of John Donne.

FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

LABOUR PARTY'S SUGGESTIONS

CREDIT FOR INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, and his colleagues left for Sydney this afternoon for the first of a series of Cabinet meetings at which the Budget will be shaped before submission to the caucus on October 27.

Ministers took with them for perusal the proposals of the Federal Executive of the Australian Labour Party for meeting the present depression. These were drawn up after a conference of several days in Melbourne, and are as follows :—

Nationalization of banking and insurance ; no reduction of wages ; utilization of the nation's credit to stimulate industry and liquidate loans ; reduction of interest on bank credits ; negotiation with Great Britain on the War debts.

While the Executive urges that credits should be made available for industry it is noteworthy that the proposal to raise £20,000,000 on the Commonwealth's resources agreed on at Canberra has now been discarded.

Taken in their entirety the proposals represent a victory for the moderate element outside Parliament, and to this extent they strengthen the Cabinet for the coming momentous caucus, for already certain moderates within the Cabinet are supreme there. The somewhat extravagant language which is used in the statement announcing the proposals may be regarded as a sop to the extremists. Such, for instance, are the charges that "vested interests" are deliberately aiming at the reduction of Australian working conditions to a lower level, and that Sir Otto Niemeyer's statement to the Premiers' Conference "is an attempt to ensure to those drawing interest increased purchasing power at the workers' expense." The Executive strongly advocates a back-to-work campaign. The proposals have been sent to Mr. Scullin.

The Cabinet's most anxious moment will come on October 25, with the New South Wales elections. When Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, said to-day that he was awaiting a propitious time to launch the £27,000,000 Conversion Loan on the Australian market it was obvious that he had these elections in mind, also that Mr. Lang's victory would be unwelcome to him, whatever other feelings he might have for his Labour colleague. It is understood that the conversion interest rate will not exceed 6 per cent. Mr. Lyons's nervousness is understandable, for the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works loan of £500,000 at 6½ per cent. was not half-subscribed at the closing date, although the previous loan was heavily oversubscribed.

S. AUSTRALIAN CABINET'S PROGRAMME

LABOUR PARTY PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Oct. 15

The State Government's financial policy, designed to balance the Budget, has aroused strong opposition within the Labour Party, whose council, comprising delegates from all parts of the State, is organizing a special meeting to consider what action should be taken. It is proposed to discuss at the meeting how to protect members of the party from the "exactions" of the Government comprised in the reduction of wages, the rationing of work and the introduction of part-time employment, and from taxation affecting workers. It is contended that the Government is ignoring the principles which the party conference laid down. One large metropolitan branch of the party passed a resolution last night strongly condemning Mr. Hill, the Premier.

The Premier has introduced in Parliament proposals for unprecedentedly heavy taxation calculated to return over £2,000,000.

He said that the Government fully realized the effect of such taxation on economic life, but ultimately the community must accept it as the necessary first step towards public and private financial reconstruction. South Australia had agreed with the other States to balance its Budget as a preliminary to financial stabilization throughout Australia, and that course the Government was determined to follow not merely as an act of financial rectitude, but as a matter of self-preservation. It had been widely asserted that the decision of the States to balance their Budgets was due solely to Sir Otto Niemeyer's advice, but long before he arrived the Treasurers had realized the absolute necessity of that course, although Sir Otto Niemeyer had certainly given important confirmation to it.

The Government is introducing Bills to reduce the salaries of Ministers and members of Parliament and Civil servants, beginning with a 5 per cent. reduction and increasing the amount substantially in the higher grades.

MURDERED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

BRITISH MINISTER'S NOTE TO NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Oct. 15

It is learned that the British Legation is dispatching to the Nanking Government a strongly worded Note calling attention to the murder of Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison, pressing for energetic action in securing the arrest and punishment of those responsible for the outrage.

The United States Legation has received word to-day that the Rev. Bert N. Nelson, of the American Lutheran Mission, has been captured by Communist bandits at Kwangshan, in south-east Honan, and is being held for a large ransom.

THE CESAREWITCH

UT MAJEUR WINS

The Aga Khan's Ut Majeur, trained by R. Dawson and ridden by Beary, won the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket yesterday by four lengths from the favourite, Friendship, who in turn was five lengths in front of Old Orkney.

A full report from our Racing Correspondent will be found on page 5.

INVALIDS

Lord Melchett is suffering from a mild attack of phlebitis and consequently will be confined to the house for at least three weeks. He will therefore be unable to fulfil his public engagements during this period, but otherwise is not prevented from carrying on his usual activities.

There was no improvement yesterday in the condition of Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P., who continues to be very ill.

FINANCIAL POLICY

MR. SNOWDEN ON THE OUTLOOK

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at length on the position of British trade and industry, and on his financial achievements and policy, at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last night at which Mr. Snowden and a large number of leading City bankers and merchants were entertained.

The following are points from Mr. Snowden's speech, which is reported at length on page 7 :—

I am not a pessimist about the future of this country. We are apt to magnify the evils and to think our position is exceptionally bad. That certainly is not the case.

The wonder is that we have withstood the world blast so well. Undoubtedly we are now suffering less than some of the other great industrial countries of the world.

The Government cannot do a great deal to help; the salvation of industry is in the hands of industry itself. But the Government has provided employment by carrying out much useful public work.

The Government welcomed the Bankers' Industrial Development Trust. I hope industrialists will sink their prejudices and use the help the City offers them.

The Trust is prepared to help to reorganize industries willing to reorganize themselves, but every scheme must be practical and sound.

During the last year three considerable loan operations have been carried out. The recent short-term Bonds have been issued at much the cheapest rate of any Government conversion since the War.

I intend to carry out a large conversion operation when I think the time is favourable.

We are doing all we can to effect minor economies in administration, but expenditure is determined by policy, and it is Parliament, and, behind Parliament, the electorate, that decides policy.

I think it is the duty of Parliament to put the Unemployment Insurance Fund on an insurance basis. Owing to the growth of unemployment it will be necessary to ask for a further grant.

It seems not unlikely that there may be a deficit on the present financial year.

I shall do everything possible to avoid imposing new taxation. Possibly I shall have to outrage my strict financial principles and maybe do things I could not justify in ordinary circumstances.

U.S. STANDARD OF LIVING

BANKERS' PESSIMISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15

Twice within a fortnight American bankers of high standing have publicly called into question the ability of the people of the United States to maintain their present standards of living.

On October 1 Mr. John W. Barton, one of the best known bankers of the North-West, declared to the American Bankers' Convention that even such a "masterly effort" as the tariff wall and the country's immigration policy would not avail to maintain America's living standards in face of the growing nearness of nations to one another through rapid transport and communication. From this view President Hoover took occasion to dissent sharply when he addressed the same body a few days later. But yesterday, in an address to the Investment Bankers' Association at their convention in New Orleans, the Governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Eugene E. Black, vigorously carried on the attack.

The United States, Mr. Black said, must go in for a much more fundamental readjustment of her economic structure. "I do not believe in platitudes," he went on ; "I believe if we know and face conditions we can solve them. I do not agree with those who say all that is needed in America is a return of confidence. I do not agree with those who say that in America there must be no retrogression from the present high grade of living. I believe other things are needed in America and in the world. I believe that first we have to be just. We have to pay our debts, and to do that we have to economize. We have been living in an automobile, a frigidaire, and a radio era, and we have been sitting in the atmosphere of a Corona Corona. We cannot pay our debts and continue in that atmosphere."

Mr. Black said that if there were no mortgages on farms there would be no farm problem, and if business had a secondary reserve, as the United States banks had, there would be very few business problems. Business to-day, however, was faced not merely by a difficult domestic situation but by adverse conditions throughout the world. It was unlikely that the United States could remain independent of the rest of the world to work out her problems in isolation.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

DEPARTURE FOR ABYSSINIA TO-DAY

The Duke of Gloucester will leave England to-day for Abyssinia, where he will represent the King at the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia. He will convey a special gift from the King to the Emperor.

His Royal Highness will depart from Victoria Station at 1.50 p.m., and will be accompanied by his Comptroller, Major Stanyforth, Lord Airlie, and Captain Edward Brock. He will travel overland to Marseilles, where he will join the Ranpura, in which he will travel to Aden. From there he will proceed in H.M. Cruiser Effingham to French Somaliland. A special train will convey his Royal Highness and the rest of the British Mission to Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, where the coronation ceremony will take place.

After a week in the capital the Duke will leave on a private hunting expedition through British Somaliland.

THE ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHTS

CONTINUED PROGRESS

Rangoon, Oct. 16.— Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith, who is flying to Australia, landed here at 4.52 p.m. yesterday, and left for Singapore at 3.50 this morning. He left London on Thursday morning, and has therefore taken 6½ days to reach here. He is now four days ahead of Mr. Hinkler's time.—*Reuter.*

Singapore, Oct. 15.—After a night flight from Rangoon to Singora (on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula), Mr. C. W. Hill, the Queensland airman who is flying in his Gipsy Moth to Australia, arrived here to-day. He is now two days ahead of Mr. Hinkler's time, this being the eleventh day of his flight. He left again during the night for Sourabaya, and hopes to arrive at Port Darwin on Friday or Saturday.—*Reuter.*

NEW INDIA LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

The new India loan offered yesterday met with a good reception, and the subscription lists were closed at 10 a.m. It is understood that the amount of the loan—£12,000,000—had by that time been covered several times over. The loan was in the form of Six per Cent. Bonds, 1935-37, and was offered at par.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT

FEDERAL CLAIMS

U.S. ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15

The United States State Department to-day announced that it would exercise the same friendly offices to the Brazilian Government as to any other Government with which the United States is on friendly terms. In the circumstances the Government of Brazil had a perfect right to buy munitions in the United States. The Brazilian Government is already in negotiation with the Wright-Curtiss Company for the purchase of 12 bombing aeroplanes.

The Bank of Brazil is requiring proof that coffee exports have been sold before permitting them to be shipped abroad. A Bill has been introduced in the Legisla-

ture postponing payment on all obligations contracted before October 5, 1930, for 30 days, and authorizing Brazilian Consuls abroad to refuse licences for the importation into Brazil of luxuries.

The Brazilian Government claimed to-day a number of victories in encounters with revolutionaries along the São Paulo-Paraná border, and in Minas Geraes. It stated that the revolutionaries had been beaten at Sengues, in Paraná, that Santo Antonia da Platina, Alfonso Penna, and other places in Northern Paraná and in Minas Geraes had been occupied, and that Federal forces had proceeded farther toward Bello Horizonte, meeting with but little opposition. In North-Eastern Rio de Janeiro they had repulsed an attack of the revolutionaries at Itaocara, capturing three machine-guns and 4,800 rounds of ammunition. In the campaign in Minas Geraes, the Government said, its forces had won a victory at Igarapava by a surprise attack on the flank of a revolutionary column, and other operations had yielded them Mar Dhespanha and neighbouring towns in the south.

The revolutionaries claim "a terrible defeat of the Paulistas" at an undesignated place on the Paraná-São border. They deny the truth of yesterday's report that their General, Miguel da Costa, had been killed.

BRITISH SUBJECTS SAFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 15

A statement issued by the Federal Minister of Justice declares that there is no change in the situation in the Federal Capital, which remains perfectly calm. Federal troops are making steady progress along the Minas Geraes frontier towards Palmyra, and the Government forces along the São Paulo-Paraná frontier maintain the positions earlier captured from the insurgents.

All British subjects in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are safe.

The following official information has been received by the Brazilian Embassy in London from Rio de Janeiro :—

The formation of patriotic battalions and the incorporation of volunteers and reservists in the Army continue with great enthusiasm. The Prefect of the City of Rio de Janeiro states that already about 4,000 volunteers, employees of the Prefecture, have joined the colours. In one regiment alone (2nd Infantry) the number of volunteers and reservists incorporated amounts to 1,600. An academic battalion, composed chiefly of students from high schools, is enlisting 750 volunteers.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
New	TOPAZE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	RICHARD III.	2.15 & 8
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	TWO TO ONE	2.45 & 8.45
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO SMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	2.30
	LOHENGRIN	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

The Two Russias : Conclusion .. 15 & 16
London Fashions 17
The Olympia Show .. .. 8 & 9
American Sport—II. 6
Obituary : Sir Hermann Gollancz .. 16

Illustrations :

The Cesarewitch 18

Correspondence :

Imperial Trade (Mr. R. C. Wyse) .. 15
The King's English (Mr. W. G. Bond) .. 15
Mr. Baldwin as Leader (Mr. F. L. Nicholls, and others) 10
The Passing of the Squire (the Venerable E. F. Crosse) 10
Marketing of Farm Produce (Mr. J. Trehane) 10
Headlights on Motor Vehicles (Mr. R. V. C. Brook) 10
Westminster Housing (Lady Walston) .. 10
The Future of Palestine (Mr. I. Cohen) .. 10
Pickpockets' Methods (Mr. W. W. A. Elkin) 10
Supply of Patents to Russia (Mr. G. Redmayne) 10
A Railway Relic (Mr. B. Welbourn) .. 10
Points from Letters :—Taxation and Decay; Licence for Heraldic Device; Liberal Leadership; A Great Source of Revenue; The O.T.C. Grant; The Other Chicago; Congress Funds; National Medical Service; A Kensington Visitor; Nonconformists and Lambeth; Gold and Prices; Crossword Puzzles; The Highest Bidder 10

Arrangements ..	17	Law Report ..	4
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Mails & Shipping	23
Auction Summary	22	Naval, Military,	
Broadcasting ..	23	and Air Force	6
Court Circular ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	5	Obituary ..	16
Ecclesiastical ..	16	Round the Shops	11
Estate Market ..	22	Sporting ..	5 & 6
Finance ..	19-22	Theatres	12
Home News ..	11	*The Times* of 1830	12
Imperial & Foreign	13	University News	12
Law Notices ..	4	Wills and Bequests	16

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Southerly wind, moderate or fresh, veering somewhat and decreasing later; cloudy, some rain; cooler though still mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled and mild. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner at the Mansion House last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leading London bankers and merchants. Mr. Snowden defended the financial policy of the Government. (p. 7)

The Bishop of Chichester, speaking at Hove yesterday, replied to recent criticisms by Free Church leaders of the attitude of the Lambeth Conference towards Reunion. (p. 11)

Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, speaking at the dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders last night, outlined some of the Regulations which it is proposed to make under the Road Traffic Act. (p. 9)

Mr. Lees-Smith, Postmaster-General, yesterday unveiled four memorial tablets erected in Postmen's Park, Aldersgate, to three policemen and four other persons who lost their lives in attempting to save others. (p. 17)

Mr. S. S. Campbell, continuing his series of lectures at the City of London College yesterday on "The Economics of the Grain Trade," dealt with the work of the exchanges. (p. 7)

Impending changes in Berkeley-square, in view of coming transactions, are foreshadowed. (p. 11)

At the opening of the new session at the School of Oriental Studies last night Sir Harcourt Butler, chairman of the Governing Body, spoke on the present position of India. (p. 16)

Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, addressing the annual conference of the Magistrates' Association in London yesterday, said he had decided to set up a committee to inquire into the methods of dealing with persistent offenders. (p. 11)

Professor Coatman spoke on "The Economic Future of the Empire" at the London School of Economics last night. (p. 16)

POLITICS

Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative Party, yesterday addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Party Organization, amplifying the statement made last Thursday on reciprocal preference and outlining the policy which the party will put before the country at the next General Election. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The heads of the delegations to the Imperial Conference will reassemble this morning. Meetings of various committees were held yesterday, and officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Board of Trade were at work on a study of the suggested quota system for the import of wheat and other commodities. (p. 14)

Proposals to meet the economic depression have been submitted to the Australian Cabinet by the Federal Executive of the Australian Labour Party. They include the liquidation of credit for the use of industry and negotiation with Great Britain on the War debts. (p. 14)

All the offices of the Congress and allied bodies in Bombay were raided by the police yesterday under the powers of the new Ordinance directed against unlawful associations. Upwards of 150 persons were taken into custody. (p. 14)

Dr. Ståhlberg, ex-President of Finland, and Mrs. Ståhlberg, who were abducted and carried in a motor-car to within 60 miles of the Russian frontier, were discovered yesterday at Joënsuu. Their four captors were later arrested and are said to have confessed their guilt. (p. 13)

The British Legation in China is dispatching a Note to the Nanking Government pressing for energetic action in securing the arrest and punishment of the murderers of Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison. (p. 14)

Our Berlin Correspondent gives an account of the working of the German wheat quota system. (p. 13)

There is growing uncertainty in France over the attitude of some sections of German opinion to revision of the Young Plan. (p. 13)

The ability of the American people to maintain their present standard of living has been made a subject of discussion by bankers. Mr. Black, Governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, is the second banker within a fortnight to express the view that the standard will come down. (p. 14)

Herr Löbe, Socialist, was elected President of the Reichstag yesterday. A Nazi, a representative of the Centre, and a Nationalist were elected Vice-presidents. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket were won yesterday by the Aga Khan's three-year-old Ut Majeur, trained by R. Dawson and ridden by Beary. (p. 5)

The London Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

As the result of yesterday's play in the Mixed Foursomes Tournament at Worplesdon, Major C. O. Hezlet and Miss Gourlay, the holders, will meet R. H. Wethered and Miss Esmond in the final round over 36 holes to-day. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Speeches at the Bankers' Dinner at the Mansion House; Success of the India Loan; British Celanese Meeting; the Australian Crisis; Brazil's Foreign Trade; Idle Tonnage in British Ports; and Vacant Space in Cargo Liners. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street loans were in fair demand at 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The discount market was steady, three months bills being quoted at 2 3-32 to 2¼ per cent. The Bank of England lost £20,711 gold. Silver fell ¼d. to 16 11-16d. per ounce. Movements in the principal Foreign Exchanges were in favour of sterling. The Spanish peseta fell to a new low record. Argentine dollars recovered. (p. 19)

The Stock Markets yesterday had a rather better tendency. British and India Government stocks advanced on the early over-subscription of the new India bonds. Brazilian stocks recovered and Argentine Railway securities rallied on an improvement in the exchange. International shares were higher, but standard British Industrial shares had an irregular tendency. (p. 19)

MR. BALDWIN'S PROGRAMME

The statement of Conservative policy which is issued by MR. BALDWIN this morning marks the definite substitution of a policy of "Work "First" for a policy of "Safety First." It hardly pretends to be more than a list of the heads under which the party is to expound its policy up to and during the next election. "Rigid economy," "reduction of taxation," "reform of unemployment insurance," "emergency tariffs on manufactured imports," "prevention of dumping," "a guaranteed wheat "price for the British farmer and a definite "market for home-grown Empire wheat"—all these are principles which will require far greater elaboration in the future, and nobody can seriously quarrel with MR. BALDWIN for not being more explicit in a statement of this kind. For the moment it is enough that, even in an unadorned draft of the heads of his policy, MR. BALDWIN has grasped the fact that the condition of the country is far too serious for any electoral insurances upon that policy to be preserved. The referendum and the second general election have wisely been dropped, for the reason that both involve more or less protracted delay in applying to the problem of unemployment these remedies to which the party is asked to pin its faith. It is more characteristic of MR. BALDWIN that there are no signs in his programme of mere manoeuvring for position. Not electoral nervousness, but the best expert advice—and indeed sheer common sense—has induced MR. BALDWIN to ask for a free hand upon the methods to be adopted to secure a fair and full market for British agricultural produce. That term covers a multitude of articles and the finding of markets for them raises a multitude of problems. Some may be best resolved by the quota system, others by tariffs, others by import licences, and yet others by prohibition. MR. BALDWIN has already tacked the solution he thinks most appropriate on to some of the articles concerned. He declares for a quota system for wheat and—to some extent—for meat. He promises a tariff on imported malting barley; and it may be inferred from his references to the prevention of dumping that he proposes a system of licences for other imports of agricultural produce. For the rest he proposes to consult the Dominions as to the best methods to be taken supplementary to tariffs or in substitution for tariffs, and he fully accepts the inclusion of the principle of Imperial preference in whatever methods are adopted. The element of vagueness in this programme can hardly be described as a trick for catching votes—on the contrary, it provides the captious critic with abundant ground for attack—but it is certainly a bold reflection of the dictates of practical politics.

The policy indeed is definite enough where its realization depends upon this country alone. It is a frankly protectionist policy, divided into the two inevitable compartments of the protection of manufacturing industries and the protection of producers of foodstuffs or raw materials. In both compartments it gives a lead, as clear as may be given by one who desires to favour no sectional interest, to the growing number of those who feel that some change in our fiscal system has become imperative. MR. BALDWIN'S new programme responds to the recent demands of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and of the Federation of British Industries. Those bodies, as SIR HERBERT SAMUEL observes, may have done no more than repeat the views long held by many of their members, but it is significant that those views have lately become almost unanimous. The policy also meets the case of those manufacturers for whom SIR WILLIAM MORRIS speaks, together with the appeal launched by a representative meeting of bankers some months ago. It should find some echo among the minority at the Labour Party Conference, which, following on the report of the Economic Committee of the T.U.C., mustered 1,000,000 votes against 1,250,000 upon a motion explained by SIR OSWALD MOSLEY to mean the "insulation" of the Empire. It certainly echoes the challenge issued by MR. E. D. SIMON to Cobdenite economics at the Liberal Summer School, and it ought to silence such discontent in the Conservative Party as has been founded on the belief that no existing party is willing to stake its fortune on a bold enough policy of fiscal reform. Finally it appreciates, in the only way open to the leader of an Opposition, the service rendered by the Dominion Prime Ministers to this country in bringing the fiscal controversy to a head by a definite and unanimous offer of reciprocal tariff or trade bargains. In selecting, as the two principal items for immediate experiment, an emergency tariff upon manufactured articles and a quota for British and Empire wheat, MR. BALDWIN has marked out a field of policy which, although its fences are planted by practical and not by electoral considerations, does offer a wide rallying ground to the fiscally impartial.

The new programme is also a consistent and coherent whole, and the fiscal section is to some extent complementary to the economy section. For example, Conservative spokesmen will have to explain how they propose to convert "rigorous economy," and the "reduction of "taxation," from familiar and unachieved aspirations into concrete facts; but they will be helped in this task by the promise of an emergency tariff. That tariff will produce revenue for the relief of the overburdened taxpayer; it will give British manufacturers hope; and it will help to relate costs of production more closely to prices over a wide range of British industries. It is futile to retort, as SIR HERBERT SAMUEL retorted in his speech at Corwen, that this policy means the lowering of the standard of life of the people. The standard of life of nearly one quarter of the people to-day is the standard of life of those whose income is the "dole," largely because this country is engaged upon a hopeless struggle to keep the standard of life of the other three quarters at a level totally inconsistent with the standard of production. Unless British industry has some prospect of attracting the capital necessary to improve the standard of production, and some expectation other than that of heavier burdens and fiercer foreign competition, then either the standard of life of the employed must collapse or the number of the unemployed must increase. The industrial section of MR. BALDWIN'S policy is clearly designed to prevent either of these disasters. The reply to the most probable criticism of its agricultural section—namely, that it unduly favours the wheat-grower—is also sufficient. There will always be two schools of thought on the question whether wheat growing is an essential part of British agriculture, but on the whole the weight of authoritative opinion maintains that it is. The first impression of the whole policy therefore, both agricultural and industrial, is that it is inspired by a sound judgment of the needs of the present situation. There need be no disguising the fact that, when the details are disclosed, there will be a large number of difficulties to be faced—for example, the classification of manufactured articles, the enforcement of the quota, the form and amount of the guaranteed price for British wheat, and the differentiation between productive and non-productive public expenditure. But meanwhile MR. BALDWIN'S conviction that the state of the country demands a drastic and speedy change of fiscal and administrative policy, and that the unity of the Empire requires an unequivocal response to the offer of the Dominion Prime Ministers, is, to use his own words, "clear, definite, and acceptable."

Issues in Germany

The preliminary exchanges in the reassembled Reichstag have turned to the advantage of the Chancellor of the Reich, and DR. BRÜNING should deliver his Ministerial declaration to-day with a confidence enhanced by the episodes of these opening days. Inside and outside the House there has been storm and stress; but through the turmoil the CHANCELLOR has held to his middle course unswervingly, has kept his Cabinet well together, and has a fair prospect of obtaining Parliamentary sanction for his drastic and unpopular but essential financial reforms. He stands firm for the maintenance of the Parliamentary system; and the turbulence inside the Reichstag building and the rowdiness in the streets are only further indications of how it may be threatened if his opponents are allowed to gain the upper hand. When the House assembled the building was crowded—overcrowded, for it was not planned to hold the present number of Deputies—in all parts save in the seats reserved for the National Socialists. The ringing of the inaugural bell was the signal for the melodramatic entry of the Nazis in a manner that might have been staged by some music-hall Mussolini. The 106 members of the party, fresh from a restaurant in the Potsdamerplatz, flung off, as they entered the building, the overcoats which had saved them from arrest outside by concealing their forbidden uniforms, and then in single file marched into the Chamber in their Sam Browne belts and brown shirts decorated with the Fascist emblem. Their leader, of course, could not take part in this little byplay, for he is an Austrian subject; and their Berlin chief, DR. GOEBBELS, who was in demand in a Court of Law, thought it wiser to remain invisible until his immunity was ensured beyond cavil by the calling of his name in the roll of Deputies, when his entry was greeted by an ovation and the Fascist salute from his 106 colleagues. There were some tumultuous moments when Communist and Nazi members followed one another at the tribune; and after the first day's sitting was over followers of HERR HITLER—according to the police who arrested them—rushed down some of the main streets of Berlin, smashing shop windows, especially those whose superscription bore Jewish names. HERR HITLER has hotly denied to our Berlin Correspondent that these excesses were in any way countenanced by him, or indeed were committed by his own stalwarts; but he must in any case be well aware that it is easier to train men to violence than to wean them from it.

Littered streets, as HERR HITLER no doubt clearly perceives, are not going to win Berliners over to his cause. The broken glass and damaged goods of the Leipzigerstrasse will probably have counted in favour of DR. BRÜNING; and inside the Reichstag the CHANCELLOR scored a definite success by the result of the vote taken on a Communist motion that the House should sit again next day. The Government opposed it, and, in spite of the union of the Nazis and Communists in support, it was defeated. Thus the CHANCELLOR can go forward with the knowledge that the Government majority has successfully withstood a combined assault of its mutually antagonistic revolutionary opponents—even when supported, as they were in this case, by the votes of one of the smaller moderate groups. Behind the scenes, while the inaugural formalities were being carried out with all this unusual liveliness, DR. BRÜNING was defeating a manoeuvre to deprive him of his Minister of Justice, who was summoned by his own Party to surrender his portfolio. There has been too much dictation from below in recent Reichstag strategy; and DR. BRÜNING must have strengthened his moral position both in the Cabinet and in the Reichstag by his successful resistance. The Foreign Minister, HERR CURTIUS, has also had to weather a storm since his recent return from Geneva; and he now appears to have asserted his right to direct German foreign policy over some of his more erratic colleagues. The Cabinet thus seems to be liberated from petty tactical obstruction and from unauthorized guidance; and our Berlin Correspondent feels assured that its plans for retrenchment and reform are as certain to be carried through as political calculations can render them.

But the early successes of DR. BRÜNING will blind nobody, least of all himself, to the immense difficulties that lie before him. The future of Parliamentary government is still at stake. The success of the revolutionary parties at the recent elections was undoubtedly in some sense a revolt of public opinion against the present order. Germany was probably more profoundly shattered by the loss of the War than many people have realized. She is weighed down by her misfortunes and convulsed by turbulent factions, which fight against one another with methods of violence unknown elsewhere in Western Europe since the first battles of the Fascists in Italy. The feelings that agitate Germany to-day are so various and so confused as to defy logical exposition. A spirit of revolt has been engendered by despair, by sheer want and physical suffering, by economic and political disorder. Unscrupulous leaders deliberately advocate irresponsible policies, and win support from the unthinking and the despairing. Hitlerites and Communists exploit the prevailing discontents and preach a complete break with the past. They have lost hope of rebuilding on present foundations. They think they can repudiate national obligations. But, though they have points of contact, the two doctrines differ profoundly, of course, in advocating in the one case a militant nationalism and in the other a pseudo-pacific internationalism; and the fierce internal dissensions of Germany must have a more than usually swift and far-reaching effect on other countries. For the present, at all events, there stands between the neo-nationalism of HITLER and the yet wilder theories of the Communists the solid figure of PRESIDENT HINDENBURG, ably supported by CHANCELLOR BRÜNING, who has begun auspiciously his fight for sane and orderly progress on the basis of existing institutions.

British Motor-cars

The Exhibition that opens at Olympia to-day will be found to be full of evidence that the condition of the motor industry in this country is increasingly healthy and prosperous. The manufacturers engaged in it have never been lacking in the energy, courage, and determination essential to commercial success. Hampered by the tightness of the money market and worried by the ever-present fear of increased taxation, they can hardly be expected to launch out far in experimental research. To the many burdens imposed since the War upon British makers of cars and commercial vehicles has now been added the grave prospect of the removal of that safeguarding to which, more than to any other agency outside their own control, they owe the comparative prosperity which enables them to keep going ahead when other productive enterprises are driven, wholly or partially, to shut down. The marvel is that it is only in the field of what our Correspondent calls more revolutionary design that there seem to be any grounds for suggesting that their progress has not been so rapid as it might have been. In other respects they have never ceased to offer to the public better value year by year in the shape of improved design at lower price. At the same time, unlike almost every other industry, they have been able steadily to increase the number of their workers. The number of men employed in the industry has risen from 66,000 in 1911 to more than four times that figure last year, when their average weekly wage was just over twice what it was in 1914; and the total of 11,000 motor-vehicles of all kinds produced in 1909 had increased last year to nearly a quarter of a million. Meanwhile, although from January to July of this year there has been a slight decrease in the exports of British cars as compared with the same period last year, many fewer cars were imported, and the excess of exports over imports for the seven months has increased in value to over £3,000,000.

There is, of course, no comparison between the amount of British production and the huge output in the United States, and this country cannot expect to recover the whole of the ground that it lost to America during the War. But there are undoubted signs that in the oversea markets as well as at home the demand for British motor-vehicles is increasing. Motoring, says our Correspondent, is advancing more and more towards greater luxury, economy, and automatism, and the progress made during the past twelve months is in his opinion greater than was noticeable last year. At the same time, as was pointed out yesterday by MR. A. HACKING, Director of the British Manufacturers' Section, there is far less reason for the criticism passed by some of the Dominion Prime Ministers four years ago on the apparent failure of the British industry to provide for what were said to be the requirements of other parts of the Empire. In this direction, as well as in the endeavour to satisfy the demands of the motoring public in this country, there has been a great advance, and the arrangements made by some of our main competitors in the United States for the complete manufacture in Great Britain of cars and trucks for the whole of the Empire are a satisfactory proof of their recognition of the inherent skill and enterprise of British workpeople and manufacturers.

The Origin of the Windmill

In the summer of last year, when a correspondent pleaded in this journal for the preservation of the English windmills, and the windmill was made the subject of a special article, there were a good many references in these columns to the tradition that the windmill was introduced into England by the Crusaders. Now it looks as if, like the cedar tree of Lebanon, our windmills must forgo that romantic origin. But the hand which deprives them of it is ready with another even more romantic. Lecturing yesterday to the Newcomen Society at South Kensington, MR. HUGH P. VOWLES brought together—from a thousand years ago and right across Europe from the Baltic to the Caspian—two vastly different types, the Northman and the Persian. In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries the Vikings sailed the waterways of Russia to trade in wax, honey, fur, and slaves with the men of Persia, Mesopotamia, India. As far west and north as Sweden, Iceland, and Greenland, eastern coins of those ages have been found in profusion; and of those coins many were minted in the neighbourhood of Seistan, a country of windmills.

Whence did Persia take the windmill? In the *Literary Supplement* MR. VOWLES has recently cast doubts on the existence of the windmill in Alexandria in the first century of this era; but that does not affect his belief that it was from the Graeco-Roman world that Persia drew the windmill. From Persia to the lands of the Northmen; thence to Holland, which they overran in the ninth century; and thence to Bury St. Edmunds, which is known to have had a windmill in 1191, and to places in Lincolnshire which may have had them even earlier still—such is the golden journey sketched by MR. VOWLES. It is a subject which cries out for new life in the imagination of MR. KIPLING, who better than any could do justice to the beauty of a windmill, to the charm of its simple mechanism of "damsel," "shoe," bells, beams, and stones, and to this romance of ancient travel and trade between West and East which the learning of MR. VOWLES has opened to the dreams of poets. Here, too, is a very good new reason for supporting the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in its appeal for a windmill fund. Windmills were fascinating before: they are irresistible now.

IMPERIAL TRADE

NEW METHODS FOR NEW CONDITIONS

AN OPEN MIND ON TARIFFS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of October 10 Mr. Henry Bell concludes his arguments against any change in our present system of so-called free trade with the following paragraph:—

> Can we be certain that the advocates of the proposed new policy have considered the needs and the situation of Great Britain; or that they fully realize that the freest possible exchange of goods and services with all the world, with as few barriers as may be to restrict it, is vital to the prosperity of the British people and of the Empire as a whole?

I believe the answer to the first query is in the affirmative; and to the second, that the advocates of a new policy do fully realize that a change is now imperative in our present policy of "free imports without free trade" if the people of this country and of the British Empire as a whole are to be prosperous in the future.

Mr. Bell starts off his remarks by saying that we offer the Dominions the best and freest markets in the world. He omits to add that the same advantages are offered to all foreign countries as well, and to their greater advantage because they neither reciprocate by preferential tariffs nor do they take from Britain the classes of goods which provide the highest remuneration to British workers.

Mr. Bell compares the present tariffs of all our Dominions and India against British goods with those of foreign nations, and arrives at the conclusion that our Dominions are treating us worse than many foreign nations do. In support of this claim he refers to the prohibition of further imports of galvanized iron by Australia. Mr. Bell must be aware of the financial position of the Commonwealth of Australia at this time and of the necessity for balancing their imports and exports. Mr. Scullin dealt with this immediate financial difficulty of theirs in his speech last Wednesday week, and explained that these temporary necessities would be altered immediately their oversea position was balanced.

I am afraid, like many free-traders, Mr. Bell seems opposed to the acquisition of further knowledge of present-day facts and figures. He evidently regards the British peoples overseas and their trade with us as a liability and as not of any advantage to the Mother Country, and that our hopes of reducing unemployment in this country should be centred on foreign countries rather than on the "ever-narrowing markets" that the Dominions afford us.

Free-traders nowadays are mainly confined to those sections of the people who are non-producers of goods in this country—those who are sellers or derive benefit from the sale of foreign goods in this country; university professors and graduates who have read the text-books on free trade (written by those of a similar mentality) and who have never had direct and practical experience of world trading and industry; idealists of the type who believe in free trade as others do in Socialism; some entrenched shipowners and manufacturers safeguarded by what is tantamount to monopoly; and a very few bankers who remain to justify the recently exploded fallacy, in which the public implicitly believed for so many years, that all our bankers were supporters of our free trade system; and, finally, those men and women voters whose economic understanding and political action begin and end with the free trade party cry of "Your food will cost you more."

In the Victorian period we found foreign countries were ready buyers of our manufactured goods. Why? Because we were the first country provided with the necessary equipment to manufacture these and sell them. Our export position then was in the nature of a monopoly. We had little or no competition, and, as the world wanted these things, they were produced in such volume that made them cheap and attractive. This superiority—call it monopoly, inventiveness, skill, or what you will—enabled our little country to maintain a relatively large population, based on its export of manufactures. But in so doing it has almost destroyed its agriculture, which is still its greatest industry as regards employment. Those who profited most by the success of what they ascribed to the "blessings" of free trade made cheapness in labour and goods their aim, if not their motto. Labour, to its credit, has recognized the folly of this free trade policy, and no longer sells its services in the cheapest markets, but does not yet realize how unjust it is that some large sections of workers, owing to political "pull," should be able to secure higher wages than others more skilled than they.

But what of the manufactured goods and the former buyers abroad? They have their populations to consider too. They desire to find work for their peoples, and the monopoly Britain possessed in the Victorian times as the workshop of the world is hers no longer. The "blessings" of our free trade system are therefore no longer enjoyed by our own people, but have been transferred to those of foreign countries whose workers are protected and employed at the expense of our own.

For the last 30 or 40 years the Cobdenite free trade theory of international trade has been rejected by one nation after another, and now Britain is finding it intolerable. Labour is demanding and getting greater social benefits than are given by any other country—£100,000,000 is now required annually to satisfy these demands with over 2,000,000 unemployed under "free trade."

During the past year world trade has been passing through a crisis greater than in living memory. That makes the Imperial Conference of greater moment for us and our Dominions, for British unemployment is not like that in the United States, the growth of a year's depression, but has been a chronic and grave matter calling for settlement since the end of the War.

Humanity is of three types—those who live in the past, those who live in the present, and those who live for the future. In practical economics those whose actions in the present are dominated by what they see lies clearly ahead are most likely to do what is best for the nation's future welfare. It is much to be hoped in the consideration of all these economic and trade questions—questions which can only be decided by open-minded and impartial men of affairs who understand and are acquainted with international trade—that the submitted proposals at the Conference will be judged fairly and kept free from the prejudices of those to whom political party ends take first place, and uninfluenced by the dogmas and the diehards of an economic creed which every country except our own has rejected.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. WYSE.

8, Greenaway-gardens, N.W.

THE KING'S ENGLISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From time to time purists point out, with sorrow rather than with any hope of amendment, the imperfect English of Royal speeches, Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament. That most useful measure, the Road Traffic Act, 1930, presents the purist with many pegs upon which to hang his pernickety criticisms. Let me give one sample, only.

In Section 72 3 (b) it is laid down that the Commissioners before granting a road service licence are to take into consideration among many other factors:—"The extent, if any, to which the needs of the proposed routes or any of them are already adequately served." The Commissioners have therefore to consider (i.) the *extent* to which routes are *sufficiently* served: a service must surely be sufficient or insufficient; sufficiency cannot be a matter of degree; (ii.) whether or not there is any "extent" at all; a metaphysical Einsteinian conundrum, seemingly; (iii.) and finally they are expected, so it would seem, to interrogate "the routes" as to their needs; if any, I suppose. What about the requirements (if any) of the population (if any) living along or adjacent to the proposed routes (if any)?

Yours, &c.,

W. G. BOND.

THE TWO RUSSIAS

STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNISTS

III.—WAR PROPAGANDA

(From a Correspondent)

In spite of widespread discontent, the Government seems relatively stable, for there is no organized opposition. Any attempt at forming a policy opposed to the general line of the party is immediately nipped in the bud. The O.G.P.U. (the State Political Police) is a strong body, with powers of life and death, which can ruthlessly and immediately suppress any counter-revolutionary movement. Nevertheless, peasant risings are possible, but these are not likely to affect seriously the position of the Government, because they can be instantly crushed. Nor will the riots which will probably take place this winter bring about the downfall of the Soviet power, for they will be suppressed with equal thoroughness.

Since the Red Army is a class army, strongly impregnated with Communist doctrines, it will probably continue to support the Government and ensure the continuance of the régime. Every one who is not of proletarian origin is debarred from a military career, and politics is an important part of the soldier's training. There have, however, been signs of disaffection among the peasant soldiers, who form the majority of the troops. When in the first few months of this year the country was being collectivized by force, rifles were smuggled by soldiers to their friends in the villages. It was the attitude of the Army that made Stalin change his tactics very suddenly in the beginning of March and condemn the excesses of local Communist authorities towards the peasants. A revolt is improbable, but there always is the possibility, so my informants seemed to think, of a Red military leader, such as the adventurer Blücher, loved by the troops and popular in Russia, obtaining control of the Army and throwing out the unpopular Stalin.

A vital question for the Communist leaders is the supply of the army with food, and a solution of this problem has been found in the formation of vast State farms in Siberia, the Volga district, the uncultivated steppes of North Caucasia and elsewhere. These "Sovkhozi," which are run by the most modern machinery and are schools for the training of agricultural mechanics, cover a total area of over 2,400,000 acres, and are stations for agricultural experiments as well as for production. In 1931 it is estimated that 123 vast farms will produce 4,000,000 tons of grain, and in the following year the production of the State farms is to reach 8,000,000 tons. The workers on these farms are paid labourers. By these "grain factories," as they are called, the Government is guaranteed a stable supply of grain, and, if the Soviet plans for building "pig and cattle factories" succeed, there will be a regular source of meat for the army and for the important factories.

Another stabilizing influence in the Soviet Union is the great interest taken in engineering and mechanics. The attention of a large number of Russians is being attracted from counter-revolutionary activities to machines. To be an engineer is the ambition of Russian youth, and their education is being run on technical lines.

POSSIBLE CHANGES

An overthrow in the sense of a complete change of the régime seems, therefore, impossible. Chaos appears to be the only alternative to the present Government, for there is no other group outside the Party to take control. It is probable, however, that within the Party itself there will be changes. The Right Wing "Opportunists" will make themselves felt this winter, for, in spite of the humiliation of their leaders Rykov and Tomsky in the 16th Congress of the Party in June and July last, they are still strong among the rank and file and their other leader, Bukharin, is a power to be reckoned with. It would be unwise, however, to underestimate the skill in intrigue of a man like Stalin, who was too strong for Trotsky. The Right Oppositionists nevertheless will have the support of a large proportion of the workers, both active and non-active. Although they appeared to be crushed in the 16th Congress their ranks will be strengthened by the sufferings which Russia will undergo this winter. Indeed, the hardships of the next months might even make the Kremlin realize that a more moderate policy must be adopted, that trade must be more free, that the peasants must not be forced into collective farms, and that goods must not be exported at the price of hunger at home. In spite of this possibility there is no prospect of any slow evolution towards Capitalism, such as was expected when the New Economic Policy was inaugurated.

Much will depend on external events, both commercial and diplomatic. The probable reaction of the capitalist countries to Soviet dumping is too involved a question to be considered here, but concerted action against Russian cheap imports would certainly hinder the execution of the Five-Years Plan. The Soviet policy of obtaining credits at all costs to buy machines and to build factories, with a view to making the country self-supporting, is partly guided by the fear of an ultimate attack by the capitalist countries. The idea that the anti-Soviet war is as inevitable as the world revolution is typically expressed in the following conversation with a Red Army commander:—"War is bound to come. It is inevitable. The British may not make war against us, but they will certainly get other peoples like the Poles and the Chinese to do it."

THE WAR INDUSTRY

At present Soviet foreign policy is emphatically one of peace. There is no desire for war and a fervent wish for time to carry out the Five-Years Plan. Whereas a peaceful Soviet foreign policy can be predicted for the next two, three, or even four years, it is hard to be confident about the years after. First, one hears on all sides, and the Communists do not conceal it, that the war industry is developing rapidly. The Soviet demand for nickel, which is presumably for the making of bullet envelopes and armour plating, is greater than Britain's. Secondly, Communism has for the Red Army and for the party the force of a religion, and when one has always been taught that the millennium is close at hand one tends to be impatient at the slowness with which history moves. Nor is the feeling engendered among the young towards the Imperialists likely to lead to the increase of friendliness towards Great Britain. "You wait; the world revolution will come although men like Cook have proved traitors to the working class," exclaimed a Communist in a private talk. "One day the unemployed of Manchester and of London will not think of sport but of revolution, and at the same time the British will have trouble in their Colonies."

The thesis supported by some Communists is that war will come in 1935. By that year, it is claimed, the Five-Years Plan will have led to such prosperity that Soviet Russia will be able not only to supply her own people with goods, but also to export in such quantities as to be a serious rival to Great Britain and America. The leading capitalist countries of the world will therefore unite to attempt to crush the Communist State, for the existence of the two conflicting systems side by side is impossible. Communism will ultimately triumph, for, they maintain, the present period in world history is that of the disorganization of capitalism.

Moreover, Soviet war propaganda in the form of placards and publications is intense and is having an effect upon the youth of the country. Among the magazines which have a wide circulation

are the "Red Army Soldier," "Aviation and Chemistry" and "The Aeroplane." The Osoaviakhim, the Society for Air and Chemical Warfare, has an extensive membership, and its activities range from lectures on poison gas to training in the use of rifles and machine guns for women and girls as well as for men and boys.

The fear entertained by some Communists that a war will lead to an immediate rising against the régime appears unfounded. A bitter opponent of Communism stated:—"I hate the Bolshevists, but if Russia were at war, whether the Bolshevists were in power or not, I should fight at once, and so would every good Russian." Indeed, war rumours are often but a means of rallying the nationalism of the Russians to the support of the Government and of turning away the attention of the masses from the deficiencies in home policy, for this is the Achilles' heel of the Communist régime.

It is in home policy, therefore, that the final test of Communism will come, and more especially in agrarian policy. Collectivization has been helped this year by an excellent harvest, and, although the boast of Communists, "Within three years there will not be a single individual peasant left," is laughed at by those who know the Russian countryside, it would be unwise to under-estimate the energy of the authorities, the advantages which are offered to members of collective farms, and the deprivations which the individual farmers are made to suffer. Large-scale agriculture, although hated by the vast majority of peasants, may in time increase production all round. More food will mean better work in the factories, and, although the Five-Years Plan is now tottering, and although a series of bad harvests might change the whole situation, there still remains a chance that, provided collective farms succeed, there will after two, three or four years be some improvement in the worker's lot. But there will still remain the spiritual weaknesses of Communism—bitter class hatred, the persecution of individual thought and of all freedom, the crushing of the bourgeoisie and of the intelligentsia, and the subordination of art, drama, literature and even music to political aims.

"We are building not for to-morrow, but for a century," exclaimed a Bolshevist. The next 10 years will show whether Communism, as applied in Russia, is able to give a satisfactory standard of living to 150 millions of people. But all the proofs lie, if anywhere, in the future.

(Concluded)

Articles I. and II. of this series appeared in *The Times* of October 13 and October 14.

REPAIRS TO R 100

POLICY OF AIR MINISTRY

A statement which gained currency yesterday that work had been stopped on R 100 until a decision as to the policy of the Government in the matter of airships has been determined was in effect denied last night by the Air Ministry.

The work which has already been taken in hand consists of repairs of the damage caused when the spider supports of two fuel tanks gave way and the tanks crashed into the bottom of the hull soon after the airship returned from Canada; the reconditioning of the engines and the renewal of the cracked crank case which put one of them out of service on the return voyage; any repairs found to be necessary to gasbags; and the replacement of elevator fabric which was damaged and hastily repaired in Canada. It had been understood that R 100 was to have a new envelope because the method of pre-doping fabric and then applying it to the hull had proved unsatisfactory in both airships, and the older system of doping fabric in position was to be again adopted. Actually no order had been given concerning this when R 101 failed, and no order has been given yet, but considerations affecting this matter are wholly unconnected with the disaster to R 101.

It was officially stated at the Air Ministry last night that the present intention of the Air Ministry in connexion with R 100 is to avoid new commitments and the inception of any work which might prove to be unproductive, at the same time avoiding, so far as economically possible, the discharge of *personnel* that would subsequently have to be re-engaged.

R 101 SURVIVORS

FLIGHT FROM BEAUVAIS TO CROYDON

The three survivors of the R 101 disaster who have been in hospital with injuries flew from Beauvais to Croydon yesterday. They are A. Disley, wireless operator; A. J. Cook, mechanic; and V. Savory.

A crowd of several hundred people had gathered at the aerodrome to meet them, and there were many people on the roofs of the buildings. The 12 other passengers who had travelled from Paris in the machine got out first. Then an R.A.F. doctor went into the machine, and a few minutes later Cook, whose head and hands were swathed in bandages, stepped out. After him came Disley and Savory, not so heavily bandaged. With the men had travelled Cook's wife and father and Disley's wife. The men were taken at once to the medical officer's room to be examined by the R.A.F. doctor who had come to Croydon to meet them in case his services should be required. Among the people who came to the aerodrome to meet them were Leech and Bell, the other two survivors, who had travelled home by train and boat two days earlier. After the doctor had seen the three men Leech and Bell went to the medical officer's room to greet their friends. Cook, after being examined by the doctor, was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Savory and Disley were allowed to go to their homes.

The MAYOR of BEDFORD at the Town Council meeting yesterday afternoon moved a resolution of sympathy with the families of those who had perished in the R 101 disaster. The resolution was adopted, the members standing and observing a minute's silence. ALDERMAN SMITH said there was widespread feeling in the town that representations should be made to the Air Ministry that the flag recovered from the airship should find its resting place in the parish church of St. Paul's. He moved that representations be made. The motion was carried.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED NEAR GRANTHAM

An air crash involving two lives occurred yesterday morning near Grantham. Flight-Lieutenant James Stanley Blomfield, aged 28, who lives near Southampton, and Aircraftman Cyril Williamson, living near Norwich, aged 20, were killed. They were both attached to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham Aerodrome. At about 11 o'clock in the morning they went up on a test flight in an Avro machine. After being in the air for a short time the aeroplane got into a spin at a height of about 800ft. and crashed into a field at Harrowby Without, which is a short distance from the aerodrome. Blomfield, who was piloting, was killed instantly, and Williamson died about half an hour later. The inquest will be held this morning.

DAYLIGHT THEFT FROM HOUSE IN WIMBLEDON

A man broke into the house of Mr. Malcolm Roberts, mining engineer, in Lake-road, Wimbledon, during daylight yesterday, and without disturbing the household ransacked several rooms and made his escape with £500 worth of jewelry. The thief entered the house through a French window and after searching bed rooms on the first floor, collected many pieces of jewelry, including a pearl necklace, a platinum brooch set with diamonds, and several rings. During the whole time Mrs. Roberts and her servants were busily engaged and none heard any sound. The theft was discovered late in the evening when Mrs. Roberts went to her bedroom.

THE VIRGILIAN YEAR

ENGLISH POETS' DEBT

LECTURE BY PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN

Mr. G. S. Gordon, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, delivered the annual Warton lecture on English poetry at the rooms of the British Academy, Burlington-gardens, yesterday. Mr. Gordon's subject was "Virgil in English poetry," and the lecture was the second in the series which is being given this week, under arrangements made by the British Academy in conjunction with the Classical Association and the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, in honour of the Bimillenary of the birth of Virgil. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Academy, was in the chair.

Mr. FISHER said they had met on the Ides of October (*Octobres Maro consecravit Idus*) to celebrate the Bimillenary of Virgil's birth. The history of literary taste was for the most part a tissue of rapid changes, the renown and popularity of authors waxing and waning like the moon. But the fame of Virgil was a fixed star, shining in the firmament with a steady light. His supremacy in Latin letters, which was acknowledged in his short lifetime, had never been challenged, not even by the generation which was captivated by the African exuberance of Apuleius, or during the darkest ages of medieval ignorance, when he was accorded a superstitious homage as a prophet or a wizard. So the influence of this tender, shy poet, nature-lover, scholar, savant, patriot, so delicate in taste, so grave, precise, and well-balanced in mind, so full of romance, and vision, and pathos, had been for nearly 2,000 years a force in European civilization, working always against vulgarity and the uninspired view of human fate.

Had Virgil been merely a patriotic Italian poet, "laying the spoils of Homer on the steps of the Capitol," they would not be assembled on that occasion, but Virgil's patriotism was no narrow and exclusive thing. He saw in the rise of the Roman Empire a new hope for the human race, a hope of peace, of order, of civilization.

VIRGIL AND THE RENAISSANCE

Mr. GORDON said that no single poet had exercised so long and so continuous a control over the poetic production of this country as Virgil. Many, perhaps most, of our English poets who had practised Virgilianism had practised it twice over—in the poet's language and in their own. If the Roman temper that met us in almost everything that Virgil wrote had sometimes seemed to us an English thing, if to the eye of fancy our English fields, woods, and waters appeared at times to be coloured with more than northern grace, we owed this largely to our national worship of the Virgilian muse and to the tradition which so long made Virgil the companion of the English poet and the English gentleman.

He had come to think that the most important event in the modern history of Virgilianism was the selection of Virgil's life by the humanists of the Renaissance as the model of what a poet's life should be. In Virgil's profound and comprehensive studies, of which the full extent and accuracy were only beginning to be revealed, in his devotion to the honour of poets and poetry, in his role of patriot, as the new poet of his day who conquered by studied artistry a stubborn language and a reluctant metre, in the *candida anima* noted in the man and shining through all his work, lay much of the high professional inspiration which was at the root of such achievements as "The Faerie Queene" and "Paradise Lost." The more positive and more easily defined Virgilian debts of Spenser and Milton were past counting.

Spenser and Milton having brought home the secrets of Virgil, it only remained to make him an English poet. Dryden translated him into English. Much of the delicacy and *desiderium* of Virgil escaped him, but his translation remained, by almost general consent, what a rival translator had called it: "The noblest and most masculine of all the versions." In the eighteenth century everybody translated Virgil and took mottoes from him. If asked where Virgil in the eighteenth century might be seen at his best, he thought he would say in Thomson and in Burke, for his influence pervaded even English prose. There was no better Virgilian exercise than to read "The Seasons" as Thomson wrote them with "The Georgics" by one's side. The style of Burke had been described by Hazlitt as "forked and playful like the lightning." Something of the lightning and playfulness of mind he (Mr. Gordon) had pleased himself by tracing to Virgil.

WORDSWORTH AND VIRGIL

In the nineteenth century it was thought necessary in the interests of Homer, Theocritus, and Hellenism to deride Virgil, and the mistake was one from which only time would enable us to recover. Though our poets more often turned to other sources, Virgil was, however, never banished from their minds. There were passages in "The Prelude" which might entitle Wordsworth to be called the profoundest Virgilian of the century.

He was glad to think that in the remarkable revival of Virgilian study which had distinguished the present century, if the biography of the poet owed more to foreign scholars the elucidation of the Aeneid owed most to England. Among poets and Englishmen generally who could read him he thought Virgil must recover the favour he had perhaps lost. There was a new interest in the art of poetry, in experiment and technique, and wherever that was Virgilianism could not be far off. The ordinary Englishman was slow to think of poetry as anything but a gift. He (Mr. Gordon) welcomed signs of a change of view, of an attitude which might restore to its natural position in the world of poets the Virgilian art—an art so pure that like light it was criticism of everything on which it fell.

VIRGIL THE PATRIOT

A MORAL FOR THE MEN OF KENT

Sir A. Quiller-Couch, King Edward VII. Professor of English Literature, Cambridge, addressed the boys of Sevenoaks School, Kent, at Speech Day, yesterday, on the reasons why Virgil was being honoured 2,000 years after his birth.

In the first place, he said, Virgil was a patriot. But of what sort?—for of patriotism the sorts were many. There was the commercial brand, which bade them eat tinned meats and follow the flag if they could; and the speech day patriotism of old gentlemen of his age, or thereabouts, on whom the sun never sets. There was also the stunt patriotism of Fleet-street, which mourned like Rizpah over her sons whenever we lost a Test match or were beaten at lawn tennis; and that lower political variety which moved Dr. Johnson in his day to pronounce patriotism "the last refuge of a scoundrel." Virgil's patriotism differed from all those in that it sprang from the soil, as theirs should be rooted there in Kent. Virgil came from a farm on the fertile Lombard plain which was the garden of Italy, as Kent was the garden of England. He was bred in the old rustic religion, "keeping household laws" with its worship of the little deities of the hearth, the garden, the field, and when he left for Rome and Naples he carried with him an abiding love of those pastoral acres, decorated them with pastoral fancy, then carefully described their husbandry, tillage, trees, beasts and bees, and finally built on this foundation his glorious song of Rome and Empire. This, then, was the first moral he drew from Virgil for them, men of Kent, but they might find it in their Bible—"Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged."

It was a singularity of Virgil among the greatest poets that he understood not only the majesty of man's past but also his transience and his littleness and had a deep pity for it. Homer was full of the joy of living and battle and travel. Dante and Milton trafficked with the heavens in terms of their religions. But it was Virgil who had understood that Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, Persia, had fallen, and understood even while celebrating the rise of Rome that to man's glory, as to his labour, there must be an end. There were tears in things, and a human sigh for all that was mortal. Of men and women and the short lives allotted to them on earth Virgil would say:—

"But, oh, the very reason why
I clasp them is because they die."

Virgil, so to speak, carried his Seven Oaks to the Seven Hills. They, too, should carry with them through life that *genius loci*—the genius of their school. In a garden of his College at Cambridge and in the midst of it there stood a mighty tree—an Oriental plane with a history. About 120 years ago an old Professor of the College travelled in Greece and came to the Pass of Thermopylae. An ancient plane tree overhung the narrowest gut of the Pass, the very spot where Leonidas fell with his little band—

"Tell them in Lacedaemon, passer-by,
We kept the Spartan code, and here we lie."

The old gentleman picked up three seeds dropped at the foot of the rock and brought them home in his waistcoat pocket; and the tree in the College at Cambridge was one of them. On the bole of the tree was a Latin inscription to the effect—"Unharmed may it flourish, give shade to later generations and grow beloved by the Genius of the Place." Did they feel how the thought of that tree must link up the thoughts of men in after life, not only with the College, but also by a "natural piety" with that great example from the past? "So," said Sir A. Quiller-Couch, "may it be with this City of the Trees."

Mr. C. PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, chairman of the governors, presided, and among others present were:—

Lord Sackville (Lord of the Manor of Knole), Hereditary Governor; Sir Mark Collet, Major C. E. Pym, Lord Gort, the Rev. E. Langston, Colonel J. M. Rogers, and Messrs. R. Somervell, J. J. Runge, W. Tatterall, H. D. Knight, A. C. Knocker, G. White, E. M. Johnson, and R. Robinson.

INDIA OF TO-DAY

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER ON EXTERNAL CHANGES

The inaugural address at the opening of the new session of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, was delivered last evening by Sir Harcourt Butler, who has succeeded Sir Harry Stephen in the chairmanship of the governing body.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER said that it was more than ever necessary to-day to study the languages, the culture, and the religions of India. Some of the best minds on either side were trying to discover syntheses between East and West. They would not be found only, or possibly mainly, on Western lines.

He was very proud of the work of his countrymen in India, but he did not give them the monopoly of wisdom. British rule had made India; British law and the protection of the British Army had given her a peace and prosperity that she had never before enjoyed, but the old India was vigorous as ever. The motor-car might gradually supplant the ox-cart. The pace might be quickened, but the old oracles were not dumb. The old divisions, the old lack of unity survived. The life of the masses of the people was little changed in the main. People talked and wrote as if caste were about to disappear: in the last 40 years it had lost ground in externals, but in the essential and fundamental matter of marriage—the keeping of the blood pure—it was as strong as ever, if not stronger.

Politics counted as yet for little in India; religion still counted for much. In the last 40 years the relations between the caste Hindus and the Moslems had admittedly become worse. But they had always been bad in parts of India. Recent political concessions had increased competition and led to greater bitterness between the two communities. Summing up his arguments, Sir Harcourt Butler said:—

"In spite of superficial changes, the old India survives and is deeply rooted in the hearts and lives and beliefs of the people. It is the product of centuries of experience. It has resisted many attacks from without, and reforms from within. It has absorbed many things that to us are repellent; it has put forth some of the purest thoughts of the human mind. It is worthy of infinite study. In the British Empire there is room for many religions, many cultures, many political systems. The more we study them the nearer we shall get to understanding them, and building solid foundations. I am proud to think that this institution at the centre of the Empire is doing grand Imperial work."

LONDON'S DECLINING POPULATION

LOWEST BIRTH-RATE ON RECORD

An estimated reduction of the population of London by 94,000 since the census of 1921, is referred to by Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the L.C.C., in his report as medical officer for 1929, which was issued yesterday.

It was estimated by the Registrar General that the population normally resident in London at the date of the census was about 4,524,000, and that at the middle of 1929 it was 4,430,000.

The births in London during last year numbered 70,089, compared with 72,352 in the preceding year. The birth rate was 15.8 per thousand, as against 16.2 in 1928. This is the lowest birth rate ever recorded in London, the number of births being fewer by 887 than in 1918, when the influence of the War was at its height.

The deaths in the civil population of London during 1929 numbered 62,889, giving a death-rate of 14.2 a thousand compared with 12.1 in 1928.

"During the period 1921-28," states the report, "it is estimated that the population of the County of London decreased by 55,000 and that the number of houses increased by 30,000. The estimated decrease of 55,000 resulted from an overflow of an estimated number of 258,000 persons from the County of London, mostly to the Outer London area. As during the same period the Council erected 22,622 houses outside the County of London, it may fairly be said that out of the total overflow of 258,000 persons from the County 101,800 persons (at an average of 4½ persons a house) were provided with housing accommodation by the Council alone."

TRADE IN THE EMPIRE

SIR JAMES PARR ON THE QUOTA

SIR JAMES PARR, late High Commissioner for New Zealand, appealed for a bargain between the Mother Country and the Dominions on the question of Empire trade when he opened the North London Exhibition at the Alexandra Palace yesterday. He said that the problem was how the Dominions were to improve their markets and at the same time help to improve British trade.

Speaking of the quota, he said he feared that its institution would mean the stabilization of the particular trade, and would not help the Dominions which, by efficiency and energy, were increasing every year their production of the particular foodstuffs they were exporting to this country. Moreover, the fixing of quotas independent of the economic efficiency of the respective Dominions would lead to jealousies and even quarrels between themselves. He was sure that in the case of New Zealand butter, cheese, and wool, their main products a quota would be unworkable and of no use to them.

On the other hand, he was all for a duty. He believed that the imposition of a duty left it to the enterprise and friendly competition of the Dominions, one against the other, to see which could do the best. There was grave risk that a quota might be fixed, not on economic grounds but for political reasons and to appease political pressure of the moment.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended October 4, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	247,500	43,600
Durham	664,400	123,300
Yorkshire	875,600	165,100
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	344,700	86,500
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	636,000	116,200
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	340,800	72,400
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	862,100	163,100
Other English Districts*	117,400	23,700
Scotland	584,100	92,600
Total	4,672,600	886,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 4,724,200 tons, and the number of wage-earners was 886,100.

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, has approved the appointment of Mr. William Mitchell, M.A., LL.B., K.C., to the office of Sheriff-Substitute of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, at Selkirk, in place of Mr. Patrick Smith, deceased.

Obituary

RABBI SIR HERMANN GOLLANCZ

SCHOLAR AND SOCIAL WORKER

Rabbi Sir Hermann Gollancz, who died yesterday at his home in Maida Vale in his seventy-eighth year, was the first Jew to graduate as D.Litt. at London University, the first D.Litt. to obtain the Rabbinical diploma, and the first British Rabbi to receive the honour of knighthood. His career followed three distinct lines: he was a Rabbi, a University Professor, and a social worker, and in all these capacities he did much useful service.

Born on November 30, 1852, he was the eldest son of the Rev. S. M. Gollancz, Minister and Precentor at the Hambro' Synagogue. From the school attached to Jews' College, then in Finsbury-square, he passed to the college itself, and then to University College, London. He took first-class honours in his first and final B.A. and also in his M.A. examination in 1899, his subjects being Hebrew, Aramaic and Syriac, and German; his doctorate followed 10 years later. In 1902 he was appointed Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at London University, a chair which he occupied until 1923, when he retired with the title of Emeritus Professor. He served the university diligently, frequently serving as examiner and chairman of the examining board, as a member of the Oriental and theological boards, and in many other capacities. At Jews' College he was a lecturer in homiletics (1905-6), and for many years an active member of the council. In the transfer of the Mocatta Library to University College he took a helpful part, and presented valuable portions of his own collections of printed books and MSS.

But Gollancz's main work was as a Jewish minister, and his best years were those of his tenure of the Bayswater pulpit (1892-1923). He had officiated in the New, Dalston, and St. John's Wood Synagogues in London, and in South Manchester, and when he came to his large congregation at Bayswater he never forgot the smaller communities. To his initiative the synagogues at South Hackney, Walthamstow, Hanley, and Reading largely owed their foundation, and of the last-named congregation he was the representative at the Board of Deputies. At Bayswater, to which he went in the prime of life, he raised the synagogue to a high level. In 1897 he gained the Rabbinical degree, a distinction which he and the late Mr. Singer, of the neighbouring New West End Synagogue, were the first ministers in England to attain. Their action was not at first appreciated, but the controversy ended in the complete victory of the principles for which the two Rabbis stood. But the memory of the courageous fight waged by Gollancz against a somewhat reactionary officialdom will be remembered to his credit. On his retirement from his post at Bayswater he was accorded the title of Emeritus Minister of the United Synagogue. On the death of Dr. Adler there were many who urged Gollancz to become a candidate for the vacant Arch-Rabbinate. But he would not participate in an election; he was a personal friend of the candidates and unwilling to stand against them, and he was devoted to his congregation, whom, to their great satisfaction, he refused to leave.

Much of Gollancz's time was given to learned societies. He was secretary of the Semitic Section of the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1890, and he read papers at that Congress and again in 1897 (Paris), and 1899 (Rome). He was president of the Jewish Historical Society of England (1905-6) and a corresponding member of the Jewish Historical Society of America. In 1925 he was elected president of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, and a vice-president of the Jewish Drama League.

In philanthropy Gollancz was ever active. He was an East-End worker, a visitor at various hospitals and institutions, and an organizer of many forms of social service, in which he collaborated on friendly terms with numerous Church and Nonconformist clergy. He was treasurer and vice-president of the National Council of Public Morals, and served on several of its commissions of inquiry. Latterly he threw himself whole-heartedly into the relief of the Ukrainian sufferers and into the reorganization of Anglo-Jewish institutions proposed by the Jewish War Memorial. For his social and academic labours he was knighted in 1923.

Gollancz's literary output was great. In 1881 he produced a revision of the English Bible for the use of Jewish families. Among numerous Syriac works, his editions (text, notes, and translation) of "Syriac Charms" and of "Sindban" may be noted. His Hebrew works include "Clavicula Salomonis," Luzzatto's "Glosses," "Dodi ve-Nechdi," "Shekel haq-Qodesh," "Tophet and Eden," "Berechyah Han-Nakdan," and Hai Gaon's "Sefer Musar." He also published "Pedagogics of the Talmud and Modern Times," "Fifty Years After" (Sermons and Addresses); "Chronicle of Agathangelus of St. Theresa, relating to the Carmelites of Mesopotamia," and "Julian the Apostate" (translated from the Syriac), and contributed many papers to the "Transactions" of the Jewish Historical and other learned societies. He was a valued correspondent of *The Times*; his New Year letter, which appeared on January 1 last, will be particularly remembered.

Sir Hermann Gollancz married Thérèse, daughter of the late Mr. S. H. Wilner, of Manchester. In September, 1929, he had the misfortune to lose successively his second son Leonard, his sister Emma, and his wife within 10 days, while his brother, Sir Israel Gollancz, the Early and Middle English scholar, died last June.

CAPTAIN CRITCHLEY-WARING

Captain Critchley Waring, D.S.O., died suddenly on Tuesday after an operation at King Edward VII.'s Hospital for Officers, at the age of 44.

Born on April 27, 1886, Arthur Cunliffe Bernard Critchley-Waring was the son of Mr. Godfrey Critchley Salmonson and Caroline (*née* Middlemass), of Rosenau, Torquay. He was educated at Eastman's Royal Naval Academy, Winchester, and at Sandhurst. He joined The Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1906 and served with them at Tidworth, Limerick, and Aldershot. From 1911 to 1914 he was detailed as special service officer under Major-General Sir Lawrence Drummond for employment with the New Zealand Defence Force, being brigade major and infantry instructor. On the outbreak of the War he became adjutant to the Canterbury Infantry Battalion and served with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, taking part in the Suez Canal engagement and at the Dardanelles, where he was severely wounded. In 1916 he was attached to the Egyptian Army and took part in the operations against the Nyima Hills, 1917-18. From 1921 to 1925 he was A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, High Commissioner of Egypt. On the disbandment of The Royal Munster Fusiliers he was transferred to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and won the D.S.O. for great gallantry and resource in command of a small party at Gaba Tepe on April 25, 1915, when he saved a difficult situation, and again on the night of May 2-3, when he successfully led a small party and advanced into a front trench under great difficulties. He was again mentioned in dispatches during the Sudan campaign, and received the Sudan general service medal with clasp and also the Order of the Nile. He retired from the Service in 1925.

In 1923 he married the Hon. Gladys, only daughter of Lord and Lady Waring, and took the name of Waring in 1929. After his retirement from the Army he resided at White Lodge, Dunchurch, where he took a keen interest in local activities. He was county commissioner for the North Warwickshire Boy Scouts. The passing of "Critch" will be a sad blow to his host of friends, both in and out of the Service. Good looking, debonair, and cheery, excelling at every sport, he was always a delightful companion, above all a warm-hearted and true friend, whose life and character endeared him to every one who knew him.

MR. EDWIN BUCKMAN

Mr. Edwin Buckman, who for several years had the honour of directing the art studies of Queen Alexandra and her daughters, died at Cheltenham yesterday in his ninetieth year. He survived his wife only 11 days.

Educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, he attended the art school in that city, and drew on wood for many years. He first appeared in *Once a Week*, was one of the original staff of the *Graphic*, and exhibited at the Royal Academy until his election to the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1878. Mr. Buckman was also an etcher, and was the author of various papers on decorative work. He was elected a life member of the Savage Club in 1921.

MISS F. C. ARMSTRONG

Miss Frances Charlotte Armstrong, who was in the later part of the Victorian era a popular writer of stories for the young, died on Monday, after a short illness, at Stratton, Falmouth, in her ninety-second year. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. John Armstrong, rector of Dinder and Prebendary of Wells, who married Mary Anne Scobell, sister and heir of Mr. J. V. Scobell, of Nancealverne, Penzance. One of Miss Armstrong's earlier and most popular works, "Changed Lots," was published in 1891, and for many years had a wide sale. "A Fair Claimant," published in 1894, likewise went through many editions, while another favourite in juvenile circles of both sexes, "Old Caleb's Will," survived the close of the nineteenth century. "A Girl's Loyalty," first published in 1896, still has an extensive circulation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY AND SERVANTS

Mrs. LAURA MARIA ADCOCK, of Purbeck House, Greenhill, Weymouth, Dorset, who died on July 25, widow of Brigade Surgeon-Major John Adcock, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £67,425, with net personalty £65,852.

Mrs. KATHERINE MAUD WHITMORE, of Longfields Grange, Newport, Salop, and formerly of Sunnyside, Coalbrookdale, Salop, who died on August 9, widow of Henry Eardley Whitmore, and daughter of John Tayleur, of Buntingsdale, left estate of the gross value of £51,202, with net personalty £50,967. She left:—

£50 to the Eton Mission; 125 National Savings Certificates to the Incumbent of Christ Church, Little Drayton, Salop, for the upkeep of family graves; £100 to her chauffeur, Thomas Henry Bard; and £20 each to other servants of two years' service.

Mr. JOHN THOMAS WHITE, of Belvedere, London-road, Spalding, Lincs, a pioneer of the bulb-growing industry in the district, who died on May 21, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £37,960, with net personalty £30,972. He left:—

£200 to Muller's Orphanage, Bristol; £200 to Spurgeon's Orphanage; £200 to the Salvation Army; £200 to Thomas Ewen Turner, in the employ of his firm; £100 to Tom Bates, foreman; and £50 to Joe Love.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM STEPHEN TUNBRIDGE, of Castel Froma, Leamington Spa, solicitor, of Redditch, died on August 2, aged 70, leaving estate of the gross value of £33,158, with net personalty £26,456. He left:—

£50 to his parlourmaid, Eleanor Stone; £50 to his children's nurse, Sarah Stone; £20 each to other servants of five years' service, and £20 each to the clerks in Tunbridge and Company of five years' service; and the residue of the property to his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children and the issue of any that may be dead.

The REV. HENRY ROE COLDHAM, of Clorane-gardens, Platts-lane, Hampstead, N.W., vicar of Forsbrooke, Staffs, 1898-1908, and afterwards rector of St. Jude, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, who died on September 15, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £10,391, with net personalty £10,236. He left:—

£30 to Harry William Grice, "as an acknowledgment of much helpfulness."

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
BARBER, Mr. John, of Floville, Cranston-avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex (net personalty nil) ..	£16,997
COLLINS, Mr. Edward Alphonsus, K.C., District Justice, Dublin, of Upper Mount-street, Dublin, Irish Free State, formerly private secretary to Lord Chancellor Walker, and afterwards to the Right Hon. Redmond Barry, eldest son of the late George Collins, a partner in the firm of Casey, Clay and Collins, solicitors (personal estate in England)	2,467
COOPER, Mrs. Oriana Emelia, of Victoria-road, Kensington, W. (net personalty £29,392) ..	38,729
DIXON, Mr. James Buckworth (56), of Grace-church-street, E.C., coal factor (net personalty £45,199)	45,260
HAWKES, Lieutenant Geoffrey Edward Hurdle, Royal Engineers, of Landikotal, India (estate in England)	1,696
HOWARD, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline, of Indore, Central India, Second Imperial Botanist to the Government of India, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medallist, and sometime Fellow of Newnham College, wife of Albert Howard, C.I.E., Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana (estate in England)	8,720
LARBEUM, Mr. William Arthur, of Queen's-road, Bromley, Kent, Wesleyan minister (net personalty £1,705)	3,246
LYNN, Mr. Frederic Charles (76), of The Beeches, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, solicitor (net personalty £1,373)	2,492
MARNO, Captain Cajetan Louis Victor, of Sloane-avenue, Chelsea, S.W., Colonial merchant (net personalty £4,117)	5,006
OGDEN, Mr. Frederic Hills Brown (59), of The Glen, Stoke Park, Coventry, Warwick, solicitor (net personalty £317)	2,400
PIPER, Mr. Frederick (72), of Ticholme, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, formerly of Brighton, solicitor (net personalty nil)	2,575

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

Now that the restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, is complete, it is hoped to found an organization to be called "Friends of St. George's." The Dean of Windsor (Dr. Baillie) writes in a preface to the list of the services to be held next month in thanksgiving for the completion of the work:—

"Our thanksgivings for the reopening of St. George's are important because they mark not only the conclusion of a long and strenuous task, but also the beginning of a time when the chapel may resume, and, it is hoped, extend its position as a centre of spiritual usefulness. Our first care will be the perfecting of the services. Further, we wish to open the chapel more freely to the public; but this, owing to the enormous increase in the number of visitors, will compel the employment of a larger staff. We hope also to utilize the chapel for gatherings of various kinds, especially in regard to music. This work should have special value in a district where no Cathedral is readily accessible.

"But, as a Chapter, we are faced by the difficulty of finance. The restoration has been completed, through the munificence of many friends, but this does not provide for the future maintenance of the fabric, or supply us with the necessary means for the expansion of our work. We hope that a body of 'Friends of St. George's' may now come into being, such as has been created by many of the Cathedrals, and that from this source we may be helped to bear our heavy financial burdens and to develop the usefulness of St. George's in every possible way."

The reopening service at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, November 4, will be attended by the King and Queen, Knights of the Garter, and the Military Knights of Windsor, together with other members of the Royal Family and State and Court officials. The details of the thanksgiving services, which will be held daily from November 3 to 15, were published in *The Times* on October 3. Apart from the services, the Chapel will not be open to the public until November 10. From that date onwards the normal arrangements will be resumed.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has appointed the REV. E. R. BUCKLEY, rector of Polstead, near Colchester, to be Archdeacon of Sudbury.

The REV. S. BRADFORD, Chaplain to the Mersey Mission to Seamen, has been appointed by the vicar of Prescot to the vicarage of Whiston.

NOTES

An Indian Christian will give an address at the lunch-hour service at 1.15 p.m. to-day at Christ Church, Victoria-street, on the subject, "What the Church means to me."

The annual meeting of the Honduras Church Association will be held at St. Anne's Rectory, 28, Soho-square, W., on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m. Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, formerly Governor of British Honduras, will preside. The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of British Honduras (who will return to his diocese on October 30) will speak.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC POLICY

A TURNING-POINT IN HISTORY

Professor J. Coatman, addressing the London School of Economics last evening on "The Economic Future of the Empire," put the question: "Why should not the British Empire show the way to a new form of economic association between the peoples of the earth, just as it has showed, and is still showing, the way to a new form of political association?"

The present time was one of the turning-points in the history of the Empire. Failure now to take the first steps towards the evolution of an adequate Imperial economic policy would be attended by results incalculable at present, but certainly very harmful to the future of the Empire. The present world-wide economic troubles had done more than revive the cry for protection. They had forced us to take stock of our whole economic position and they had revealed the importance of inter-Imperial economic relations to all parts of the Empire.

Throughout the Empire conditions now seemed more favourable than at any time since 1776 for laying the foundations of a truly comprehensive scheme of Empire economic development and Empire economic relations. The most urgent, and also the most important, most far-reaching in its ultimate consequences, and the most difficult part of the Imperial economic problem was concerned with the optimum distribution of the population of the self-governing parts of the Empire. Could we reach the position in which it would be a matter of indifference whether British subjects and British industries were in the United Kingdom or in one or other of the Dominions? As new industries were started, could they not be started in those parts of the Empire where they could be most efficiently carried on, and could not British people move with them? The time and the conditions were ripe for the free transfer of population from one part of the self-governing Empire to another, which practically meant from the United Kingdom to the Dominions.

Was it not better, in modern conditions, that our British industries, say the cotton and woollen textile industries, should be spread throughout the Empire rather than be concentrated in Lancashire and Yorkshire?

The application of Empire capital to actual schemes would, needless to say, require the cooperation of Governments, of expert technical, industrial, economic, and financial opinion, and of organized labour. Here the co-ordinating body might well be an Imperial Economic Secretariat, the formation of which had been recently so widely advocated.

More and better trade relations, first between the Empire countries and then between them and the rest of the world, were what we wanted. But, although each Empire country must be left to use its tariff in the way best calculated to enable it to work out its part of the solution of the Imperial problem, there should, indeed there must, be, if a general policy was to be carried out at all, close co-ordination in tariff affairs throughout the Empire, a development which, incidentally, would lift tariff policy out of the morass of party politics.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

ARTICLES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

Articles in to-day's issue of *The Times Weekly Edition* deal at length with the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, especially of the second plenary session, which was notable for the requests put forward by Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, and other Dominion representatives for an extension of the system of Imperial preference.

Photographs in this issue include many views of the impressive ceremonies at which the last honours were paid to the dead of R 101, in London and at the single grave of the victims in the churchyard at Cardington.

A new and permanent feature of the financial section is a table of New York Stock Exchange prices.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE WEATHER

SOME RAIN PROBABLE

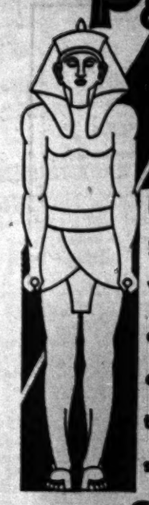
Meteorological Office, Oct. 15

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large depression remains centred south of Iceland, and a secondary over the Bay of Biscay will move north-north-east over Great Britain. Rain may be expected in most districts, but there will be an improving tendency in the West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E.,

EGYPT BY P&O



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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Oct. 15

The Prince George has left Sandringham.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 15

The Prince of Wales received to-day Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Alston (Queen's Westminster & Civil Service Rifles), Captain H. Cotton Minchin, and Mr. Aubrey Metcalfe.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

(Union of South Africa)—General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, M.L.A. (Prime Minister), the Hon. N. C. Havenga, M.L.A. (Minister of Finance), and the Hon. A. P. Fourie, M.L.A. (Minister of Mines & Industries); (Irish Free State)—Mr. P. McGilligan, T.D. (Minister for External Affairs), Mr. D. Fitzgerald, T.D. (Minister for Defence), and Mr. P. Hogan, T.D. (Minister for Agriculture), The Duke of Atholl, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Stanmore, Major-General the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, the Right Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson, Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Sir Robert Williams, Bt., Sir Alfred Butt, Bt., Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Chartres Biron, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

The Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Hartington, the Earl of Ilchester, the Lord Forster, and Sir George Marjoribanks received invitations but were unavoidably prevented from being present.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne returned to London from the Continent last week-end.

The Duke of Abercorn arrived at 68, Mount-street on Tuesday from Ireland.

The Duchess of Norfolk has arrived at Lisbon.

The Hungarian Minister has returned to London. Baroness Rubido Zichy will not be back before the New Year.

The Earl of Inchcape left London last night for Glenapp and will return on Tuesday morning.

Adele Countess Cadogan returned to 26, Chesham-place yesterday from Switzerland.

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter will leave 24, Hyde Park-gardens to-morrow for Scotland, where she will remain for a fortnight.

Lord Southborough will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Majestic from New York.

Lady Elphinstone will return to 6, Upper Brook-street on Tuesday from Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, Scotland.

Lady Ludlow will return to Bath House, Piccadilly, to-morrow from Warren Towers, Newmarket.

Lady Seaforth returned to 47, Berkeley-square yesterday from Lyd-hurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

The High Commissioner for India returned to London on Tuesday night from Brussels.

Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans will return to 6, Eaton-place on Monday from Doghurst, Limpsfield, Surrey.

Major the Hon. H. A. and Mrs. Law have moved to 11, Herbert-crescent, S.W.1 (Sloane 4390), which is now their permanent address.

The Hon. Mrs. Cecil A. Campbell is leaving 37, Bryanston-square to-day for New York in the Olympic, and expects to be away about two months.

Sir Samuel and Lady Sophie Scott will return to 78, Mount-street next week from Scotland.

Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson will return to 6, Great Stanhope-street to-day from Edgwarebury House, Elstree, Herts.

Lady Dashwood has returned to West Wycombe Park from Paris.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Scott will return to London at the end of the month from the United States.

Sir Walter Fletcher expects to return to London at the end of next week from New York.

Lady Fuller, wife of the Agent-General for New South Wales, has returned to London and has taken up residence at the Hyde Park Gate Hotel.

The Counsellor to the Argentine Embassy, Señor Don Carlos Miguens, has arrived with his wife from Buenos Aires.

Canon and Mrs. Carnegie will return to London the middle of next week from the Continent.

The Marchioness of Londonderry is president, the Head of Oxford House chairman, and Mrs. George Faber hon. secretary of the committee organizing the *cabaret* dance which is to take place at the Kit-Cat Restaurant on Tuesday, November 18, in aid of the Oxford House Musical and Dramatic Association, of which the Queen is patron, for providing opera, Shakespeare, and good drama in the East End. Several well-known artists, including Mr. Jack Hulbert, have kindly consented to appear.

DINNER

METROPOLITAN MAYORS' ASSOCIATION

The Mayor of Westminster presided at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Mayors' Association at the Trocadero Restaurant on Monday. The Lord Mayor replied to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. R. I. Tasker (chairman of the L.C.C.).

On behalf of the 28 Metropolitan Mayors the Chairman presented to Sir William Waterlow, as a memento of his Lord Mayoralty, an inscribed silver salver. Among others present were:—

The Lady Mayoress, Lady Phené Neal, the Mayoress of Westminster, Major Sir Frank and Lady Bowater, Sir William and Lady Prescott, Sir Robert and Lady Waley Cohen, Sir William Wayland, the Rev. A. Shell, R.N., the Mayors and Mayoresses of St. Marylebone, Holborn, and Battersea, the Mayors of Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Kensington, Paddington, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stoke Newington, and Wandsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brew, Lieutenant-Colonel Boland, Sir George Handover, Sir William Perrins, and Mr. J. F. Graham (hon. sec.).

SERVICE DINNER

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS

A private regimental dinner of officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards who served overseas during the War was held at the Cavalry Club last night. Those present included:—

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson; Brigadier-Generals A. Burt and O. C. B. Smith-Bingham; Colonels J. H. Marsh, H. Mercer, and F. D. Stewart; Majors J. Donald, G. E. Kevill-Davies, and A. R. H. Rymer; Captains G. R. F. Alson, G. K. Benton, E. C. K. Ford, S. E. Hare, R. G. S. Shipley, A. F. L. Vincent, and R. D. Younger; and Messrs. A. F. Clarke, L. Hallyer, and C. R. Longbotham.

TEA PARTY

THE FORUM CLUB

The Committee and Council of the Overseas Section of the Forum Club gave a tea party yesterday to the wives of the delegates attending the Imperial Conference. Among those who accepted the invitation were:—Mrs. Forbes (New Zealand), Lady Sidey (New Zealand), Lady Squires (Newfoundland), Lady Shafi (India), Lady Corbett (India), Begam Shah Nawaz (India), Mrs. Tory (Canada), Mrs. Moloney (Australia), Miss Brink (South Africa), Miss Clare, and Lady West.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. H. LUDDINGTON AND MISS N. COKE

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Hilton Luddington and Miss Nell Coke will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 on Wednesday, December 17.

COMMANDER P. A. HEYDER, R.N., AND MISS C. M. PLEWMAN

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Commander Philip Allan Heyder, R.N., son of Mrs. Heyder and the late Alexander Heyder, of Liverpool, and Constance Muriel Plewman, daughter of Mrs. Plewman and the late Henry Plewman, of Colesberg, South Africa.

LIEUTENANT G. TANNER, R.N., AND MISS V. I. WARD

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Geoffrey Tanner, Royal Navy, and Violet Isabel Ward will take place at St. Saviour's Church, Walton-street, S.W.1, on Saturday, November 8, at 2.15 o'clock.

COLONEL A. W. N. BOWEN AND MISS ROBERTSON

An engagement is announced between Colonel A. W. N. Bowen, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (retired), and Gladys Robertson, only daughter of the late W. M. Robertson, of Cheltenham, and Mrs. Robertson, of 126B, Sandgate-road, Folkestone.

MAJOR W. A. D. EDWARDES AND MISS VENABLES

A marriage will take place early in November between Major W. A. D. Edwardes, M.C., Senior Superintendent, Topographical Survey of Malaya, younger son of the late Dr. W. W. Edwardes and Mrs. Edwardes, and Lilla Anne, elder daughter of the late Major C. J. Venables, D.S.O., The Gloucestershire Regiment, and Mrs. Venables, of 7, Palace-place-mansions, Kensington-court, W.8.

THE REV. J. M. SWIFT AND MISS WALLEY

The engagement is announced between the Rev. John McIntosh Swift, vicar of Garston, Liverpool, only son of Mrs. Wilhelmina Swift and the late Mr. Henry Swift, and Marion, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Walley, of Grassendale, Liverpool.

MR. D. M. WILSON AND MISS I. M. F. MOAT

The engagement is announced between Daniel Martin Wilson, only son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of 11, Deramore-drive, Belfast, and Isabella Mary Frothingham, daughter of the late John F. Moat and Mrs. Moat, late of Collin House, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.

MR. R. J. THOMAS AND MISS BADCOCK

The engagement is announced between Robert James, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Fredrick Thomas, of Perranporth, Cornwall, and Kathrine Mary, only daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Stanley Badcock, of Abingdon, Berks.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR DONALD ROBERTSON

The funeral service for Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson was held at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, yesterday. The Rev. D. H. G. Sargent, vicar, officiated, assisted by Bishop Chatterton and the Rev. N. A. L. Miller. The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn E. Buckley (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Robertson (daughter-in-law), Lady Bell, and Deaconess Gorton. Among others present were:—

Brigadier R. St. G. Gorton, Mr. Egerton Buckley, Mrs. D. Robertson, Lieutenant K. Buckley, Lady Lacey, Sir George Forbes, Sir Mirza Ismail, Lady Bisset, Lady Wylie, Sir Lennox Russell, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Sir Walter Lawrence, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Maguire, Lieutenant-Colonel Bonham-Carter, Sir Francis Goodenough, Lady (Ellie) Cunliffe, Mr. Walter Cunliffe, Lady Belfield, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Mabel King-Hall, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Captain Harcourt-Vernon (representing the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families' Association), Major-General Sir William Pulteney, Sir George Curtis, Sir Stuart Fraser, Simeon Manon, R. C. Galcotta, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Frederick Palmer, Sir Seymour Muir, Sir John and Lady Miller, Mr. Cowley-Brown, Mr. G. A. Wasey, Mr. F. Barsley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. H. Johnson, Mr. R. H. Mackenzie, Mrs. Pitchell, Captain N. K. Mackenzie, Miss Gallachor, Colonel H. H. C. Nicholas, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mrs. W. O. Barnard, Mr. P. F. Bowring, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sawyer, Colonel Constable, Mr. de R. Phillips, Miss Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Pitcher, Colonel R. H. Benson, Mrs. Horsbrugh, Mrs. Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. Colin White, Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Mr. W. Spantall-Fearon, Colonel Colvile, R. Laurence, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Miss Pyke, Miss Nash, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Stewart, Miss Evelyn Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp-Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Gerald Bissell, Dr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. John Bunning, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. Peregrine Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Poole, Mrs. Cornish, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. M. Gardon, Colonel J. Turnbull, and Mr. S. C. Barber.

The burial took place afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

MRS. E. C. TAIT

The funeral service of Mrs. Ellen Catherine Tait was held at St. Paul's, Woking, yesterday. The Rev. J. W. J. Thackwell officiated. The mourners were:—Mrs. H. Spooner and Mrs. Beauchamp (sisters), Mrs. Tait (sister-in-law), Mr. A. Tait and Miss Battersby (cousins), Mr. R. Spooner, Mr. C. Spooner, Colonel Crosse and Major Fitzroy (nephews), Mrs. Crosse, Mrs. Fitzroy, Mrs. Spooner and Miss Spooner (nieces), Miss Phillips and Mrs. Johnson (representing the Girls' Friendly Society), Miss Warman (League of Skilled Housecraft), Miss Raynor, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Green (Mothers' Union), and Deaconess E. Pearman and Deaconess E. Venall (representing the Order of Deaconesses).

MISS C. TREVOR

The funeral service for Miss Caroline Trevor, of 17, Holland-road, Hove, the last surviving child of the late Charles Trevor, Controller of Legacy Duty, Somerset House, was held on October 14 at St. John's Church, Hove. The Rev. A. MacNutt officiated; and the chief mourners were:—Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Maude Trevor, Mr. C. T. Trevor, and Brigadier-General H. E. Trevor.

The interment took place the same afternoon at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden, where the Rev. G. C. Battiscombe, rector of Denham, officiated, and there were present her nephews and nieces, Major Coningsby R. Disraeli, Miss Disraeli, Miss Mills, Miss Maude Trevor, and Mr. C. T. Trevor.

MR. R. HORNIMAN

The funeral of Mr. Roy Horniman, the actor and novelist, took place on Tuesday at Golders Green Crematorium. The Rev. H. W. Beck officiated. The chief mourners were Paymaster Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Henry Horniman (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Maud Spencer and Miss Horniman (sisters), Lieutenant-General R. H. Morgan (brother-in-law), and the Misses Dorothy and Gwynydd Morgan, Miss Christina Horniman, Miss Carill-Worsley, Mr. Vivian Laurance, Mr. L. Horniman, Dr. R. V. Horniman, Mr. L. Upton, and Captain Phillips.

Representatives from the central committee of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, of which Mr. Horniman was a member, were Miss Beatrice E. Kidd (secretary), Major Austin, Dr. Horatio Matthews, Mrs. Keith Mackenzie, and Mr. J. B. Carruthers.

DR. H. R. HALL

The cremation of Dr. H. R. Hall took place at Golders Green yesterday. The Dean of Chichester officiated. Those present included:—

Mr. Patrick Hall (cousin) and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Dunstan Skilbeck, Mr. F. G. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon, Mrs. Allen Watkins, Miss Baverstock, Mr. Allen Leeper (Foreign Office), Mr. A. J. Eskdale, Mr. R. J. Forshyte, Mr. H. T. Scally, Mr. W. T. Payne (British Museum), Mr. W. C. Costin (vice-president) and Mr. H. M. Last, representing the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, Mr. George Hill (British Academy), Sir Denison Ross (Council of the Royal Asiatic Society), Mr. F. W. Green (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge), Mr. Sydney P. Yorath (representing Sir Charles Marston), Colonel Luxmoore, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Lang, Mrs. G. O. Skilbeck, Mr. C. J. Gadd, Mr. H. C. Beck, Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. F. Muller, Mr. J. Meek, and Mr. A. B. Gough.

SIR EDWARD TINDAL ATKINSON

A memorial service for Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson was held in the Temple Church yesterday afternoon. The Master of the Temple, Canon Carpenter, officiated, assisted by the Reader, the Rev. R. F. Rynd. Lady Tindal Atkinson was unable to be present owing to being seriously ill in San Remo, and her daughter, Mrs. Ingleby-Mackenzie, was also unable to be present owing to absence abroad. Among those present were:—

The Rev. G. and Mrs. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. J. F. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tindal Atkinson, Miss L. and Miss M. Tindal Atkinson, Miss Tindal Atkinson, Mr. R. H. Tindal Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Gordon Dickson, Mr. J. Gordon Dickson, Miss Gordon Dickson, Lord Justice and Lady Scrutton, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Sir Lynden Macassey, Lady Salter, Mrs. Hill, Sir Francis Newbolt, Mr. Craig Henderson, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. H. C. Mersey Thompson, Mr. Bruce Williamson, Mr. Justice Horridge, Mr. Frampton, Mr. Valentine Ball, Mr. C. Inchbald, Mr. G. R. B. Inchbald, Major F. E. Inchbald, Mr. de Gruyther, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, Mrs. Scott Fox, Miss Scott Fox, Mr. Joshua Scholefield, Mr. R. E. Lawrence (representing the Junior Bar of the North-Eastern Circuit), Mr. Walker Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Holford Knight, Mr. Bowen Davies, Mr. English Harrison, Mrs. George Stevens, Mr. Paley Scott, Mr. Wallace Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kemp, Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. John Campbell, Mrs. H. S. Harrow, Mrs. G. C. Montgomery, Mr. H. C. S. Dumas, Mr. Butler Aspinall, and Mr. W. T. Lawrance.

CAPTAIN A. C. B. CRITCHLEY-WARING

The service for Captain A. C. B. Critchley-Waring, D.S.O., will be held at All Souls Church, Langham-place, at 12 noon to-morrow, followed by the funeral at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery at 3.30 p.m. Memorial services will also be held at noon to-morrow at the Parish Church, Foots Cray, and the Parish Church, Dunchurch. Flowers may be sent to 13, Portland-place.

MARRIAGES

THE HON. SOMERSET MAXWELL AND MISS ROBERTS

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, only son of Lord and Lady Farnham, of Farnham, Cavan, and Miss Susan Roberts, only daughter of Captain Marshall Roberts, of 15, Grosvenor-square, W., and of Mrs. Irene Roberts, of 30, Norfolk-crescent, W. Canon A. S. Crawley officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Askins.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of parchment-tinted satin, the fluted skirt forming a short train at the back. A long train of the same satin fell from her shoulders, and was draped with old Brussels lace, and her veil of Brussels lace was held in place by a wreath of water-lily buds and orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of arum lilies. Master Vere Harmsworth and Master Robin Leslie were the trainbearers, and there were two other child attendants, Miss Elizabeth Maxwell and Miss Brita Cederström. The pages wore long peach-pink satin trousers, with oyster-tinted satin shirts and short coats of peach-pink velvet, and the little girls had long, high-waisted frocks of peach-pink satin, with halo-wreaths of crystal leaves. There were also 10 grown-up bridesmaids—Lady Jean Ramsay, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, the Hon. Elizabeth Grosvenor, the Hon. Verena Maxwell (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Virginia Graham, Miss Pamela Schreiber, Miss Lavender Christie Miller, Miss Joy Verney, Miss Marjorie Leigh, and Miss Helena Saunderson. They wore long dresses of peach-pink satin, with short, long-sleeved coatees of panne velvet of the same colour, finished at the back of the neck with bows and long streamers falling almost to the ground. They carried sheaves of pink roses, and had halo-wreaths of crystal leaves.

Mr. Edward Paget was best man. A reception was held at 15, Grosvenor-square, and among the guests were:—

Lord and Lady Farnham, Mrs. Roberts, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Gibbs, Mrs. Purdon-Coote, Miss Purdon-Coote, Major Coote, the Hon. Zoë Maxwell, the Hon. Stella Maxwell, Mrs. Evan Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. John Coote, Commander the Hon. Denis and Mrs. Maxwell, Captain Percival Maxwell, Miss Anstice Gibbs, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Cora Countess of Strafford, the Duchess of Atholl, Lord William Taylour, the Hon. Mrs. Massy-Beresford, Constance Duchess of Westminster, Lady Mary Grosvenor, Viscountess Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Melville Portal, the Countess of Darnley, Baron and Baroness Cederström, Lady Guernsey, Lady Ernest St. Maur, Viscount and Viscountess Esher, Lady Margaret Spencer, the Hon. Joan and Mrs. Mulholland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort, Lady Adelaide Taylour, Lady Helen Pierrepoint-Bouverie, Lady Anne Hamilton, Lady Amy Biddulph, Lady Winifred Henshaw, Mr. Michael Henshaw, the Countess of Denbigh, Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lady Patricia Miller, Mr. and Lady Kathleen Rollo, Lady Jean Dalrymple, Lady Marion Phillipps, Lady Dunleath, the Hon. Henry Mulholland, the Hon. Edward Jessel, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Mulholland, Lady Marguerite Bligh, the Hon. Mrs. Pratt, Mr. J. H. Pratt, Colonel and Mrs. R. Pratt, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Meldon, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. J. B. Saunderson, the Hon. Elwyn Rhys, Brigadier-General the Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, Lady Morrison-Bell, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Murray.

Lady Rose, Miss Rose, Sir Evelyn and Lady Murray, Mrs. Murray, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Major Sir Thomas Pasley, Miss Pasley, Lady Margaret Bingham, Lady Elisabeth Hare, Mrs. de Paravicini, Miss de Paravicini, Lady Evelyn Ward, Mr. F. R. Hoyer-Millar, Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Mrs. Glen Kidston, the Rev. H. J. Allen, Miss Virginia Taylour, Mr. Anthony Barclay, Mr. J. E. Halpin, Mr. Michael Crichton, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Isobel Murray, Mr. Owen Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster, General and Mrs. Buckley, Mr. Edward Tatham, Mr. Holland Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. Saunderson, Mr. Anthony Murray, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. M. Mocroon, Miss Alexander, Captain and Mrs. Mackwiney, Mrs. Bland, Miss Bland, Mrs. Larnach Orrell, Miss Larnach Neyill, Mr. John Bingham, Major and Mrs. Cherry, Mr. Ronald Balfour, Mrs. Reginald Grenfell, Mrs. Ivan Hay, Mrs. Geoffrey White, Mr. H. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd, the Misses Endicott, Captain and Mrs. Wyly Graham, Miss Keith Fraser, Miss Chichester, Mr. H. A. Bevan, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Mrs. Gordon MacMillan, Miss Blakiston-Houston, Lady Cobbold, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Miss Cathcart, Miss S. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Monkhouse.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ralph Bingham, Miss Darell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clayton, Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Spencer Holland, Mr. F. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wood, Major and Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, Major and Mrs. Buist, Lord Hillingdon, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Lord Stanley, the Marquess of Blandford, Sir Mathew Wilson, Lord Edward Cecil, the Earl of Ellesmere, Beaumont Adam, Lord Glanely, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, the Hon. Rams Glyn, the Hon. Marion Glyn, the Hon. Sylvia Lyttelton, Mrs. Arthur James, the Hon. and Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, Sir Abe Bailey, Mrs. Corlette Glorney, Mrs. Soter Whitburn, Sir Delves Broughton, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Baron de Tuyll, the Hon. Mrs. Ward of Warmsville, Lady Dunsdale, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Tufton, Lord Herbert, and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell.

HEROISM IN CIVILIAN LIFE

MEMORIALS IN POSTMEN'S PARK

It is 50 years since the churchyard of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, became the pleasant garden which is known, from its proximity to the General Post Office, as Postmen's Park. Successive extensions have been made to the park, and in 1900 it was further beautified by G. F. Watts's gift of an open cloister, the wall of which he dedicated to the commemoration of self-sacrifice and heroism in the day-to-day life and work of Londoners. The artist himself erected 13 tablets recording lives lost in attempting to save others, and after his death his widow erected another 34. For the continuance of this work and the maintenance of the memorial £250 has lately been subscribed, and the number of tablets has been increased to 52. The four most recently added were unveiled by Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, yesterday, after the Bishop of London had spoken at a service in the adjoining church to celebrate the jubilee of the opening of Postmen's Park.

Three of the new tablets commemorate policemen:—Harold Frank Ricketts, who was drowned in 1916, during a holiday at Teignmouth, when trying to save a boy bather; Edward George Brown Greenoff, who, in the Silvertown explosion in 1917, saved many lives by remaining at his post to give warning of danger, and was himself fatally injured; and Percy Edwin Cook, who, in 1927, entered a high-tension chamber in Kensington in an effort to save two workmen who were overcome by poisonous gas, and was himself overpowered and killed. The fourth tablet records an incident in 1895 in which four workmen at the East Ham sewerage works lost their lives in an attempted rescue. A man named W. Digby had been overcome by fumes while working at the bottom of a well. The four other men—A. Rutter, F. Mills (the chief engineer), Robert Durrant, and F. D. Jones—in succession went down a ladder to the well. All four of them died, Jones soon after he had been brought up by another workman named Worman.

At the unveiling yesterday there were present relatives of some of the men whose heroism is recorded on the tablets. There were also present the Mayor and Mayoress of East Ham, Mr. S. P. Viant, M.P. (Assistant Postmaster-General), Mr. J. W. Bowen, M.P., and Mr. Malone, M.P.

The Bishop of London said that they did not commemorate enough or think enough of those who gave their lives in the service of their country in civil life. They rightly had had a wonderful service in St. Paul's Cathedral last week for the 48 men who died in the wreck of R 101, but he doubted whether they had thought enough about the 14 men who, in one mine, lost their lives at their work in the same week. Speaking of the three police constables commemorated by the tablets about to be unveiled, he said that it was far more dangerous to be a policeman in London to-day than ever before. No people in the world had more reason than we had to be proud of their police force, especially in London.

The Postmaster-General said that G. F. Watts was one of the great figures of the Victorian Age. The cloister, which was inspired by Watts, enshrined the great but simple notion that whereas heroism in high life or on the battlefield had been commemorated in sculpture, literature, and poetry, heroism in humbler walks of civilian life had gone very largely uncommemorated by anyone. Yet heroism in civilian life might be greater than on a battlefield.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE

The Sultan Sir Ibrahim of Johore was married yesterday to Mrs. Helen Wilson, formerly the wife of Mr. William Brockie Wilson, at Prince's-row Register Office. A private reception attended by half a dozen guests was held at Grosvenor House. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom went to Woking for a religious ceremony at the Mosque.

His Highness the Sultan Sir Ibrahim and her Highness the Sultanah of Johore thank their numerous friends who have so kindly sent congratulatory messages on the occasion of their Highnesses' marriage. Formal acknowledgment will be sent in due course.—Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W., October 15, 1930.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Gurney Talbot Rice took place at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, S.W.7, yesterday. The child's grandfather, the Rev. the Hon. William Talbot Rice, officiated, and the child was named Andrew Gurney. The godparents were the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, Mr. Ian C. M. Hill, and Miss Mary B. Williamson.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN BOMBAY

A sale of work in aid of the Missionary Settlement for University Women, Bombay, will be held in the library of the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, October 23, from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. The centre of the settlement activities is a hostel, which was started 34 years ago, where Indian women students of all creeds are housed, together with a staff of five British graduates. Last year the settlement moved into larger and more suitable quarters of its own, and over £1,150 still remains to be raised for the building fund.

THE CESAREWITCH

SOME OF THE DRESSES

The King and Queen arrived on the course at Newmarket yesterday shortly before the first race and were accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George. Their Majesties had luncheon with Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at Egerton House.

The Queen was dressed in a nigger-brown and gold shot silk coat, with a sable collar and cuffs, and a beige and brown velvet toque, finished with a diamond brooch in front. Princess Mary was in a lily-leaf green cloth dress, with a felt hat to match, covered by a light beige tweed coat. The Earl of Harewood was also present. The Duchess of Beaufort, who was seen talking to the Queen in the Royal Box, wore a nigger-brown and white mixture tweed coat frock, and a nigger-brown straw and felt interwoven hat and was with the Duke of Beaufort.

The weather was dull but fine and warm and the visibility good. The crowd for the second day at Newmarket yesterday was exceptionally large. Tailor-made suits were chiefly worn and they were mostly in black, blue, and brown.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery were present, the latter dressed in a black tucked crepella dress, with a white piqué front, collar and cuffs, a small black felt hat and a sable tie. The Countess of Lonsdale was in a black coat and skirt and a black felt hat trimmed with feathers. The Marchioness of Blandford wore a grey, red and navy mixture coat and skirt, a dove grey blouse and a navy blue hat. Lady Stanley was in a black dress and black felt hat with a short fur coat. Lady Butt wore a beige coat, with a carsacl collar, and a felt hat trimmed with cocks feathers, and the Hon. Mrs. Beatty was in navy blue. The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston was dressed in a royal blue coat with a rolled collar and cuffs of lynx fur and an upturned hat to tone with an eye veil. Mrs. Edward Clayton wore a purple coat and skirt and a beige felt hat. Lady Cheesham was in a nigger brown dress, a Harris tweed coat, and a brown stockinette beret; and the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cripps chose a brown cloth dress under a light brown tweed coat, collared with sable, and a small brown hat. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles was in blue.

The Hon. Lady Meux was talking to the King, and was dressed in a black cloth coat and skirt, a silver fox fur and a black felt hat. Lady Barbara Smith was in black; Lady Ainsworth wore a beige crepella frock, with a white piqué front, a beige felt hat and a sable coat. Lady Bullough was with Miss Hermione Bullough and chose a black tailor-made suit and small felt hat. The Countess of Ilchester was in a brown cloth coat with a sable collar and a brown felt hat. Lady Warrender chose a black pleated skirt and short coat with a black velvet hat and wore a white gardenia. Lady Broughton was talking to the Duke of Gloucester and was wearing a royal blue coat with a light fur collar and a small knitted hat to tone. Lady Buchanan-Jardine was in the paddock, and was wearing a long black coat with a cape from the shoulders, with a collar and scarf-edge of white clipped lamb and a black velvet tucked hat. Lady Neumann chose a black clipped lamb coat with a silver fox collar and small black hat, and Lady Alwyne Compton-Vyner also chose black. Lady Wodehouse wore a long black coat and a velvet hat. The Countess of Carnarvon and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp were together, the former in ruby red and the latter in blue. Lady Cunliffe-Owen was in blue.

Others present included:—

The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir William Bass, the Hon. John Coke, the Marquess of Zetland, Lord Wolverton, Sir George Bullough, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir Percy Simpson, Sir Alfred Butt, Lord Hillingdon, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Lord Stanley, the Marquess of Blandford, Sir Mathew Wilson, Lord Edward Cecil, the Earl of Ellesmere, Beaumont Adam, Lord Glanely, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, the Hon. Rams Glyn, the Hon. Marion Glyn, the Hon. Sylvia Lyttelton, Mrs. Arthur James, the Hon. and Mrs. Robert Jenkinson, Sir Abe Bailey, Mrs. Corlette Glorney, Mrs. Soter Whitburn, Sir Delves Broughton, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Baron de Tuyll, the Hon. Mrs. Ward of Warmsville, Lady Dunsdale, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Tufton, Lord Herbert, and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell.

LONDON FASHIONS

REVIVALS FOR THE EVENING

As a decoration flowers add to the old-world look of the simpler styles of evening dress, and they are now placed for the most part at the back where the waist finds again its normal position. They are of various kinds—rows of gardenias, soft roses in ruffled taffeta, blooms in net, in ring velvet, and in chiffon. On picturesque dresses with bertha or fichu tops single or double blooms are tucked in front after the fashion of the late nineties; but their newest place is at the back.

Among fashions from former periods are the turban and evening cap for wear in the theatre. The turban is of a much lighter form than it was, and for older women it is a light swathing of gold or silver tissue with black velvet when the dress is black, or coloured when the dress is coloured. For younger women there are half wreaths of flowers for the back of the head, and it would seem that the bandeau is bound to return to balance the flow and fullness of evening skirts. There are also evening muffs of taffetas made of stiff frayed ruchings closely set like feathers to be worn with matching evening caps, and of ermine to go with ermine evening wraps.

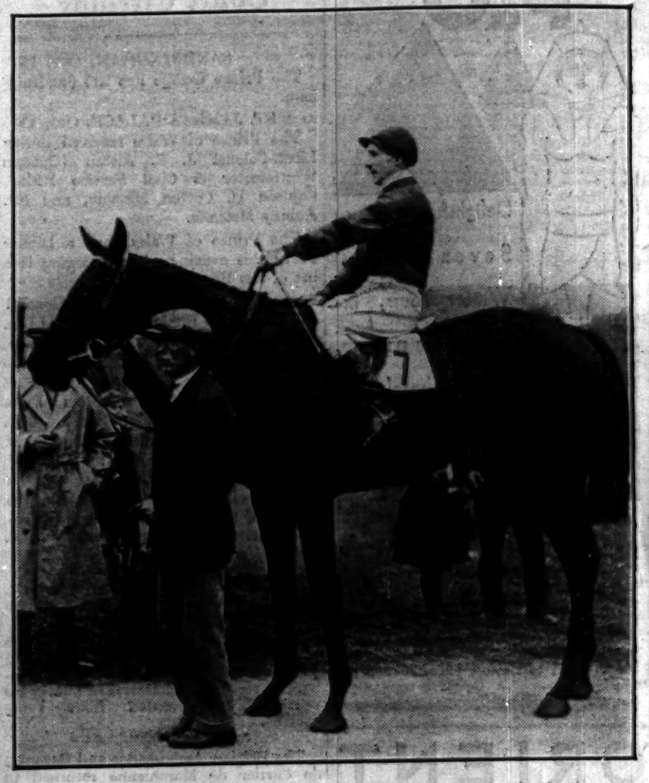
The fichu and the bertha give character to many evening frocks. Berthas are either dropped almost to the waist at the back while being raised in front, sunk like lowered epaulettes on the shoulders, or made in cape fashion at the back to end like fichus in front. A good deal of lace is used for trimmings and for dresses; on one bright red lace dress a detachable scarf bertha has been loosely knotted in front, while guipure lace with black velvet makes dropped berthas on picture frocks. Many of these revivals are allied with a modern low, draped line at the back, which may be very cold in winter, so that the little fur, velvet, or taffetas pelisse coats and light wraps are sure to be needed. With low backs gloves of opera length are returning, whether of black velvet or lace or washable suède.

Velvet is popular, troublesome as it is in some of its forms; but ring velvet drapes so well that its disadvantages are forgotten. Panne and heavy Lyons velvet are used for many formal dresses, usually black. So also is a heavy satin; and there are also a lace with a raised and corded pattern and a filmy silk muslin called *souffle du soir*. Lunasol continues in both plain and broché; and uncrushable net is again in favour, whether decorated with embroidered silk flowers or with taffetas or velvet bands. Ruches, flounces, tiers, and godets decorate skirts. The princess line modified meets the demands of maturity, while the young have many semi-picture styles to choose from, including pannier styles and a new peasant fashion with a corselet tied in little bows in front. The princess line has brought back the hook and eye, and

UT MAJEUR WINS THE CESAREWITCH

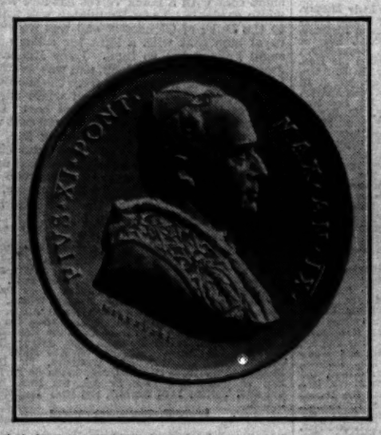
PASSING THE POST.—The Aga Khan scored another success yesterday when his three-year-old Ut Majeur won the Cesarewitch by four lengths from the favourite, Mr. J. Joel's Friendship. The Aga Khan's other successes this season include the Derby, the Eclipse Stakes, and the Stewards' Cup. A photograph of the finish of the Cesarewitch.

THE MOTOR SHOW



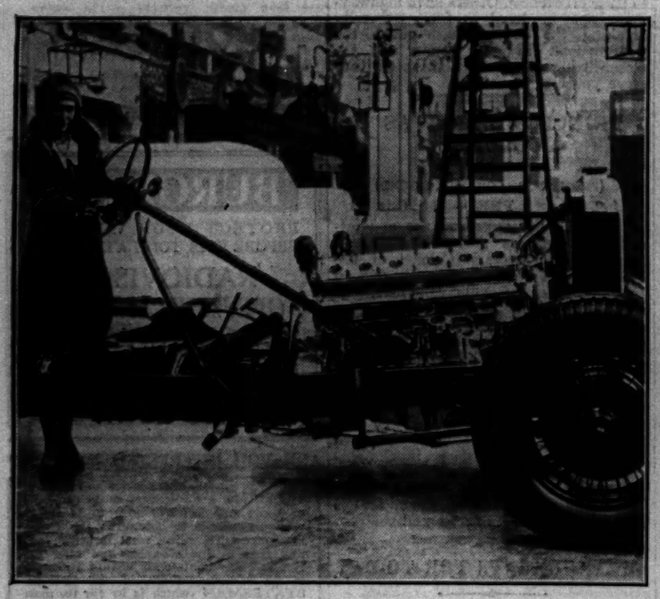
UT MAJEUR after winning the Cesarewitch yesterday. His jockey, M. Beary, had never ridden a Cesarewitch winner before, though the Aga Khan won the race in 1924 with Charley's Mount, a 100 to 1 chance.

FOR WORKMEN.—A photograph taken during the official opening of the Karl Marx buildings for workmen in Vienna. Although the buildings have been inhabited for over a year, the ceremony has been delayed until this week.

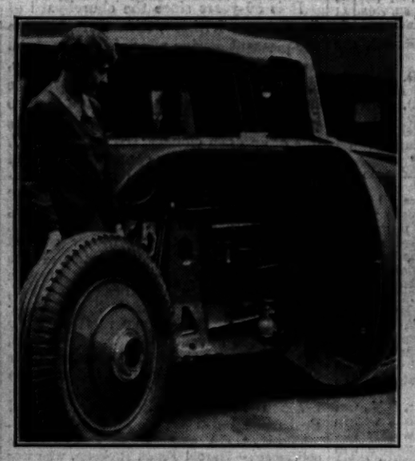


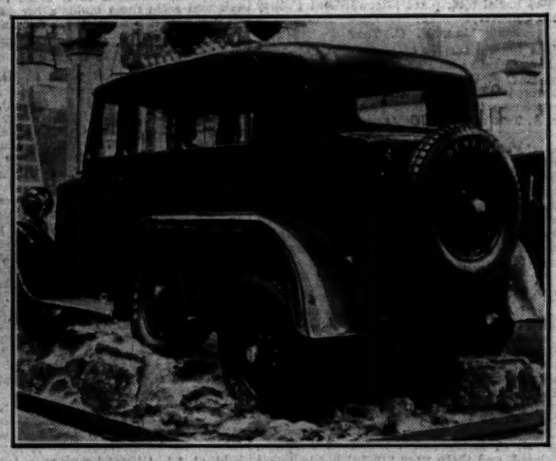
A PAPAL MEDAL.—The obverse and reverse of the special medal struck to commemorate the re-establishment of Papal sovereignty. On the reverse will be noted the Papal arms over a representation of the Vatican City. The medal is the work of Professor Aurelio Mistruzzi.

MOTOR FIRE FLOAT.—Firemen testing at Westminster Pier yesterday the fire float which has just been constructed for Port Sudan Harbour. The boat has been built by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons for the Sudan Government.



OLYMPIA SHOW.—A feature of the motor show which opens at Olympia to-day will be the Daimler fluid flywheel and self-changing gearbox, which is incorporated in the chassis shown above.





A LUXURY CAR.—One of the luxury cars to be seen at the motor show at Olympia to-day, a Bentley, which is priced at over £2,500. Above on the left is shown an ingenious cabinet for carrying the spare wheel and tool outfit on a Rolls-Royce car, and on the right is a six-wheeled Crossley car designed for cross-country work.

UNDER SOVIET ORDERS.—Old cargo ships which have been chartered by the Soviet to load grain and coal in Black Sea ports waiting off Pera, in the Bosporus, for orders from Russia. Scutari is seen in the background.

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BOTH STOCK MODELS & TO ORDER
—and draw special attention to—
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The Monte Video Waterworks Company Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

CAPITAL.

Authorised and Issued:

ORDINARY STOCK - -	£1,300,000
DEBENTURE STOCKS OUTSTANDING (borrowing power limited to amount of issued Capital) - - -	500,000
	£1,800,000

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits at 31st December, 1929.

General Reserve - - -	£550,000
Renewals Fund - - -	140,000
Undivided Profits - - -	126,000
	£816,000

The dividend on the Share Capital has been at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum during the last twenty years.

During the last five years the Company has been unable to take on new consumers as it was considered that the existing plant was fully loaded and new services could not be given without endangering a full supply to existing customers. A long list of applicants for supply awaits the completion of the extension works which have been in course of construction during the last two years. These extensions are of a very comprehensive character, comprising:—

(1) New Steel Pumping Main of 36in. diameter, 29 miles in length.
(2) Additional Reservoirs and Filters.
(3) Three sets of Pumping Engines (one High and one Low Lift constituting one set).
(4) Extensive additions to arterial and distribution mains in the City carrying supply to thirty-seven new suburban districts.

The total cost of the new works will be approximately £950,000, the greater part of which has been provided partly by the issue of new Share Capital and partly by realization of Reserve Fund investments.

The works are on the point of completion, and it is expected that the increased revenue to be derived therefrom will accrue from the beginning of 1931.

To provide for the balance of cost of these extensions, the Company has created £250,000 of 6% Five Year Notes and has sold £200,000 thereof at the price of 98 per cent. net, for payment in full on 1st November, 1930. The Notes, which will be of the denominations of 250 of £100 each and 175 of £1,000 each, are repayable on the 1st November, 1935, and carry interest at 6% per annum payable the 1st May and 1st November, the first payment of £3 per cent. being made on the 1st May, 1931. Power is reserved to repay the Notes at any time after 1st November, 1932, on six months' previous notice in writing, at 102.

The interest on these Notes, £15,000 per annum, is covered nearly ten times over by existing revenue without taking into consideration the income to be derived from the large addition to the works.

The Notes rank for Capital and Income in priority to the Ordinary Stock of the Company, and the Company undertakes that it will not, whilst any of the Notes are outstanding, issue any Debentures, Debenture Stock or Notes, or create any charge ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the £250,000 Notes of this Series.

A draft of the Notes, a certified copy of the Board Resolution creating the Notes, a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and a copy of Messrs. Greenwood and Company's letter of 7th October, 1930, and the Company's letter of 8th October, 1930, forming the contract to purchase the Notes, will be open for inspection for seven days from this date at the Registered Office of the Company, 52, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Further particulars of the Company are contained in the Stock Exchange "Official Intelligence."

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ANDERSON (Chairman), "Braidwood," Grange-road, Highgate, N.6.
JOHN ADAMS, 22, Down-street, W.1.
NORMAN E. DICKSON, O.B.E., "Struan," Augustus-road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.
G. HARNETT HARRISSON, C.M.G., "River Plate House," South-place, E.C.2.
ALBERT L. ISAAC, Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.
G. PROCTOR, "The Elms," Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.

BANKERS.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 21, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

BROKERS.

MESSRS. GREENWOOD & COY., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & COY., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. CASH, STONE & COY., 48, Copthall-avenue, E.C.2 (Chartered Accountants).

SECRETARY.

W. A. WAITE, 52, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1835.)

Head Office:—4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.
Paid-up Capital £4,500,000
Reserve Fund £4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter £4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous Branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
Capital subscribed and issued £12,500,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together .. £8,250,000
Reserve Fund £4,250,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £8,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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(Incorporated in Chile with Limited Liability.)
London Agency: 94, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.
Current Deposit Accounts opened.
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Balance of Reserve £1,000,000
Fund for Contingencies £2,000,000
Extraordinary Reserve £2,000,000
Dividend Fund £1,216,000
(Equivalent to £5,845,107) £9223,216,000
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CITY NOTES

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE BUDGET

MR. NORMAN'S ADVICE

There were some notable passages in the speeches delivered last evening at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor and directors of the Bank of England, and bankers and merchants of the City, and they should do something to lighten the depression which extravagant expenditure, excessive taxation, unwise legislation, unrest abroad, and the fall in prices have combined to produce. Mr. Snowden claimed, not without reason, that the present feeling of depression was not wholly justified, and that the spirit of despondency was hindering the revival of trade. He drew upon history to show that this country had survived crises of equal magnitude before. It is true, as we have previously pointed out, that there is a close resemblance between economic conditions to-day and a century ago. His remarks on this subject, however, would have been more sympathetically received had he not omitted to point out also the differences as well as the similarities. Britain was then on the threshold of the industrial era, and she had a free field for her activities. That position, owing to tariff barriers and other causes, has entirely changed. There was nothing comparable to the unemployment relief system, as it is practised to-day, which not only prevents the restoration of our competitive power, but has increased the number of unemployed by many thousands.

The Budget Outlook

Those present did not derive much satisfaction from Mr. Snowden's statement that during the past six months Great Britain had maintained a larger proportion of her production than either Germany or the United States. Internal trade is undoubtedly larger than it used to be. It is also true that this country is still saving and continuing to add to its foreign investments—its reserve invested outside the business—but, as the foreign exchanges frequently have shown in the precarious grip sterling maintains upon parity, Great Britain's capacity to lend abroad is less than formerly and less than is good for trade owing to excessive taxation. This is the result mainly of extravagant expenditure upon social services. The Chancellor made the reassuring statement, however, that he did not share the views of the pessimists with regard to the probable outcome of the Budget, and that he would do everything possible to avoid imposing new taxation. Listeners came away with the impression that he hoped to succeed. But Mr. Snowden disappointed those who had hoped he would disclose a more businesslike understanding of the tariff question, for he avoided the subject. The Governor of the Bank, who received a remarkable ovation, made one of his all too rare public speeches, and succeeded in conveying to those present the impression that he is full of faith in the future. He advised them to "be patient and hold fast," advice which was never more needed than in the present condition of trade and finance. But he sounded one note of warning by reminding them that the experiment of "venturesome banking" initiated a few years ago under political pressure had ended disastrously. Had it not been for the money so generously lent to industry there would be less to write off to-day and more with which to finance the future. Every banker knows that to be true.

Success of India Loan

There was a great demand for the new Government of India loan of £12,000,000 in Six per Cent. Bonds yesterday, and the subscription lists which were opened in the morning had to be closed at 10 a.m. We understand that the amount was covered several times over. The success of the issue gave a stimulus to the gilt-edged market, which showed a fairly general though slight advance, the strongest features being the Five per Cent. War Loan, which advanced 3-16 to 104 15-16, and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which closed ¼ higher at 104¼. The India loan has diverted attention momentarily from the new British Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, which can now be obtained at ¼ discount. Of the shorter dated British loans these bonds give the best yield. In addition to the present issue of India bonds, which are to be dealt in plus accrued interest, three other India loans are to be dealt in similarly in future. These are the two existing issues of Six per Cent. Bonds—the 1932-33 maturity and the 1933-35 maturity—and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, which is repayable in 1932, and of which £20,632,054 is outstanding. The transition to this new method of dealing will be quite simple in the case of the Six per Cent. Bonds, for these are not marked *ex dividend* until the date the dividend is actually paid—namely, December 15. But the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. stock is quoted *ex dividend* about a month before the actual date of payment. The next payment is due on January 15 and the stock will be quoted *ex dividend* about December 15. From that date until January 15 the stock will be dealt in plus accrued interest, the seller having to account to the buyer for the number of days of accrued dividend down to January 15, since the seller and not the buyer will receive the dividend due on that day. From that date no complication will arise, as the dividend will accrue day by day until it becomes payable on July 15.

The British Celanese Meeting

In the course of his speech yesterday to the shareholders of British Celanese, Limited, Dr. Henry Dreyfus (chairman and managing director) dwelt at some length upon the extent to which the artificial silk industry is affected by foreign competition. He pointed out that so far as the production of yarn is concerned, the silk industry in England had developed to such an extent—both from a quality and price point of view—that it had become increasingly difficult for competitive countries to export such silk yarns to this country successfully. In point of fact the imports of foreign artificial yarns had for some time been falling off to such an extent that they were practically insignificant as compared with home production. While, said Dr. Dreyfus, the silk duty had had a substantially beneficent effect on the industry, this was mainly so far as yarn was concerned, and applied only to a relatively slight degree to transformation products, such as fabrics, garments, &c.; in other words, to that branch of the industry where the largest amount of labour was used.

The Question of Depreciation

Dr. Dreyfus laid emphasis upon the progress made by the British Celanese Company in an admittedly difficult year. The fact that the company had not only not gone back, but had shown an improvement in its trading profit of substantially over 50 per cent., must, he said, be an undoubted sign of the strength of its present and future position. He proceeded to refer to the question of the company's allowances for depreciation, which were the subject of criticism in these notes on October 7. Dr. Dreyfus pointed to the depreciation reserve of nearly £1,500,000 as against assets in plant and buildings of £8,200,000. Although that plant, he said, was not worked to a large extent, the reserve represented a total depreciation of nearly 18 per cent. on plant and buildings, and if the expenditure of the last two years were deducted, as the plant had not yet operated, the figure for plant and buildings would be about £5,000,000, so that the depreciation reserve of nearly £1,500,000 represented about 30 per cent. This statement is perhaps more ingenious than convincing. It hardly covers the point we made—namely, that against fixed assets of a book value of £8,274,376, plus intangible assets such as goodwill, "commutation of royalties," &c., &c., which raise the total to £11,573,742, or to a net figure (after deducting depreciation reserve) of £10,107,076, the allowance for depreciation in respect of the past trading period of 16 months was only £266,666. At the close of his speech the chairman mentioned that while the due dividend on the company's First Preference shares would be paid, that on the Second Preference would be deferred for the present, in view of the unfavourable and uncertain conditions which continued to exist.

The Australian Crisis

Mr. J. Hewitt, who presided at the annual meeting of D. and W. Murray recently, described the past year as the most difficult trading period the company had ever experienced. In his opinion the immediate future holds out little prospect of improvement in the prices of primary products, and he feels that the prices of all domestic commodities in Australia are likely to continue to fall in keeping with world tendencies. He gave figures showing that not only the working classes but the capitalist classes were suffering from the crisis. An analysis, he said, had been made of the results of 130 public companies trading in Australia which had disclosed a reduction in the annual profit distributions of £2,500,000, while the present valuation of the shares of 21 selected companies had showed a decline in market value of over £13,500,000. In the case of 10 of the most important banks in Australia, he added, the depreciation in securities had exceeded £31,000,000.

Brazil's Foreign Trade

In a brief examination of the Brazilian financial situation, made in City Notes of Monday last, figures were given of the Republic's external trade for the first half of the current year. From official statistics now available it is possible to continue the survey down to the end of July. While in the six months the country had an excess of exports over imports of £7,715,000 against only £1,080,000 for the first half of 1929, the figures for the seven months to July 31 show that the excess of exports has increased to £8,265,000. While Brazil requires an export surplus considerably greater than this to balance the payments which she has to make to her foreign creditors, the position lately—that is until the recent revolutionary outbreak—was less unfavourable than last year; indeed, the excess of exports for the whole of 1929 was only £8,178,000, or less than the excess for the first seven months of 1930. Exports in the January-July period of the current year amounted to £42,711,000, showing a decrease of £11,956,000, while imports at £34,446,000 contracted by as much as £17,829,000.

Idle Tonnage in British Ports

Quarterly returns of the tonnage laid up idle in the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland on October 1, which have been prepared by the Chamber of Shipping, show that there were then two fewer vessels laid up idle than on July 1, and the total tonnage was less by 33,435 net, or 3.6 per cent., while as compared with October 1, 1929, the increase was as much as 232.9 per cent. The total figures for the beginning of this month were 368 vessels, of 885,418 tons. There were laid up 101 vessels of less than 1,000 tons, representing 46,572 net, and showing an increase of 16 ships and 9,366 tons. Of vessels of 1,000 tons and over there were laid up 267 vessels, of 838,846 tons, being a decrease of 18 ships and 42,801 tons. The decline in the number of idle vessels of this larger size reflects, presumably, the heavy chartering which took place in September of tonnage for the Black Sea grain trade. The comparative totals for the four quarterly dates of this year and of 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930 No. of Ships	1930 Net Tonnage	1929 No. of Ships	1929 Net Tonnage
January 1	167	352,659	166	329,771
April 1	418	892,154	141	236,242
July 1	370	918,818	145	261,158
October 1	368	885,418	122	265,997

It will be seen that the figures for each quarterly date of this year are higher than those for the corresponding dates of last year and that the increase for the last three quarters of this year has been particularly big. Comparing the returns for the beginning of this month with those for July 1 the total for England and Wales is less by 58,695 tons net, or 7.1 per cent.; that for Scotland is greater by 23,753 tons, or 27·9 per cent.; and that for Ireland is larger by 1,507 tons, or 21.1 per cent. The centres with the largest increases are the River Fal, 18,000 tons; Glasgow, 16,000 tons; Garston, 10,000 tons; Barrow, 10,000 tons; and Southampton, 10,000 tons. Decreases are recorded at Liverpool of 47,000 tons; Cardiff, 37,000 tons; Newport (Mon.), 21,000 tons; Swansea, 18,000 tons; and Manchester, 15,000 tons.

Vacant Cargo Space in Liners

These periodical returns of ordinary cargo tonnage laid up idle and the sight of many vessels moored in the estuaries around the coasts are indications of shipping depression. Another sign, which is not so apparent to the general public, is the extent to which vessels in regular liner services sail with much vacant space, voyage after voyage, and on this point Sir Frederick Lewis made noteworthy comment last week. Shipowners, he declared, are expected, and, in fact, are bound in their own protection, to provide tonnage to take care of the maximum volume of traffic in any particular route, but the maximum amount of space so provided is very seldom utilized. Yet many shipowners, he suggested, who are at present losing money and are simply doing their best to maintain their goodwill would be able to pay their way, even at the present much reduced level of freight rates and high working costs, if it were possible for someone to guarantee them full cargoes voyage by voyage. That guarantee, in present conditions, would be impracticable, but the logical outcome of such a statement would seem to be some working arrangement—difficult, doubtless, to secure—between the lines with a view to putting the existing tonnage to the most economical use and withdrawing, for the time being, that which cannot be employed. Some efforts with a view to securing the more economical employment of shipping have lately been made in the Australian trade, where the conditions are now extraordinarily difficult for the shipping lines.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A SLIGHT RALLY

FURTHER RISE IN THE FUNDS

A firmer tone characterized the stock markets yesterday, and prices rallied slightly all round. Selling of Brazilian loans from New York was checked, and a moderate recovery consequently took place in these stocks, while Argentine railway securities, another weak feature of the past few days, showed a better tendency in sympathy with the improvement in the exchange. There was less liquidation in the Industrial, Oil, and Mining markets, and Anglo-American shares benefited from the over-night rally in New York. Towards the close, however, there were signs that markets were beginning to ease off, and prices closed in several instances below the best points touched. British and India Government stocks continued a good market, and were favourably affected by the early closing of the new India loan lists; the Five per Cent. War Loan rose to within a small fraction of 105.

In the GILT-EDGED market the two outstanding features were the War Loan and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan; the former rose 3-16 to 104 15-16, and the latter was ¼ higher at 104¼. There were rises of ¼ in new Consols (89¼), the Funding Loan (91½), and Victory Bonds (96⅛), while the Four per Cent. War Loan remained very firm at 100 11-16. Local Loans stock was quoted ¼ higher at 66, and there was a continuance of the demand for home corporation loans. India loans were favourably affected by the over-subscription of the new issue of Six per Cents and showed a general rise of about ½. Australian loans were steadier, there being less selling. The HOME RAILWAY traffics were a little less unfavourable, though by no means good. Decreases were shown of £103,000 on the L.M.S., of £71,000 on the L.N.E.R., of £30,000 on the Great Western, and of £12,000 on the Southern. Prices of the stocks were fairly steady, though Great Western fell ½ to 68, and Southern Deferred ¼ to 21½. Metropolitan and Underground were both higher.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds were a point higher on the average, but the Six-and-a-Half per Cents were exceptionally good, being quoted at 80 ex dividend, against 79 cum dividend on the previous night; this represents a rise of 3½ points, allowing for the dividend. The First Series of 1911 bonds were also a good feature at 54. Purchases were made for the sinking fund of the 1903 loan, which was quoted at 69. San Paulo Coffee loans shared in the improvement. Argentine bonds receded further, and Chilean loans also were again lower, the Sixes of 1928 being rather nominal at 81. There was a further decline in Peruvian Corporation stocks. German Seven per Cents. and Five-and-a-Half per Cents were both fractionally higher, but the Berlin and Saarbrucken issues showed renewed weakness. Turkish Unified again advanced slightly. The sharp rally in the exchange was responsible for a slight improvement in ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities. B.A. Great Southern and Central Argentine showed rises of 2 and 1½ points respectively at 74 and 62, and B.A. Western was ½ higher at 64½. Central Uruguay was weak. In the Brazilian group San Paulo strengthened to 150 at one time, closing 2 points higher on balance at 147. Leopoldina was steady; the company announces for the second week in succession that, owing to the situation in Brazil, it is impossible to estimate traffic receipts. Antofagasta weakened.

OIL SHARES HIGHER

OIL shares were higher, though the best prices were not in every case maintained. Shell, for instance, closed ½ higher on balance at 4, having been buyers at 4 1-32, and Royal Dutch was ½ higher at 37½. Trinidad Leaseholds enjoyed a recovery, rising 7-32 to 1 9-32, and Apex also rebounded. Rises were also shown by Canadian and Mexican Eagle and Y.O.C. The RUBBER market was idle. The shares receded further, Amalgamated falling to 16½. Tea and Lands to 19½, and Empire to 33s. 6d.

International shares were one of the best features in the Industrial market. Brazilian Traction rose to 24½, but fell back after hours to 24, showing a net rise of 2½, and Hydro Electric, after changing hands at 30, finished 1½ higher on balance at 29½. International Nickel, Columbia Graphophone, and Gramophone were all quoted at higher levels. General Electric rose 1s. 3d. to 44s. 6d., and there were small rises also in Associated Electrical and Siemens. British Insulated and Callender's, on the other hand, weakened. Moderate rises occurred in Imperial Chemical, Unilever, and United Molasses. The last named, after being bid for at 18s. 3d., were called 18s., a net rise of 1s. On the other hand, Turner and Newall, Spillers, Pinchin Johnson, Dunlop Rubber, and Harrods (B.A.) declined. British Celanese issues weakened on the passing of the Second Preference dividend, the Ordinary and Second Preference both falling 9d. to 7s. 3d. and 7s. respectively. A rally occurred in tobacco shares. British-American rose to over 5, and there were small gains in Carreras, Imperial, and Godfrey Phillips. The fall in Cables and Wireless stocks received a check, and the Preference rose 2 points to 66. Motor shares were steadier. Leyland gained 1s. to 53s. 6d., and Ford was 2s. higher at 65s., but Rolls-Royce fell to 40s. In the engineering group Guest, Keen and South Durham weakened. Hudson's Bay rallied slightly, and Sudan Plantations were firmer. In the brewery group Watney rose 9d. to 53s. 3d., but Courage, on the other hand, lost 6d. to 59s.

The weakness of De Beers, due to the announcement of a new issue, was a prominent feature of the MINING market; the shares fell ½ to 6. Randfontein and Robinson Deep "B" were also supported, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment was firmer. Union Corporation fell in anticipation of the reduction in the dividend. Chartered recovered to 28s. 9d. bid, closing 9d. higher on balance at 28s. 7½d., and Rhodesian copper shares were a better market, Congo Border rising ½ to 10½ and N'Changa ½ to 2½. Rio Tinto was firmer, the price of copper being higher, and a rally in tin was reflected in the price of London Tin, which hardened to 8s. 9d.

AUSTRALIAN INTERNAL LOAN PLANS

£27,000,000 FOR CONVERSIONS

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15.—Mr. J. A. Lyons, the acting Commonwealth Treasurer, announced to-day that when the time is propitious a conversion loan of £27,000,000 will be placed on the Australian market.

This is the amount of Commonwealth borrowings due for repayment in December next. It is understood that the interest will not be higher than 6 per cent.—*Reuter.*

ROYAL DUTCH PRIORITY SHARES

REDEMPTION NEXT MONTH

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.—The management of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company announces that it has, with the board's approval, decided to redeem on November 1 the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Priority shares still in circulation.

The redemption rate will be 102½ per cent., payable in Holland at 205 florins, augmented by 4½ per cent., or three florins, being interest for the four months ending November 1.—*Reuter.*

APEX OILFIELDS STATEMENT

The financial year of the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields ended on September 30. In a statement issued yesterday the company state that the production of oil for the 12 months ended September 30 amounted to 434,974 tons, as compared with 414,228 tons for the preceding financial year. There has been a decrease in revenue owing to the lower prices ruling for the past year, but it is stated that substantial profits have been earned. The customary announcement regarding the profits for the year and the rate of the final dividend will, as usual, be issued when the audit of the accounts has been completed towards the latter part of December.

The interim dividend already paid was 15 per cent. For 1928-29 an interim of 22½ per cent. was followed by a final dividend of 30 per cent.

The company state that the deliveries of the oil production to Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, "are being fully maintained, and there is no reason to anticipate any decrease, either as regards the output or deliveries, from the present annual aggregate of round about 400,000 tons."

MONEY MARKET

STERLING FIRMER

RALLY IN ARGENTINE EXCHANGE

Payment for a considerable amount of Treasury Bills and the temporary diversion of funds caused by the heavy subscription to the India Loan, together with the usual calling in of funds for balance-sheet purposes, were responsible for a fair demand for money yesterday. No change was made in the rate for renewals—1½ per cent. again being accepted by lenders other than the clearing banks—but for fresh money borrowers not infrequently paid 1¾ per cent. Conditions in the discount market remained easy. Leading houses adhered to 2½ per cent. as their general buying rate for three months bank bills, though it was admitted that the effective rate in competition was scarcely better than 2 7/16 per cent. Home banks were still ready buyers of short-dated paper at 2 per cent., and there was a continuance of the Continental inquiry for January bills at 2 1/16 per cent. The leading foreign exchanges showed a tendency favourable to sterling.

The Bank rate is 2 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1 1/16—2	2	2 1/32—2 1/16	2 3/32—2 1/32	2 3/16—2 1/8	2 1/4
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/16—2 1/32	2 3/32—2 1/32	2 3/16—2 1/8	2 1/4—2 3/16

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	Oct. 9	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,155,892,000	+ 38,526,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad ..	191,575,163	+ 3,058,721
Advances on movable security ..	54,700	—
Advances to the Treasury	60,348,334	— 29,103
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	79,436,851	— 9,897,080
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,005	—
Reserve fund	8,119,297	—
Notes in circulation ..	4,04,386,257	— 25,184,890
Current accounts, deposits, &c. ..	40,782,586	+ 12,565,678
Other liabilities	50,790,280	+ 182,881

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	Oct. 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	192,231,166	+ 6,104,439
Inland bills, warrants and securities ..	191,575,163	+ 3,058,721
Advances on movable security ..	54,700	—
Advances to the Treasury	60,348,334	— 29,103
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	79,436,851	— 9,897,080
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,005	—
Reserve fund	8,119,297	—
Notes in circulation ..	404,386,257	— 25,184,890
Current accounts, deposits, &c. ..	40,782,586	+ 12,565,678
Other liabilities	50,790,280	+ 182,881

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar-sterling exchange rose at one time to $4.85 29/32 and closed at $4.85 27/32 to $4.85½ as compared with $4.85 23/32. Exchange on Paris was dealt in towards the close at 123.98f.; this was the highest rate of the day and represented a rise from Tuesday of 2½c. Closing rates on Belgium (34.85½b.) and Italy (92.81¼l.) showed movements in favour of sterling. The Swiss exchange was steady at 25.00f. and that on Germany moved within narrow limits, closing at 20.43½Rm., compared with 20.43¾Rm. The fall in the peseta went on unchecked, the rate on Madrid rising from 50.30p. to 50.90p. A recovery of nearly a penny (to 37½d.) occurred in the Argentine dollar.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
New York	6 to £	4.8665	4.85 29/32—4.86 1/32	4.85 29/32—4.86 1/32
Montreal	6 to £	4.8665	4.85 15/16—4.85 31/32	4.85 15/16—4.85 31/32
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.97½—124.00	123.90—123.95
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84½—34.84¾	34.84—34.85
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.79—92.82	92.78—92.81
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	24.99½—25.00½	24.99½—25.00½
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¼—374¾	374¼—374¾
Helsingfors	M. to £	196.29	192½—196	192½—196
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	50.30—50.90	49.50—50.40
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108½—108¾	108½—108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05½—12.06	12.05¼—06¼
Berlin ..	Rm. to £	20.43	20.39—20.40	20.39—20.40
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.583	34.43-34.45	34.43-34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.73-27.76	27.74-27.78
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2827	163 31/32—164 1/16	163 31/32—164 1/16
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.32	43.17½—43.22½	43.17½—43.22½
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.22-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constan'pl	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2215	274¼-274	274¼-274
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.64	48.47½-48½	48.47½-48½
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.22-18.28
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32	1/3 27/32-1/3 29/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	24.56d.	1/3 29/32-1/4 1/32	1/3 29/32-1/4 1/32
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.56d.	2/0 1/32-2/0 3/32	2/0 1/32-2/0 3/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 3/4-1/7 7/8	1/7 3/4-1/7 15/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 29/32-2/4	2/3 29/32-2/4
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 7/8-06 3/4	12.06 7/8-06 3/4
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.666d.	2/0 1/4	2/0 1/4
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	—	—
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	36 5/8-37 1/8	36 1/2-36 5/8
V'paraiso†	6 to £	40	36.92	29.97
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	37 1/2-38 1/2	37-37 1/2
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.164	15.55	15.55
Mexico ..	Pesoto £	9.76	10.20-10.40	10.20-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 13 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa, and Rhodesia	98 15 0	99 2 6	97 10 0	98 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 18 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the withdrawal for export of 19,000 SOVEREIGNS and the sale of £1,711 in BAR GOLD, the day's movements resulting in an efflux of £20,711. For the week to October 15 there has been a net influx of £289,789, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 9 ..	Nil	Oct. 9—	
		Bar gold ..	94,842
		Sovs. ..	8,000
Oct. 10—		Oct. 10—	
Bar gold ..	10	Bar gold ..	61,055
		Sovs. ..	8,000
Oct. 11—		Oct. 11—	
Sovs. ..	84,000	Bar gold ..	17,480
		Sovs. ..	4,000
Oct. 13—		Oct. 13—	
Sovs. ..	750,000	Bar gold ..	370,536
		Sovs. ..	15,000
Oct. 14—		Oct. 14—	
Foreign gold coin ..	383	Sovs. ..	7,000
Oct. 15—	Nil	Oct. 15—	
		Sovs. ..	19,000
		Bar gold ..	1,711
		Net influx ..	289,789
Total ..	£834,393	Total ..	£834,393

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,848,645; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar GOLD in the open market was fixed ½d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

BAR SILVER was affected by selling from China and the price was fixed ½d. lower at 16 11/16d. per ounce. In the afternoon America offered the metal and the market closed dull.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2	2 1/32-2 1/16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1½	2
Paris	2½	2	1½
Berlin	5	5	5-7
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 7/8	1½
Brussels	2½	2 1/16	1¼

LOWER HOTEL PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

The directors of the Frederick Hotels Limited announce that the net profit for the year ended June 30 amounted to £50,228, which compares with £59,969 for the preceding year. In view of the present general depression in trade the directors propose to reduce the final dividend from 9d. per share to 3d. per share, making the total for the year 6d. per share, 6% per cent., as against 1s. 1½d., or 15 per cent., for 1928-29. The carry-forward is increased from £34,999 to £63,878.

City News in Brief

A categorical denial is given in Sofia to reports with regard to alleged negotiations between the Bulgarian Government and a foreign financial house in connexion with the conclusion of a State loan.—*Reuter.*

Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, have this week delivered to Norwegian owners the oil tank motor vessel Nore, of 11,300 tons deadweight, the latest

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

A FIRM DAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A further shrinkage of transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day helped to strengthen the belief that the technical situation was stronger, and that urgent selling was completed. The trend was upward practically throughout the session and most stocks showed advances at the close. Sales were returned at 2,375,000 shares.

The opening was irregular with quieter trading, but the market strengthened soon afterwards on a resumption of "bear" covering, this assuming an urgent character in sections owing to indications of a heavily oversold position. The firmer tone was helped by the loaded car statistics for the week ended October 4, showing an increase of 22,111, with the official report on the labour market showing that employment in 13 major industries gained 1 per cent. in September. Some reaction occurred afterwards owing to a discouraging steel trade review, which prompted renewed pressure against Steel Common and realizing elsewhere. There were, however, evidences of good buying on declines and this subsequently created fresh nervousness among the shorts, notably in Steel Common. The special firmness displayed by local traction issues, particularly interboro' Rapid Transit and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, was due to revived talk of progress in the unification programme. The foreign trade figures for September were construed favourably.

Firmness continued during the afternoon. The absence of professional selling pressure was partly attributed to the private conference of the President of the Stock Exchange with President Hoover, the meeting being reputed to concern the means of curbing unethical "bearish" tactics. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 25/32	4.83 25/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 9/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92	3.92
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅛	5.25⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.27½	40.27½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.78	23.77¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.94¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43¼	19.43¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	9.52	9.67
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11⅝	14.11⅜
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51½	17.51½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	11.77⅝	1.77⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1·29½ Cents	1·294 Cents	1·294 Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	33.52	32.49
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
—	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	—	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Atchison	204	201½	Int. Amer.	16½	15½
AU. Coast	120⅝	85	Kansas City	51⅛	50¼
B. & O.	86½	85	Louisville	114	113
Can. Pac.	78	78	Min. St. P.	10	10
Chesapeake			Miss. Pac.	43	42½
M. T'stt	69½	69½	Do., Pref.	103	102½
Can. Pac.	172	171	N.Mex.I Pf	1	1
Cent. N.J.	210	210	Do., 2 Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	43⅛	45	N.Y. Cent.	143½	143½
Ch. G.W.	7⅛	7⅛	Norfolk	216½	215½
Do., Pref.	29	27¼	N. Pacific	61	59
Ch., N.W.	49¾	49	Pennsyl'a	68¾	67¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	9⅜	9½	Reading	97	95
Ch. Rock Is.	78	76¾	St. L. & S.F.	70	68
Del.&Hud.	150¾	150	St.L. & S.W.	48	48
Del., Lack.	105½	105½	Seaboard	106	105
Erie	36¾	35	Southern	73	70⅞
Do., 1 Pf.	52	52	Do., Pref.	85	85
Do., 2 Pf.	68	68	Un. Pacific	200	199
Illinois	102½	103¼	Do., Pref.	86½	86½
Interboro'	24	24	Wabash	21	21
Rapid Tr.	31¾	28½	Do., Pf. A	57	57

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	105	103½	Int. Nickel	18½	17¾
Allied Chem.	215	210	Int. Paper	9	9¼
Amer. Ag.	24	25¾	Int. T. & T.	29¾	27¼
Do., Pref.	15	14	Kennecott	27½	26½
Am. Br. Boy	13¾	13	Kreuger & S.	27¼	27
Am. and F.			K'gor, 5%	25½	25
Powr	45¾	41¾	Liggett & M.	89	87
Am. Can.	121	119	Loose Wiles	65⅜	63⅝
Am. Loco.	50¾	50¼	Mack Trks.	47¾	48
Am. Rolling Mills	39¼	38½	Montg'y W.	25¾	25¼
Am. Smelt.	56	54½	Nash Mtrs.	31¼	31
Am. Sug. R.	46	45	Nat. Biscuit	79	78
Am. Tob.	201½	199	Nat. Cash R.	33¾	32¾
Am. Tob.	113⅜	111	Nat. Dairy	42¼	42
Am. Wool'n	7⅞	7⅞	N. Amer.	68½	64¾
Anaconda	38½	37	Packard	10⅜	10⅛
Armour Pf.	75	73½	Pan A. Pet.	47¼	48
Atlantic Ref.	29⅝	29⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J.	87½	85
At'tic Ref.	25	24¼	Pullman	69	69
Baldwins	27½	27	Radio Corp.	24¾	24⅝
Barnsdall A	17¼	17	R'm'g'n Rd	20⅝	19⅝
Beth. Steel	76¼	75	Ryl. Dutch	44¼	43½
Chrysler	16⅝	16⅝	Sears R'b'k	43¾	42⅝
Cde Pascoe	33½	33½	Shell Trans	37⅞	36⅝
Chile Copp.	32	32	Shell Un.	10⅜	10¼
Chrysler	18⅛	17⅞	Sinc. & St.	20¼	20¼
Col. Fuel	35	34¼	Std. Brands	16¼	16¼
Col. Gas	46¾	46	Std. Gas	80	79
Col. Graph.	12⅛	11⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	54¼	53¼
Cons. Gas	99¾	98¾	Do., N.J.	69	67½
Cont. Can.	50	49	Do. N.Y.	27⅛	27
Cont. Oil	14⅜	13⅝	Studebaker	25	25
Corn Prod.	80⅜	78¼	Texas Corp.	45¾	45¾
Curtiss	6⅝	6⅝	Tex. G.Sul.	53⅝	51⅞
Davison Ch.	22	21	Tidewater	10⅜	10¼
Drug Inc.	73½	71⅞	Transamer Corp.	18⅞	18¼
Du Pont	101⅛	99	Tr. Cont. Co.	19¼	18¾
Eastman K.	195½	194½	Un. Carbide	65	63⅝
Elec. Auto	54⅜	52	Un. Corp.	24	23¼
Elec. Stor.	57	56	Un. Fruit	73	71½
Fox Films	39½	38¾	United Gas	31	30⅝
Gen. Elect.	67¼	66¾	Un. L'ther	6⅝	6
Gen. Foods	53¾*	51½	U.S. Ind.	44¼	43¾
Gen. Motors	35⅞	35¼	U.S. Steel	152⅜	148⅜
Gillette	39¾	38	Do., Pref.	148¼	148½
Goodrich	15⅜	16	W. Un. Tel.	144	143½
Goodyear	42	41½	Whse. Mtg.	117⅜	113½
Hou. Oil Tx.	56½	55	Woolworth	64¾	63¼
Hud. Mtr.	23¼	22¼	Wor. Pump	85	83
Ind. Rayon	45	45	Youngst'n Sheet	88	88
Int. Harv.	64	62¼			
Int. Match Pref.	68½	67⅞			

CURB EXCHANGE

Amd. Gas A	27	25	Mid. West Utilities	23	23¼
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	24⅝	24	Penn Road	8¾	8¼
Elec. Bond	89¼	87⅞	Publ. Ser.	11	10⅝
Gulf Oil Ind.	90⅜	90⅜	Salt Creek	42	42
Hydro Elec.	29⅛	27	Swift Int.	32	32
Int. Petl.	14⅜	14¼	Vacuum Oil	65¼	65¼

BONDS

1 Bdy. La. 5%	101⅛	101⅛	Fital 6%, 1945	88	88
Do. 4½%	102	102	Fren. 7½%	99	99
Do. (4th) 4½%	103	103	1941	125⅜	125⅜
Ul. 7%	105⅛	105⅛	Fren. 7%, 1949	120⅜	120⅜
1957 4%			Ger. 7%		
Do. 4½%	89	89	1949	100⅜	100¼
1960-90			Greek 7%		
Arg. 6%	90	89	1964	98	98
1959			Hamb'g. 8, 6%, '46	85	85
Aust. 7%	79	78¼	Hungary, 7½%, '44	99¼	99⅛
1943	103	102⅜	Ital. 7%		
Belg. 6%	102	102	1951	93⅜	93¼
1955			Japan 6½%		
Bel. 7%	112	112	1954	102⅛	104
1957			Nor. 6½, '50	106	106
Bordeaux 6%	105½	105⅛	Norway 6% 1952	102	101⅛
Brazil 7½%	97⅛	97⅜	P.-L.-M. 6%	104¼	104¼
1952			1958		
Buch. 7%	65	65	Do. 7%	106	105¾
1947			1958		
Canada 5%	100¾	100⅞	Poland 7%	71	77⅛
1951			1947		
Chile 7%	88½	87¾	Do. 8%	70⅛	81
1942			1950		
Chile 6%	79	75	Rio de Jul. 8% '46	65⅝	59¼
1960			San F. 8%	35	39
Czech. 8%	109	109¼	1950		
1951			Seine 7%	108	108
Denmk. 6%	105⅞	105¼	1942		
1942			Swed. 5½%	105¾	105¾
Dutch E.I. 6%, '62	102⅜	102¾	1954		
Dutch E.I. 5½%, '53	102¼	102⅜	Tokio City 5½%, '61	91¼	91⅜
Est. Mtg. 7%, '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Atchison, Pref.		106½
Lehigh Valley		55
Missouri, Kansas and Texas		29
New York, Ontario and Western		6¼
Reading, 1st Pref.		47
Texas and Pacific		106
National Lead		121

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2⅜ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.85⅛ for cable transfers.

Silver declined ½c. to 38c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $575,000 has arrived from Argentina. Stocks of earmarked gold have increased $4,000,000.

The report on the country's foreign trade for September shows that the exports of merchandise were valued at $318,000,000, against $300,000,000 in the previous month and $442,000,000 in September last year. Imports amounted to $227,000,000, against $217,000,000 last month and $392,000,000 last year.

Bonds had a quiet but steady market, sales reaching $11,811,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cash WHEAT was steady, unchanged to 2c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 95½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 82½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 89½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, No. 2 hard winter, 89½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 83½c. MAIZE easy, 2c. down. No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. up. White clipped, 45½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady, ½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 58½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 2,724,000 bushels larger on the week at 380,485,000, which compares with 391,284,000 last year; that of maize is 122,000 bushels smaller at 4,811,000 bushels, against 4,363,000; and that of oats is 986,000 bushels higher on the week at 42,945,000 bushels, compared with 49,479,000 a year ago.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. LARD firm, 10c. up. Prime Western steam, $12.30; Middle West, spot, $12.10.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	862	1,209	2,847	249,565	261,955
Do., Atlantic	176	294	490	50,356	43,687
*Exports, ditto	251	724	452	44,419	27,339
Maize (bushels) :—					
Receipts, Western	629	933	1,513	55,590	63,236
Do., Atlantic	15	54	56	1,410	1,465
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels) :—					
Shipments, Weste'n	148	105	304	10,156	8,116
Receipts, Atlantic	81	68	243	6,702	6,196
*Exports, ditto	10	3	28	1,524	1,022
Oats (bushels) :—					
Receipts, Western	208	832	871	51,123	68,739
Do., Atlantic	17	23	33	1,521	2,458
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	14	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

COPPER.—Rio futures opened easy, 3 to 26 points lower, and after receding farther rallied on "bear" covering. The close was barely steady, 23 to 10 points down. Sales, 19,000 bags. Dec., 7.05; Jan., 6.58; March, 5.98; May, 5.77; July, 5.67; Sept., 5.57. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady at 67 to 30 points down. Sales, 43,000 bags. Dec., 11.73; Jan., 10.85; March, 10.07; May, 9.45; July, 9.10; Sept., 8.90. Cash coffee irregular. Rio No. 7 unchanged at 9½c.; Santos No. 4 ½c. down at 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady, 3 points up to 2 points down. Sales, 19,000 bags. Oct., 6.02; Jan., 6.29; March, 6.50; May, 6.68; July, 6.88; Sept., 7.06.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 3 to 4 points advance. Sales, 65,000 tons. Dec., 1.35; Jan., 1.38; March, 1.46; May, 1.53; July, 1.60; Sept., 1.67; No. 2 contracts, duty free, Dec., 3.29.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.35c. per lb. Sales comprise 153,000 bags Philippine, Nov.-Jan. shipment, at 3.41c. to 3.46c. per lb., c.i.f., and 190,000 bags Cuba, October shipment, at 3.30c. to 3.35c. per lb., c.i.f.

According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 27,000 tons against 20,000 last year, and stocks 1,089,000 tons against 443,000 a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points lower at 10.40c. Futures market at the opening advanced 5 to 7 points. Consumption of 394,000 bales for September was somewhat larger than expected. Prices later advanced, and after a setback near the close owing to realizations finished barely steady, 1 point up to 8 points down. New Orleans spot middling was unchanged at 10.23c.; futures unchanged to 2 points up.

New York Futures	Closing Range	
	To-day	Previous Day
October	10.27	10.27
November	10.38	10.38
December	10.40	10.48
January	10.64	10.64
	New Contract	
October	10.27	10.27
November	10.38	10.38
December	10.40	10.48
January	10.62	10.62
February	10.72	10.72
March	10.83	10.82
April	10.92	10.92
May	11.03	11.02
June	11.11	11.11
July	11.22	11.20
August	11.29	11.29

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	56,000	280,000	3,405,000	3,018,000
Exports, Cont. Bls.	15,000	25,000	235,000	236,000
Exports, Cont. Gls.	25,000	128,000	1,434,000	1,197,000

COPPER steady and unchanged. Sellers of electrolytic are asking 10.00c. per lb. for domestic spot and for export spot and Nov. delivery. National Metal Exchange closed unchanged. Oct., Nov., and Dec., 9.50c. Sales nil. TIN firm. Straits metal, spot, 110 points up at 25¾c. Nov., 110 points up at 25.80c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing for standard:—Oct., 25.15c.; Nov., 25.20c.; Dec., 25.30c. Sales, five lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Nov. delivery, quoted 4.00c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $18.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged for spot and Oct. at 8c. and Oct.-Nov. at 8¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were also unaltered for spot and Oct. at 8¼c. and Oct.-Nov. at 8½c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closed 10 points up. Oct., 7.90; Jan., 8.20; March, 8.40; May, 8.60; July, 8.80. Sales, 42 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady; refined futures 5 points down to 5 points up. Closing.—Crude, spot, 6.12½ bid; yellow, spot, 7.50 bid. Futures, Oct., 7.55; Dec., 7.55; March, 7.45; May, 7.51.

TALLOW steady; extra, loose, 4½c.; extra, in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.30 per barrel.

TURPENTINE quiet and ½c. lower at 39½c. to 40½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 15.—TURPENTINE steady at 34½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—TURPENTINE steady at 34½c. to 34¾c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.00; grade K., $4.05; grade WW., $6.65.

DULUTH, Oct. 15.—LINSEED futures closed firm at 4½c. to 4¾c. advance. Dec., 1.77; May, 1.83½.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—WHEAT closed steady, unchanged to ½c. down. Dec., 73½c.; May, 77½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—WHEAT closed steady at ½c. to ¾c. decline. Dec., 74½c.; May, 79¼c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 15.50; Dec., 15.75.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 15.—WHEAT opened barely steady, unchanged to ½c. lower, with selling influenced by expectations of large offerings of new wheat from Argentina. The market subsequently advanced on news of a blizzard in the Prairie Provinces delaying the crop movement together with reports that 40,000,000 bushels are still unthreshed. After a setback under realizations the market closed steady, 1½c. to ¾c. higher. Oct., 72½c.; Dec., 73½c.; May, 78¾c. OATS closed steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. Oct., 33½c.; Dec., 32½c.; May, 36c. BARLEY futures steady, ½c. higher to unchanged. Oct., 30c.; Dec., 31½c.

LINSEED closed firm, 3½c. to 3¾c. up. Oct., 1.32½c.; Dec., 1.31c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—WHEAT opened easy at ½c. decline under liquidation influenced by reports of cheap Russian offerings and favourable weather in the South-West. The market subsequently strengthened on firm closing advices from Liverpool, the steadiness of the Stock Exchange, and news of unfavourable weather in Canada, which stimulated fresh outside participation. Declines occurred in the afternoon on selling by commission houses, but the close was steady at ½c. decline to ¼c. advance. Old contract: Dec., 78½c.; March, 82¼c.; May, 84¼c.; July, 84¼c. New contract: Dec., 78½c.; March, 82½c.; May, 84¼c.

MAIZE closed easy at a fall of 1½c. to ¾c. Old contract: Dec., 78½c.; March, 79½c.; May, 82½c.; July, 83c. New contract: Dec., 78½c.; March, 80½c.; May, 81¼c. OATS closed steady, ¼c. higher to unchanged. Old contract: Dec., 37½c.; March, 38¼c.; May, 40c. New contract: Dec., 37½c.; March, 38¼c.; May, 40½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures easy and ¼c. to ½c. lower. Old contract: Dec., 48¼c.; March, 53c.; May, 54¼c. New contract: Dec., 49c.; March, 53½c.; May, 54¼c.

PROVISIONS closed firm, with lard 27½ to 30 points higher and pork unchanged. Lard.—Dec., 11.00c.; Jan., 10.77½c.; May, 10.85c. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Oct., 13.62½c.; Jan., 12.25c.; May, 12.50c. Cash lard advanced 10 points to 11.60c.

BACON steady and unchanged. Hogs firm; light, 10 to 15 points and heavy sorts 5 to 10 points up. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 15,494,000, against 16,791,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	11.50	9.60 to 9.90	9.65 to 10.00
Previous day	11.50	9.30 to 9.75	9.40 to 9.80
Last year	11.62½	9.40 to 9.85	9.15 to 10.00
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		80,000	15,000
Previous day		77,000	30,000
Last year		104,000	21,000

Mr. L. V. Kenward, who has been for 20 years with the Dunlop Rubber Company, latterly as general sales director, has now been appointed general manager of subsidiary companies.

COMPANY RESULTS

NORTHERN BANK

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'ding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Bank of Adelaide	Int. 4	5	Nov. 5	—	—
Bryant and May	Int. 6*	Same	Oct. 31	—	—
Do., Partnership shares	Int. 5*	Same		—	—
Col. and Gen. Invest. Trust	Fin. 5	Same	—	5	5†
Dorada Rly.	Int. 3*	Same	Nov. 1	—	—
Egyptian Markets Ldn. and Sthrn.	Int. 5	Same	Nov. 17	—	—
Super Cinemas	Int. 3	Nil	—	—	—
Royal Bk. of Canada	Qtrly. 3 Bonus 2	Same	Dec. 1	12 and Bus. 2	Same
Union Corporation	Int. 10	16	—	—	—

* Tax free. † For period of 14 months to Sept. 30, 1929.

Ceylon Proprietary Tea Estates.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 10 per cent. a year ago) on Ordinary shares, less tax, payable November 21.

Borax Consolidated.—The directors have decided to postpone payment of the Preferred Ordinary dividend due November 1. A similar announcement was made in April.

Anglo Scottish Investment Trust.—Dividend on the £200,000 Ordinary stock of 5 per cent. for the year ended September 30, less tax. (For the period December 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929, the dividend was 4 1-6 per cent.)

MARVIN AND CO. (BRAZIL)

Owing to the depressed business conditions in Brazil and the fall in the prices of raw materials, the Sociedade Anonyms Marvin, upon which the company relies for its income, has so far this year worked at a loss. No dividend can therefore be expected for the time being on the company's holding in the Brazilian company. As a result the balance of dividends at the end of the current month on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary shares cannot be paid.

STRATHISLA (PERAK) RUBBER

The Strathisla (Perak) Rubber Estates harvested a crop of 1,100,020lb. during the year to June 30 (against 876,139lb. for 1928-29), but the report gives no details of costs per lb. or of prices realised. The net profit amounts to £4,020 (against £13,422), to which is added £11,344 brought forward after capitalisation of £3,000 of profits), making an available sum of £15,374. The directors propose to transfer £1,000 (against nil) to taxation reserve and £3,000 (against nil) to reserve, leaving £11,374 to be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 12½ per cent. was paid and a bonus of one new share for every 24 held was distributed. Meeting, Nov. 5.

PAHANG PARA RUBBER

The report of the Pahang Para Rubber Syndicate states that there was a loss for the year ended April 30 of £2,295 (against a profit of £3,046 for 1928-29), from which, as there is no profit to carry forward, and in leaving a debit of £1,662 to be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid and £1,000 was written off buildings and machinery. The crop amounted to 473,851lb. (against 395,703lb.), and the average gross price realised was 2s. 6¾d. per lb. (against 2s. 6¾d.). The directors are of the opinion that, unless the price of rubber drops still further, it will be more economical for the company to continue tapping operations. The report gives no details of costs per lb. Meeting, Oct. 21.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

The preliminary statement of profits and dividend of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ended June 30 was published in our issue of September 11. The balance-sheet shows cash totalling 185,834,338 yen (against 174,725,998 yen on June 30, 1929, and bullion and foreign money amounting to 485,009 yen (744,089 yen), while investments at current market price are shown at 344,502,309 yen (368,082,360 yen). Bills discounted, advances, &c., stand at 392,176,531 yen (359,966,657 yen), and bills receivable at 292,440,150 yen (471,192,155 yen). On the liabilities side deposits are shown at 585,113,480 yen (555,228,408 yen), and bills payable, acceptances, &c., at 316,419,380 yen (397,910,716 yen). The total of the balance-sheet is 1,135,651,125 yen (1,194,718,922 yen).

YARDE KERRI GROUP TIN

The output of the Yarde Kerri Group Tin Mines for the year to March 31 amounted to 107 tons of concentrates, averaging 70.52 per cent. in tin, as against 140 tons, averaging 70.23 per cent., last year. The average selling price of the concentrates was £120 16s. 4d. per ton (against £150 19s. 3d.). The tonnage proved to March 31 was 1,525 tons, and large areas have still to be prospected. The accounts show a working loss of £2,562 (against a profit of £1,029), which is increased to £3,109 after providing for Debenture interest and income-tax and deducting transfer fees, &c. A credit of £2,385 was brought in, so that a debit of £724 remains to be carried forward. The last dividend paid was 7½ per cent. on account of 1927-28. It is noted that for the year 1930-31 expenses have been reduced. Meeting, October 27.

INDIAN PENINSULA RUBBER AND TEA

The profit on revenue account of the Indian Peninsula Rubber and Tea Estates amounted to £3,065 for the year ended June 30 (against £4,378 for 1928-29), to which is added £3,619 brought forward and £243 profit on realisation of investments, making £4,948, which is proposed to carry forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. The rubber crop was 181,376lb. (against 212,115lb.), of which 140,749lb. have been sold at an average net price of 6.93d. per lb. (against 10.63d.), and the balance has been brought into the accounts at 9d. per lb. net. The tea crop amounted to 1,403½ cwt. (against 735 cwt.), of which 950 cwt. realised an average of 115.7d. per cwt. net (against 131.4d.), and the balance has been valued at 74d. per cwt. Investments, which stand in the balance-sheet at £68,407, had a market valuation at June 30 of £52,242. Meeting, Oct. 21.

D. AND W. MURRAY

The accounts of D. and W. Murray, Limited, Australian merchants and warehousemen, for the year ended June 30, have been submitted to the meeting on October 7) disclose a profit, after providing for directors' fees and taxation, of £209. This compares with a profit of £61,308 for 1928-29. As previously announced, £70,000 has been transferred from general reserve to profit and loss account, being the amount required to meet the year's dividend on the preference shares. The directors have also transferred £10,000 (the same) from profit and loss to Notes redemption reserve account, with the result that the carry-forward is reduced from £12,686 to £2,895. In respect of 1928-1929, the sum of £5,000 was augmented by a transfer of £75,000 from reserve, while Ordinary shareholders received a dividend of 3 per cent. and the expenses, &c., amounting to £37,500, of the issue of 6½ per cent. Notes were written off.

KINTYRE TEA ESTATES

The tea crop secured for the year ended June 30 by the Kintyre Tea Estates Company from the two estates was 382,545lb. (against 395,832lb.). The cost f.o.b., Colombo, was 9.74d. per lb. (against 9.85d.), and the net average price realised was 18.19d. per lb. (against 18.31d.). The rubber crop amounted to 321,129lb. (against 310,539lb.). The net average price realised was 7.01d. per lb. (against 9.414d.), and the cost of production was 7.55d. per lb. The accounts show a profit of £11,967 (against £15,089), and £3,440 was brought forward. A final dividend of 5s. per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 20 per cent.), and £2,000 (against £3,000) is placed to general reserve, but nothing is added to income-tax reserve, which received £1,000 last year. The sum of £1,000 (the same) has been provided for depreciation of machinery, leaving £4,229 to be carried forward. Meeting, October 23.

PICCARDO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING

Details of the profit and dividend of the Sociedad Anonima "Manufactura de Tobacos Piccardo y Cia." (Piccardo Tobacco Manufacturing Company) were published in *The Times* on September 15. The dividends, which are unchanged at 9 per cent. on the Preference and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, are payable on October 20 at the exchange rate of 10 7/16d. per Argentine paper dollar. The full report, which is now available, states that the nominal value of the investments in public funds and Debentures of mortgage banks stands at $12,034,091, legal currency, costing $11,337,910, and having a quotation value at June 30 of $11,713,085. The Reserve has increased considerably, and stands, as compared with last year, and consist to a great extent of fixed deposits. This increase is due to the fact that during the year and consequent upon the abnormal situation of the exchanges the company has applied towards the payment of its obligations abroad credits which it has obtained on the London and New York markets.

NORTHERN BANK

The net profits of the Northern Bank for the year ended August 30 was £129,107 (against £128,729 for 1928-29), which, with the balance brought forward of £46,001, makes a total for disposal of £175,108. Dividends amounting to 16¼ per cent. on the "A" shares and 8¼ per cent. on the "B" shares have been paid (against 17½ per cent. and 8¾ per cent. respectively), £6,628 (less £1,585) has been applied in reduction of bank buildings, and £40,000 (the same) has been transferred to contingency account, leaving £48,402 to be carried forward. In view of the persistent depression in agriculture and trade the directors have transferred £200,000 from general reserve to form a special reserve. The bank's shareholders cash, &c., amounting to £1,722,624 (against £1,988,956), and Government Treasury Bills at £200,000 (£250,000), while investments are entered at £4,457,254 (£4,301,131). Bills discounted, advances, &c., stand at £10,408,065 (£10,436,283). Notes in circulation amount to £1,413,575 (£1,492,940), and deposits to £17,060,448 (£14,153,232). Endorsements, guarantees, &c., amount to £81,708 (£47,608). Meeting, Belfast, October 30.

BRITISH CANADIAN TRUST

The accounts of the British Canadian Trust for the year ended August 31 show net revenue amounting to £21,459 (against £21,074 for 1928-29), to which is added £171 Canadian income-tax repaid for the year 1928-29 and £8,962 brought forward. After providing for the Preference dividend the directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 9 per cent. for the year (unchanged). The sum of £5,000 (the same) is to be transferred to general reserve and £5,000 (against £2,000) is to be added to contingent fund, leaving £7,107 to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees. The report states that the depressed outlook in the mortgage business has led the directors to recommend an increased allocation to the contingent fund. The amount remaining invested in mortgages and real estate is now less than 16 per cent. of the total invested funds. A valuation of the investments in bonds and stocks is stated to show a large though reduced appreciation over the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet (£349,940). The Debentures falling due at Martinmas are being renewed at 5 per cent. Meeting, October 22.

NORTH WESTERN OF URUGUAY RAILWAY

Gross receipts of the North Western of Uruguay Railway Company for the year ended June 30 were £73,805 (compared with £73,721 in 1928-29) and working expenses £61,962 (against £57,885), leaving net receipts of £11,843 (against £15,836). The loss on exchange remittances was £2,356 (against £541), which reduces the net balance to £9,486 (against £15,295). To this sum there is added £5,181 brought forward and £7,463 being miscellaneous income, making a total of £22,130 (against £30,464). After deducting prior charges and miscellaneous outgoings, together amounting to £20,272, there remains a balance of £1,859, which is carried forward. (In 1928-29 a dividend of 1 per cent. was paid on the Six per Cent. First Preference stock.) The report states that the ratio of working expenses to receipts was 83.96 per cent. (against 78.52 per cent.). Heavy floods last May resulted in serious damage being done to the permanent way, with a temporary suspension of through traffic. The repairs are estimated to cost £8,000, of which £5,145 has been charged in the past year's accounts. During the year an amount of £4,291 of Five per Cent. War Loan was sold and the proceeds invested in the purchase of £5,575 of the company's Six per Cent. First Debenture stock, which has been cancelled, making a total redeemed of £234,420 out of £400,000 originally issued; and £1,490 of the Six per Cent. Second Debenture stock was purchased out of the

COMPANY MEETING

BRITISH CELANESE, LIMITED

REVIEW OF TRADING OPERATIONS

POPULARITY OF CELANESE PRODUCTS

THE SILK INDUSTRY

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES UNCERTAINTY.

DR. DREYFUS'S SPEECH

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of British Celanese, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

DR. HENRY DREYFUS (chairman and managing director) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The present meeting, at which I have the privilege to preside, is the eleventh ordinary general meeting. I will ask the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN continued:—Let me convey to you the apologies of Mr. Whigham and my brother, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, who are both detained in America on the business of the Celanese Corporation of America, in which you are interested.

I assume that you agree that the report and accounts which have been circulated to you should be considered as read.

SILK INDUSTRY AND SAFEGUARDING

I explained to you last year that the artificial silk industry had been passing through a difficult time, and I referred in this connexion to all kinds of publications and reports which had appeared during that period. I also referred at the last meeting to the uncertainty of the general outlook, in view of what was expected might happen by way of legislation and otherwise to interfere with the development of your business. What was feared has in fact taken place. I refer to the uncertainty created by the threatened removal of the safeguarding duties, which has had its influence during practically the whole period under review and which has been one of the main items responsible for the troubles of the artificial silk industry in this country. In fact, the silk industry has gone from bad to worse during this period under review.

It must be evident to anybody connected with business that a continuous threat of changes in vital parts of an existing industry must have a disastrous effect on such industry in view of the general uncertainty created. As a matter of fact, the question of the duty is again being mentioned publicly, and the matter is in everybody's minds. The difficulty will be appreciated in its true light when one considers that from the date when a customer places an order it sometimes takes many months before the goods reach their final destination. Hence the customers, whether ultimate consumers or intermediate consumers, naturally hesitate to place orders when there is a continuous fear that they may be left with goods which may be bought shortly afterwards at a substantially lower price owing to the threat of a decision concerning the duties. This in itself may involve that the goods may be rejected and returned to the various intermediate dealers, especially if they are delivered after the decision has been made known, even though ordered a long time previously. Perhaps the above explanations may lead to a reconsideration of the position, and it may be possible to find a remedy by at least granting a period of, say, two or three years during which it is agreed that no changes are made, so as to make it a sound and commercial proposition.

CONTINENTAL COMPETITION

The continual publicity given to this threatened removal of the duties has incited Continental countries, where the wages are, as you know, in many cases as much as 50 per cent., and more, lower than the wages prevailing in this country, to prepare themselves more and more for a wholesale dumping of goods in the case of the duties being removed, and, in spite of the duties, they have given effect to dumping during the period under review.

I take this opportunity, however, to mention that even under such conditions, so far as yarn is concerned, the silk industry in England has developed to such an extent—both from a quality and price point of view—that it has become increasingly difficult for competitive countries to export such silk yarns to this country successfully. As a matter of fact, the imports of foreign artificial yarns have for some time been falling off to such an extent that they are practically insignificant as compared with home production, and it is rather difficult for them to compete except by uneconomical methods, such as temporary dumping. The fact that so little is imported could be considered as some proof of the efficiency of the artificial silk industry in this country. It is also an indirect proof that in creating an excise duty combined with a protective duty such practice did not cause the prices to increase. It is well known that prices have fallen rapidly, and therefore any contention to the contrary is not justified. Therefore the pretence that protection means increased prices is again disproved.

It is a fact, as mentioned, that the silk duty has had a substantially beneficial effect on the artificial silk industry, but, as explained, this is mainly so far as yarn is concerned and applies only to a relatively slight degree to transformation products, such as fabrics, garments, &c.—that is to say, that important branch of the textile industry where the largest amount of labour is used. In the latter respect this duty has not had so much effect as it might have had if the system of its imposition, coupled with import protection, had been thought out more completely in all its phases. The fact is that, so far as products transformed out of yarn are concerned, such as fabrics, garments, &c., where the bulk of labour is used, the duty is insufficient in view of—

(1) The cheap labour used abroad.
(2) Lower taxation abroad.
(3) Non-existence abroad of efficiency restrictions based on time and the amounts of products produced.

EXPORT TRADE DIFFICULTIES

Therefore, the effect of these duties is very slight, so that the dumping of such goods continues to take place in this country, and this employment is reduced. It follows logically (and this applies generally with a few insignificant exceptions) that when the industry cannot compete in the home market based on the dumping of foreign goods it is no use for anybody to talk about stimulating the export of the very goods with which it is impossible to compete at home, because they cannot operate on a big enough scale owing to dumping, as it is natural that, if they cannot compete in the home country, they must be less able to compete in the world market. Therefore, in view of these facts, it will be appreciated that it is a fallacy to talk about exporting such goods. The real solution is to straighten out the problem in this country, and only then can one think about selling abroad.

In addition to the above-mentioned troubles, in October last the crisis started in America, which aggravated the difficult position already existing. As you know, the effects of this crisis spread all over the world and have lasted ever since. Although in some quarters this world crisis is used as an explanation of the troubles existing here, there is no doubt that even if this crisis were passed the difficult state of affairs existing in this country would to a large extent still continue. It must be remembered that for years before the world crisis commenced there was a crisis developing here in consequence of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing due to the ever-increasing importation and dumping of goods in this country, and the consequent increase in unemployment and decrease in output and efficiency, which naturally led to an increase in the cost of production and higher taxation, and consequently decreasing capacity to compete in the world markets. This state of affairs spread and was felt by the industries of this country and the world's markets.

NEED FOR GENERAL EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

While this crisis existed years before, it naturally became acute after the commencement of the world crisis, at which time the seriousness of the position became so apparent that everybody was compelled to take note of it and try to find a remedy.

Until drastic and well-considered steps are taken this critical state of affairs will continue and will become more and more acute. The palliatives which have been suggested in the past, and put into execution from time to time, will not help; in fact, viewing their effect in the long run, they will make the position worse, as has been fully explained by so many eminent people. In view of the conditions existing in foreign countries, where the markets are efficiently protected by tariffs, as being the only means at their disposal, there is only one practical solution of the problem which can restore the prosperity of the country, and that is protection for the manufacturing and agricultural industries against foreign countries, combined with inter-Imperial preferential tariffs, and if this principle were put into operation, coupled with certain other items which would have to be worked and co-ordinated together, probably this country would experience such a prosperity as it has never known before. Let us hope this happy state of affairs may be reached, and there is no reason why it should not if only the interests concerned, whose opinions carry weight in leading up to decisions in these matters, and who up to date have been against general effective protective tariffs, would become convinced in its favour and endorse it wholeheartedly.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

Having expressed my views generally, based on my experience in our own trade, I hope I may venture to assume that the shareholders agree with me that the results obtained, although far away from what we had hoped, are not unsatisfactory when one considers—

1. The troubles existing in the artificial silk industry in particular.
2. The world crisis.
3. The general conditions of the country, which have gone from bad to worse.

The results obtained by your company mark substantial progress. The fact, therefore, that your company not only has not gone back, but has shown an improvement in its trading profit of substantially over 50 per cent., must be an undoubted sign of the strength of its present and future position. What has been achieved under the most adverse and difficult conditions is largely the result of the enormous amount of spade work which has been done in the past in every direction.

We may have our various setbacks, to which we are accustomed now, and as a matter of fact we have had them continuously during the period under review, but we have nevertheless progressed substantially, and we expect to continue to do so. Our results are still more satisfactory when you consider that the company has for the first time, during the period under review, borne the full brunt of all the financial charges of the capital provided during the last two or three years in order to bring your company to the premier position among artificial silk manufacturers in this country, and when you consider that, owing to the adverse conditions which existed, only a relatively small part of this expenditure has come into operation during the period under review.

Further, when you consider that your company has only employed the above-mentioned low production, you can imagine the enormous additional earning potentialities which exist, and which make your directors feel that the prospects of your company are unimpaired. This is also supported by the fact that, quite apart from the improvements in the quality of our product in every direction, we have made substantial reductions in costs which will be applied in the near future and which will facilitate bringing into operation the large available additional production capacity.

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND LOW PRICES INCREASE POPULARITY OF CELANESE PRODUCTS

Quite apart from having a superior article, your company is not only in a position to compete with all other artificial silk products and even be cheaper, but is also able to enter into other branches of the textile industry as a whole, as mentioned in the report, and, in view of the large field which is opened by these textile products, it will be appreciated that the available capacity of your company is relatively small. While in the past the products of your company have, in view of their superior quality, been on the dearer side, we have, during the period under review, been able to supply to the consuming public through the various trade channels at more and more popular prices. This, of course, does not prevent your company from maintaining a high-class trade in exquisite articles as a special branch. The effect of the popularisation of your products is indicated by increased turnover and the results mentioned in the report.

We want to make it known to whomsoever it may concern—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and the consuming public at large—that we will gradually bring the prices down to such an extent that your superior products will, in practically all cases, not only be as cheap as, but cheaper than, viscose, as they for the most part are already, and in fact than any other artificial silk produced on a permanent economic basis in this country. Further, our products will be able to enter successfully into very large markets where artificial silk has never entered before. We also wish to inform all our consumers that they can rely on our support in their efforts in their own business activities, if they will only consult us and make use of our good offices. In the past we have always tried to assist our customers, we have endeavoured to arrange our reductions in price in such a way as to enable them to reap a benefit, and we shall of course continue to do the best for them on similar lines in future.

LIQUID ASSETS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The accounts show that our net liquid assets are nearly £2,700,000, although, according to the report, about £350,000 from the liquid assets has been paid out since 1927 in the form of reductions of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and repurchase of royalties, and although nearly £900,000 has, during the period under review, been spent in capital expenditure. Further, there are still outstanding at the end of the period under review capital expenditure commitments of £75,000 for plant not then delivered.

Our capital expenditure for last year, as I have just mentioned, amounted to nearly £900,000, and in the previous year it was over £2,300,000, or a total of nearly £3,250,000 during the last two years. We have spent this large sum of money on the execution of a definite programme. We intended last year to spend more than £900,000, and it was only due to the existing adverse conditions, as explained in the report, that we decided to adopt a policy of caution and reduce this expenditure, spreading the reduction out in such a way as to enable us, if necessary, to proceed at short notice with the completion of the programme initially intended. Anyhow, we have proved that we have to-day a plant which has actually earned (under most adverse trading conditions and in spite of continual price reductions) over £2,500,000 trading profits, based on the employment of only about 25 per cent. of its total capacity. You can therefore see from this that your money must have been wisely spent.

DEPRECIATION

I would like to say a few words in regard to the question of depreciation. I mention that your company has, in the last two years, spent on capital account nearly £3,250,000, and if you include the amount expended the year before you will find that the total amount is nearly £4,400,000. This is an imposing amount, but the amount required in order to attain to the present capacity would have been much larger if a considerable amount of plant and buildings had not already existed as a result of previous capital expenditure. I refer, of course, to the former history of the company, when it was developed from a large War factory. On the other hand, before these large sums were spent the available plant existing amounted to nearly £3,900,000, of which a considerable part was represented by buildings. When the new scheme was arranged at the time your directors decided, in view of the higher values which could properly be attributed as a combination of all your assets, that a depreciation figure of £1,000,000 was more than ample. This depreciation on the old plant, represented, as above mentioned, by assets of nearly £2,900,000, amounted to more than 25 per cent. on plant and buildings. The depreciation reserve has now increased to nearly £1,500,000, as against assets in plant and buildings of £2,200,000, as revealed in the balance-sheet under review, which, although that plant is not worked to a large extent, represents a total depreciation of nearly 70 per cent. on plant and buildings; and if you deduct the last two years' expenditure, as the plant has not yet operated for the reasons stated, the figure for plant and buildings would be about £5,000,000, so that the depreciation reserve of nearly £1,500,000 represents about 30 per cent.

POTENTIALITIES AND EARNING POWER

In this connexion I may remind you of what I told you last year about the potentialities and earning power, especially as the criticism which was at that time directed not only against the assets and depreciation but also against the goodwill is reiterated to-day in another form. I repeat that the all-important item in a company is not the assets alone; the most important question is the earning capacity, because what are assets worth, even if ten millions have been spent and they have been written down to 1s., if no earning capacity is attached to them? That is the real crux of the matter. However, as a counter part against this capital expenditure, your company get the following advantages:—

(a) The premier position in the artificial silk industry in this country;

(b) The position of your company has enormously improved in so far as you have an earning capacity which has enabled your company to weather the storm of difficulties in the artificial silk industry, with which all artificial silk companies, without exception, have had, and are still having, to contend;

(c) You have an enormous potentiality of three-quarters more production capacity, and hence an enormously increased earning power;

(d) To whatever extent you increase your production up to capacity, as compared with that in the period under review, your financial and general charges will remain practically the same, and, therefore, a substantial increase in results is to be expected from this in addition, quite apart from the large reductions in costs and the improvements which are coming into operation, also as a result of capital expenditure and research.

Therefore, it follows without a shadow of a doubt how important it was that that money was spent, and how wisely it was spent.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COMPANIES

Regarding your interests in America and Canada I should like to say that—

I had the opportunity last year of visiting the works in America and Canada and found both companies in an excellent position from all points of view.

Regarding the American company, the production at that time was fully absorbed and the company was unable to cope with the existing demand. They therefore naturally looked into the question of increasing production, and plans were worked out with a view to arranging an increase to over 2,000,000lb. per month. The decision was taken, and as a result the plant for this increased capacity was ready for operation in the latter part of March. Unfortunately, there also the conditions became so adverse that it was only possible to make use of the increased capacity to a small extent in the first half of the year. However, I am pleased to inform you that, notwithstanding the severe depression still existing in America in the textile industry, the Celanese Corporation of America has extended its business in a very satisfactory manner during the current period. Although things were stagnant in the first part of the year, in the second part of the year trade had developed to such an extent that the demand for their material has been such that during the last few months they have been making substantial use of the increased capacity, and they expect gradually to use it up to its fullest extent, in spite of bad trade conditions. This is a sign of the strength of the company there, and shows that their products must be very much appreciated. I may also mention that when I was there plans were made which would enable them from the date of the decision to increase the capacity, in a relatively short space of one year, to such an extent that the Celanese Corporation of America would be the largest producers in America.

So far as the Canadian company is concerned, this company too has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the current year, in spite of the general trade depression, and is doing well and has taken steps to expand substantially. The financial position of both companies is very strong.

I now come to the quality of your products. I need hardly enlarge upon this point, as you are well aware that your products continue to be superior to any other artificial silk products. I further state that not only are they superior in quality, as they have been in the past, but they are also lower in price, as mentioned previously. Quite apart from effectively reducing costs, we have created a large number of new qualities which are all protected by patents. We have abstained from making any publicity on this subject, but you can take it that we have not stood still. Scientific and technical progress has been made in every direction, and our products, as before, continue to be superior to any other artificial silk products.

PATENTS

So far as the patent situation is concerned, I cannot do better than refer you to the passage in the directors' report, which speaks for itself:—

"As regards the statement made by your chairman last year concerning patents, a large number of further patents have been granted and applications filed, all of which strengthen the position of your company. If necessity arises, your board will be ready to consider the advisability of taking action against infringements of the company's patents. Your board have so far considered any action in this direction superfluous in view of the relatively small quantities of acetate silk produced up to date, and the fact that all of it was, we believe, produced so uneconomically that continuance is bound to result in a loss, with obvious consequences. This is supported by the fact that already some of the parties who have come under suspicion of infringements of our patents have *ceased operations*, and in the opinion of your board, apart from patents, for financial, economic, and other reasons, the position which your company has now attained is such that it will become increasingly difficult for any other interests to enter into competition in acetate silk with your company with any degree of success."

I take this opportunity of informing you that we are following up closely all the people who are under suspicion of infringement and are collecting information and data for future reference. Whereas in the past we warned the secretaries of the various companies concerned, we have also during the year under review extended this warning to all the directors of each company, so as to be certain that the responsibility of each director is established, and that none of them can profess to be unaware of the true position. When the time is ripe we shall consider the steps to be taken.

I take this opportunity of thanking the staff and employees in London and Spondon, from the highest to the lowest, for their unceasing work and cooperation and support, which has enabled us to achieve the results you know, and to be ready for the further results which I have outlined.

PREFERENCE DIVIDENDS

I am now at the end of my explanations. I have given you an exposé of the position of your company. Your company is in a stronger position than ever before. If your company has been able to progress in the difficult times which have existed during the period under review, when everybody has suffered, and have increased their results to over 30 per cent. as compared with last year, I think it is a sign of strength and augurs well for the future, especially as we have taken every possible step with a view to enlarging the marketing possibilities of your products. However, it cannot be denied that, in the same way as last year, conditions are difficult and uncertain, but you can rest assured that your board will, as in the past, do everything in their power to further the interests of your company, as explained before. We hope to progress even in abnormal times, but if normal conditions are restored then, if any company is to reap the benefit, surely our company will be the first, in view of its advantageous position, as explained before.

The board have this morning decided to pay the half-year's dividend due on the 31st of this month on the First Preference shares.

While under more favourable general conditions they might have decided to pay the dividend on the Second Preference shares also, they have not felt justified in doing so in face of the unfavourable and uncertain conditions which continue to exist. They have therefore decided to defer for the present the payment of the Second Preference dividend.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the period ended June 30, 1930, be and are hereby approved," and I ask Sir William Alexander to second this resolution, after which it shall be pleased to answer any question which any shareholders may like to put to me.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER seconded the resolution, which, after shareholders' questions had been answered, was carried unanimously.

The re-election of directors and auditors having been carried unanimously, the meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Oct. 21	Nov. 4	Nov. 18
Pay-day ..	Oct. 23	Nov. 6	Nov. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
88⅛	81⅛	Do., 4% ..	89⅝	89⅝	+⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	104⅞	105	+⅛
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅜	100⅜	+⅛
91¼	82½	Vict. Loan, 4% ..	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	96¼	96⅛	+⅛
95⅛	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96¼	96⅛	+⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	79⅛	79⅜	..
100	93	Do., 4½% ..	101⅛	102	..
		Do., 5% ..	104⅜	104⅜	+⅛
101⅛	97⅛	Treas. 5% '33-35	103⅛	103⅜	..
100	96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101⅛	101⅛	..
98 15/32	94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅜	102	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜	101	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	60	61	+⅛
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	65	66	..
65 15/16	60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅞	66⅛	+⅛
84⅜	80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	260	262	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	83	85	..
71¼	60	Brazil, 5% ..	63½	64½	+½
61⅜	50½	Do., 3% ..	54½	55½	+½
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	45	47	+½
101⅞	98	Do., 5% ..	102⅜	102⅜	..
92¾	80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	87	88	+¼
109	103⅞	Indian, 5% ..	108¾	107⅞	..
66⅜	60	Lon. City, 3% ..	65	66	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	76	77	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½	103½	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Lon. 5%	104	105	..
63¾	59	Met. Water "B"	66½	67½	..
67	66¾	Do., "A" ..	65¼	66¼	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3%	88½	89½	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	74	75	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3%			
		"A" ..	64	65	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	84	85	..
100⅜	93	Do., 4½% ..	98	99	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	95½	96½	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	84½	85½	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	93¼	93⅝	..
83¾	78⅝	Do., 3% '50-60	85¼	86¼	..
85¼	81⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95¾	96¼	..
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	85	85⅞	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '29-49	83¼	84	..
113¾	108½	G.C. & E. 4% '60-90	109	110	..
101⅛	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	103¾	104¼	..
85½	81⅝	N.Z. 4½% '44-64	87½	88	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3½% '29-49	79¼	79¾	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W. 5% '50-80	81½	82½	..
97	93¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	65	66	..
94⅝	90⅛	Do., 4% '1933	93½	94	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-75	83	84	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	85½	86½	..
104⅛	99¾	N. Zeal. 5% '48	103¾	104¼	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96	96½	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	86¼	86¾	..
88⅜	84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89	89½	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '1945	80¾	81¼	..
104½	98⅛	Nig., 5% '47-57	102¼	103½	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	82	85	..
104⅜	98⅞	S. Aust. 5% '40-60	94½	95½	..
104¼	98⅛	S. Aust. 4½% '45-75	101¼	102¾	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	88¼	88¾	..
99⅜	89	S.A.'st. 5% '43-73	83	84	..
102⅜	97⅛	S. Rd. 5% '34-64	100	101½	..
93⅜	79¾	Tas'n, 5% '1949	80	81	..
99⅜	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	83	84	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	65	66	..
99⅝	91	W'n Aus., 5% '45-75	83	84	..
93⅛	86	Do., 3½% '30-50	67	68	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	66	67	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Oct. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Resolution.	82	84	−½
80	Do., 4% 1900	76	78	−1
93	Do., Port Cap., 6%	89	91	−1
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	102	105	+¼
111	Belgian, 7% ..	111	112	..
82	Berlin (City of), 6%	74	76	−2
47½	Brazil, 4% 1889	39	41	+1
57	Do., 4% Funding	41	43	..
57	Do., 5% 1913	48	50	+1
74	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	64	66	..
80	Do., 5½% 1927	59	61*	+3½
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	54	56	..
78	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75	77	..
93	Chile, 6% 1926	80	83	−2½
87½	Do., 5% 1911	83	85	−1
106½	Do., 7% 1922	99	101	..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½	99½	..
85	Do., 4½% 1898	84½	85½	..
41½	Do., 5% 1912	38½	42½	..
64½	Do., 5% 1913	63	65	−½
59	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	55	59	..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	25	..
31	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	34	..
110½	Czechoslovakia, 8%	108	110	..
73½	Egyptian Unified ..	72	74	..
20⅞	French, 5% ..	20¼	21	..
20⅞	Do., 4% ..	20¼	21	..
104½	Do., Mdl. 6% ..	104	105	..
104	Nord, 6% ..	104	105	..
104	Orleans, 6% ..	104	105	..
105	P.L.M., 6% ..	105	106	..
105	Reims (Dept. of), 7% ..	110	111	..
105⅜	German, 7% ..	98	99*	+¼
79⅛	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	73½	74½	+½
65½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
78	Do., 6% 1914 ..	77	79	..
104¼	Do., 6% Refugee ..	102¾	103½	..
90⅛	Do., 6% Stabilisation	88	90	..
100½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101	+½
17½	Italian, 5% ..	17	18	..
99¾	Do. (Cons. Convert., "B"	98	100	..
77½	Japan, 4½% 1899 ..	77	79	..
91	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90¼	91¾	..
101¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100	101	−½
96	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92¾	93¼	−¼
25	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20	..
23	Do., 4% 1904 ..	15	18	−1
88	Portug., 3% 1st Ser.	42	45	..
42½	Roumanian, 4% Conv.	39	40	..
2	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	2	..
2½	Do., 6% 1906 ..	1	2	..
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	64	66	+1
90½	Do., 7% 1930 ..	76	78	+2
105¾	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103	104*	+¼
10¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10	11	+½
63	Uruguay, 3½% ..	60	62	−1
6	Peruvian Corporation	3½	4½	−½
35½	Do., Preferred ..	31½	33½	−½
102½	German Potash, 7% ..	98	99	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

70¾	Great Western ..	67½	68½	−½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84	86	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93½	94½	..
33¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	31	32	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼	82¾	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77	78	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	60½	61¼	..
61¼	L. and N. East., Def.	57	58	..
17⅜	Do., Pref. ..	15¾	16¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	88½	89½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	71¼	72¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	54	55	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	38	39½	..
73	Metropolitan ..	70½	71½	+½
75	Met. Dist. ..	75	76	..
22½	Southern, Deid. ..	21¼	21¾	−¼
65	Do., Pref. ..	63	64	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84	85	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	100	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	87	88	..
23/10½	Underground, £1 ..	22/9	23/3	+1½d
104¼	Do., Income ..	103½	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

63	Antofagasta, Cons.	55½	57½	−1½
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	73½	75½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	23	25	..
83	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	73	75	+2
81½	B.A. and Pacific ..	71	73	..
65	B.A. Western ..	63½	65½	+½
185	Canadian Pacific ..	175½	176½	+1½
70	Central Argentine ..	61	63	+½
77½	Central Uruguay ..	69	71	−½
17	Costa Rica Central	13	15	..
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	20½	22½	..
51	Costa Rica ..	30	32	..
79	Entre Rios ..	72½	74½	−½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	9	11	..
29	Leopoldina ..	20½	22½	..
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	5	8	..
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2½	3½	..
163	San Paulo ..	142	152	+2
6	United of Havana ..	5½	6½	−½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	615/16	..	..
Alexanders ..	66/6	..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅜	−⅛	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	−1/16	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅜	..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	61	..	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	31	..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	51/6	..	..
Barclays, A	8¼	..	..
Do., B	57/8	..	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	..	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	..
Can. Com. ..	49½	..	..
Char. India	17¼	+⅛	..
District ..	64/0	..	..
Eng. S. & A.	8¼	−1/16	..
Hambros ..	9 11/16	..	..
Hongkong ..	108	..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼	..	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜*	..	..
Britannic ..	14¾	..	..
Com. Un. ..	23⅞	..	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅞	..	..
Empr'rsLiab.	68/0	−1/0	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	−⅛	..
Guardian ..	10⅜	..	..
Ldn. and L.	27	−⅛	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛	..	..
N. Brit. & M.	33¼	..	..
Nthn. Assur.	16¼	..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	6d.	..	..
Bleachers ..	16/9	..	..
Borax, Def.	15/32	−1/32	..
Brad. Dyers	7/3	−3d	..
Brit. Celanese	7/3	−9d	..
Do., Def. Pf.	7/0	−9d	..
B. Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/6	−3d	..
Calico Print.	8/3	..	..
Can. Celanese	2¼	−⅛	..
Ch'se Amer.	2¼	..	..
Costa ..	56/9	..	..
Cook, Son ..	6/9	..	..
Courtaulds ..	2	..	..
Peruvian Corporation		3½	4½	..
Do., Preferred ..		31½	33½	..
German Potash, 7% ..		98	99	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	20/9	+3d	..
Atlas ..	23/0	−6d	..
BarcelonaTr.	25	..	..
B'mouthE.Pl.	56/9	−3d	..
Brazil Tract.	24	+2½	..
Brit. Insuld.	66/0	−1/-	..
Brush Elec.	106	..	..
Callenders ..	63/0	−1/-	..
City of Lond.	33/9	..	..
CountyLond.	46/0	..	..
English Elec.	11/3	..	..
Gen. Elec. ..	44/6	+1/3	..
Henley's Tel.	5¼	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	8/0	..	..
Am. Dent. Df.	3/6	..	..
Apollinaris ..	6/3	−3d	..
Asd. Cement	24/1½	−4½d	..
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	..
Brit. Alum.	39/1½	−3d	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5 1/32	+1/32	..
Brit. & S.Pac.	13/0	−1/0	..
Brit. Match	24/1½	−1½d	..
Brit. Oil Cake	29/0	−3d	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2/3	..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0	..	..
Cah. & W. "B"	11½	+1	..
Do., 7½% 'A'	21½	+1½	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	66	+2	..
Carreras "A"	5¼	+¼	..
Col. Graph. ..	2 7/16	+3/8	..
Crittall ..	22/9	−3d	..
Cr. & Bl. 1 Pf.	10/1½	..	..
Cunard St'm	18/6	..	..
Dunlop Rbr.	10/4½*	−1½d	..
E. Rand'y G.B.	18/0	+3d	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	78/9	−1¼d	..
Furness, W. ..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Internat. Rlys. of Cent. Amer., 9½ 8¼ 10 9¼ 9
Leopoldina, 3½ ½ 3¼ 3 2 2
Do., 5% 4½ 4¾ 5
Manila Rly., 4% (new 3½%) "B" Deb. Bds., 47½ x.d.
Mexican, 6% Deb., 60¼ 60
Nitrate Regd., 50/-£
Do., Bearer, 55/-
N.W. of Uruguay, 6% Deb., 1882, 74½† 4
Nrthn. of France, 6% Bds. 104¼ ¼ ½
Paraguay Cent., 7% Inc. Deb., 24
P.L. and M., 6% Bds. 105¼ ¼ ¾
Russian S.E., 4½% Bds., 20/-
San Paulo (Brazilian), 147† † 50
Trans-Zambesia, 6% Debs., 98½ 8
SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
B.A. and Pacific, New 5% (1912) Deb., 84½ ½
Nitrate Fract., Certs., 12/6
BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES
Agricul. of Cyprus, 5% Bds., 93¼ ½ ¾
Anglo-French, 15/4½ ½
Anglo-S. American, "A," 5½ ½ ⅝ ½ ¼ ⅜ 5⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ¼ ½ ½
Do., "A" 24/6 4/- 4½ -/6 4/- 4/-
Bank of Australasia, 11⅝ ½ 11⅝/5⅜ 11⅝ ⅜
Bank of London and S. America, 7½
Bank of Montreal, 61¾
Barclays, D.C. and O., 26/4½ -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 31/3 -/6
Barclays, A., 8¼ ¼ ½
Do., "B," 57/- 11½ -/6 ½ 6/9½ 7/7½ 6/9½ 7/6 -/3 -/11½ -/6 7/- 6¼ 7/-
Canadian of Commerce, 50†† 49¾††
Chartered of India, 17⅝ ½ ⅝ ½ ¼ ⅜ ¼ ⅜
Commercial of Australia, 16/6 -/6 17/1½
Eastern, 7½ ¼ ½
Eng., Scot. and Australia, 5¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛
Hongkong and Shanghai, 108 8 ½ 7 ¼ 8½ 7 8 ½
Lloyds, "A," 63/6 -/7½ 6½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/3¼
Do., "B," 22¾/3 -/3 -/3 -/3½
Martins, partly pd., 7½ ½ ¾ ½
Mercantile of India, A. 20½ ½ ¼
Do., 5% 10½ ¾
Midland, £12 (£3½ pd.), 9¾ ½ ⅝ ½ ¼ ⅜ 29/0/6‡
Do., £31 (fully pd.), 9¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞
Do., £1 (fully pd.), 77/6 -/6 -/6 -/6 7/- -/7½ 8/3
Nat. of India, 200½† ½ ¾ ½ ¼
Nat. of N. Zeal., 6 ⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛ 6 6 5⅞ ⅞
Nat. Discount, "A," 95/- 5/- 6/3
Do., "B," 95/- 5/- 6/3
Nat. Mort. of Gree.e, 7% Bds., 100¾
Nat. Prov., £2 pd., 11⅝ ⅜
Do., £4 pd., 13⅝ £13/4/3 £13/5/6 £13/5/6†† 13⅝ ⅜ ½ ⅝
Do., £2 pd., 13⅛ ¼ ⅜ ½
Royal of Scotland, 347 5 4½ 5 6 5 4 ½ 3 3 6¼ 4½ 4¼ 71
Standard of S. Africa, 14⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Westminster, partly pd., 78/6 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/7½ 8/- -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/3¼ -/3
Do., fully pd., 157½ 4/- -/6 -/6 -/3 3/- 2/4½
SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
City Savings of Budapest, 43½
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES
Allsopp, 7% Pref., 101½†† ½ ½
Arrol, 4% Pref., 9/3
Bass, 68/3 9
Benskin's, 34/9 3/- 4/6 5/-
Brew. Inst. Dist. of Vancouver, 4/9 -/3
Buchanan-Dewar, 6% Pref., 22/6 -/9
Do., 7½% Pref. 25/- ⅛ ¼ ½
City of Lincoln, 6% Non-Cum. Pref., 21/6
Courage, 59/3 -/6 -/3 -/6 8/6 9/6 8/6
Daniell, 27/3
Distillers Co., 60/7½ -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/6 1/- 1/- 60/7½ 10½ ⅛ ¼ ½
Eadie, 4% Deb., 68
Friary, Holroyd, 30/7½
Guinness, 100/- -/6 100/-Δ 100/- -/6
Hall, 60/-
Hodgson's, 40/6 -/6
Holt, 20/6
Ind. Coope, 61/- 60/- -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 95 4½ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Marston, Thompson, 60/9
Mauzy's, 6% Pref., 14 10½ -/7½ -/7½
Meux's, 35/- -/9 -/9 5/- 4/- 5/- -/9 6/-
Ohlson's, 26/6 -/6
Phipps (P.), 4% Deb., 1897 69 ½ 9
Portsmouth and Robinson Brew. Ltd., 6% Deb. (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at £100/10/0, £101/9/0 was omitted from the List of the 9th)
Showells, 4% Prec., 53½
Sich, Athlone, 20/-
Taylor, Walker, 30/6 -/9 1/3†† 1/-†† -/6 -/3
Walker (Peter), 6% Deb., 104½†† 4 4
Walker (Peter) & Sons, Cain, 17/1½
Do., 8% Pref., 22/-
Watney, Combe, Reid, (4%), 66½†† 7½††
Do., Deb., 51/9 -/10½ 3/- 2/-/6 2/- 2/6 2/- -/3 -/6 2/-
Do., 5% 2/10½ 3/6
Wilson's, 5% Pref., 16/4½
SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Allsopp, New (as at 22/6, 12/6 pd.), 11/10½ -/10½
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1970, 104¼
Simonds, 6½% Pref., 11/-
Waller's, 15/3 -/6 -/3
Do., 7½% Pref., 17/6 -/9 -/3 -/6
CANALS AND DOCKS
Birmingham, 4%, 75¾
Gd. Union, 30¼ ¾
Manchester Ship, 6½ 6/-
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.
Abbott, 7% Pref., 20/-
Abdulla, 8% Pref., 22/6
Abrated Bread, 17/3 16/9 17/- 17/- -/11½ -/3 -/3 16/9
African and Eura. Trade, 7/9 -/9¼
Do., "A" 18/6 -/6 -/3
Do., "B" Pref., 9/9 10/3 9/10½ 10/-
Allied Newspapers, 20/9 -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/11½ -/6 -/3 -/6
Allied Stars, Newsdy, 6½% Deb., 91½ 1
Amal. Dental, 6% Pref., 17/6 -/7½ -/9
Do., 5½% Pref., 19/- -/3 18/6
Amal. Press, 7% Pref., 19/11½ -/11½ -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 98¼
Anglo Canadian Pip. and Paper, 6½% Debs., 100½
Anglo-Persian, 11½†† ½ ¾
Ardath Tobacco, 6% Pref., 22/4½
Argentine Refinery, 6½% Debs., 95½
Army and Navy Co-op., 27/6 -/9 7/-
Asprey, 6% Pref., 23/7½
Assd. Dyers, 23/3½
Do., 6½% Pref., 21/- 20/6
Assd. Elec. Ind., 20/4½†† -/10½ 1/- 1/- 1/- 20/6 -/3††
Assd. Newspapers, 22/3 -/4½
Do., Defd., 19/6†† -/7½ 20/- 20/- -/3 19/9 -/10½ 20/11½ 19/9 -/10½ 20/- -/3 19/10½ -/6 20/3 19/6 -/7½ -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 18/4½
Assd. Pnd. Cement, 24/3 3/10½ -/6 -/10½ 4/4½ 4/- 4/-
Do., 5½% Pref., 18/6 -/10½ -/9 19/-
Do., 4½% Deb., 86††
Austin Motor, 6% Pref., 21¼ 15/-
Do., 6½% Deb., 90¾ ¼ ½
Autocar Technique, 21/7½†† -/3
Baxter (John), 55/6½ 7/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 78
Barry and Staines Lino., 44/6 -/6
Bartholomew, 1/9
Bassett, 40/6
Bayer Products, 5% Pref., 19/9 -/6 20/- 19/7½ -/9 20/1½ 19/9 20/1½
B.S.A., 9/9††
Bear, 6% Deb., 96
Bleachers' Assn., 10/- 17/1½ 16/3 16/- -/9
Do., 5½% Pref., 16/1½
Bovis, 2/9 -/1½
Boyd, 24/4½ 4/- -/6 -/6
Do., Defd., 35/7½ -/7½ 9/- 8/6 9/- 8/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/-
Brazilian Hide, 6% Deb., 99¼ 8 ¾
Bradford Dyers', 4% Deb., 72½
Branston Art. Silk, 9/-
Brazilian Warrant Ag. and Fin., 2/-
Brit. Aluminium, 29/-
Do., 5% Debs., 98½
Brit.-American Tobacco, 99/3†† -/4½ 100/7½ 99/04½ -/4½ 100/7½ 100/- 100/-½ 99/3½ -/4½ 99/- -/6¼ 100/3 99/4½ -/4½ 100/7½ 100/- 100/-½ 99/4½ 101/6† 100/- 99/4½ 101/6† (Bearer), 99/-½ 100/- 100/- 99/4½ 101/6† Do., 5% Pref., 20/9 4½ Do., 4% Deb., 84½ -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/4½ Brit. Celanese, 7% Pref., 10/9 -/9 Brit. and S. Pacific Trading, 13/- Brit. Celanese, 7% Pref., 10/9 -/9 Do., 7½% Pref. 2nd Pref., 7/11¼ 8/- 7/6 -/9¼ 8/- 7/6 -/6 -/6 7/- Do., 7½% Deb., 79¾ 9¼ ½ Brit. Cotton and Wool Dyers', 3/7½ Brit. Cyanides, 7/5 -/6 -/3 -/2½ -/11½ Brit. Drug Houses, 70/6 Brit. Glue and Chemicals, 8% Pref. Pfs., 15/7½ Brit. Insul. Cables, "A," 5½% Pref., 21/4½ 20/10½ 20/10½ 21/- Brit. Match, 23/9 4/- Do., 5½% Pref., 22/11½ Brit. Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd., 28/10½ 9/3†† 9/- Brit. Portland Cement, 40/7½ Do., 6% Pref., 21/9 Do., 5% Deb., 99½ Brit. Ropes, 2/10½ Brit. Thomson Houston, 7% Pref., 22/7½ Do., 7% Deb., 103½ Brown Bros., 23/9 -/5Δ 4/-Δ 4/-Δ Brunt, Bradley, 15/- Do., 6% Deb., 99 Calico Printers', 5% Pref., 9/10½ 10/4½ 9/10½ Do., 6% Deb., 99 7/8 9/- 9/- Callender's Cable, 5% Deb., 88 Carreras, "A," 31½†† 2½ ½ ½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ¾ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ Do., "B," 32¾†† -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"ELIJAH"

A performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be relayed to-night from the Birmingham Town Hall to the Midland Regional station. The performance will be given by the Birmingham Orchestra and the chorus of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Leslie Heward. The soloists will be Miss May Blyth, Miss Emme Northall, Mr. Frank Titterton, and Mr. Horace Stevens. The principal items in the National and London Regional programmes this evening are a performance of Puccini's opera, *Madam Butterfly*, conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, and a light comedy entertainment, entitled *Tudor Touches*, including *Catherine Parr*, a diminutive drama, by Mr. Maurice Baring.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 16, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—The Trials of a Family, 7—Speech Troubles—2, by Miss E. C. Macleod. 12 :—Fedora Roselli (soprano); the Alice Ellison Trio. 1 :—Organ Recital. 2 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25 :—For the Schools : German Dialogue, 2—How Did You Spend Your Holidays this Summer? by Dr. Ernst Deissmann and Dr. Heinz Walz. 2.30-2.45 :—English Speech, 4—Sound and Speech—How We Are Able to Make Sounds, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 3-3.45 :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 4.5-4.25 :—The Music of Some Great Composers—4, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. 4.30 :—Orchestra from Grosvenor House. 5.15 :—Children : West Country Songs, sung by Frederick Chesterton, who will also tell his story of How Julia Goes by Train; the Story of the Fairy and the Flower Stall (Hey Nonnie). 6 :—Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.30 :—London Stock Exchange Report and Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Pianoforte Music of Chopin, played by Virginia McLean. 7-7.20 :—New Novels, by Mr. Michael Sadleir. 7.25 :—The World and Ourselves, 3—Germany, a discussion between Count Gottfried Bismarck and Mr. Harold Nicolson, with Mr. Evelyn Wrench in the chair. 7.55 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Patricia Rossborough (pianoforte). 9 :—Weather; News. 9.15 :—Shipping; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20 :—The Motor Show, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon. 9.40 :—Tudor Touches, including Catherine Parr, a diminutive drama, by Maurice Baring, arranged and produced by Gordon McConnel, with Lilian Harrison, Donald Davies, Harman Grisewood, Andrew Churchman, and D. Hay Petrie; Walter Glynne; the Wireless Singers, conducted by Stanford Robinson and the Gershon Parkington Quintet. 10.30-12 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-2 :—National programme. 2.10-2.45 :—National programme. 3-4.25 :—National programme. 5.15-10.30 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. 1-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Banking talk, by Mr. P. Barrett Hale. 7 :—Betty Humby (pianoforte). 7.15 :—Madam Butterfly, Act 1. A Japanese tragedy founded on the book by John L. Long; drama by David Belasco, English version by R. H. Elkin, music by Giacomo Puccini, produced by Sydney Russell, with Elizabeth Nelvi Dorothy Helmrich, Vera Mulholland, Tudor Davies, Bernard Ross, Sydney Russell, Franklyn Kelsey, Stanley Riley, Samuel Dyson, the Wireless Chorus (chorus master, Leslie Woodgate), the Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Percy Pitt; Filson Young (narrator). 8.15 :—Regional News and interval. 8.36 :—Madam Butterfly (continued), Acts 2 and 3. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-12 :—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 1 :—Alan J. Hill (tenor); Sylvia Rattenbury (violin); Ada Gardiner (mezzo-soprano). 1.30-3 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Challoner Heaton (baritone); Lucy Vincent (oboe). 5.15 :—Children—Lincoln's Mill, a play, by Mary Richards; Songs by Ethel Williams (contralto) and Horace Priestley (tenor). 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—London Regional programme. 7 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 7.30 :—Elijah (Mendelssohn); with May Blyth (soprano), Emme Northall (contralto), Frank Titterton (tenor), Horace Stevens (bass), the Chorus of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society, the City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 8.45 :—Midland News. 8.50 :—Margaret Albethorpe (pianoforte). 9 :—Elijah (continued). 10 :—Dance Music. 10.15-10.30 :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—See Edinburgh. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—The Octet : J. B. Hill (baritone). 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.10 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Dance Music. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mr. Harry T. Browne : the A B C of Ulster Speech. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Programme conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Fred Mackey (tenor) David McAlpin (baritone), Arthur Malcolm (poetry recital). 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1-2 :—National programme. 2.10-2.25 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (964kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 4.45 :—Orchestra, from Bobby's Café, Bristol. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mr. Vyvyan Hope Pratt : Some Sidelights on Castles. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 7.55 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Roy Henderson (baritone), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.).

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Records. 4 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Prayer. 7.45 :—Literary and Dramatic Talk. 8 :—Concert from the works of Mozart. 9 :—Variety Programme. 9.30 :—Dance Music. 10.30 :—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—For the Schools : Music Making—Sir Robert Mayer; Variations on a Song. 3 :—Organ Recital. 3.30 :—Mrs. Dorothy Carse-Wilson : A Ghostly Adventure. 3.35 :—Music. 3.40 :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. E. J. Harris. 4 :—Music. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 5.34 :—Birthdays. 6 :—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers : Dr. J. W. Gregor : Evolution and Plant Breeding; New Combinations of Characters. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—See Edinburgh. 2.30 :—See Edinburgh. 4.5 :—Dance Music. 4.30 :—The Octet : J. B. Yuill (baritone). 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—Gladys Senior (pianoforte); Laura Sheppard (contralto); John Beaumont (tenor). 2.10-4.30 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Orchestra from Restaurant, Manchester. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40-7.30 :—National programme. 7.25 :—National programme. 7.55 :—Foden's Motor Works Band, conducted by F. Mortimer; E. Knott and Alec Mortimer (trombone and euphonium duet); He Wanted to be an Actor, a tragi-comedy of youth; An Original Sketch, written and performed by James Bernard. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 4 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Cardiff. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.10-2.45 :—National programme. 4.5 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 5.35 :—See Manchester. 6.35 :—National programme. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—Children. 4.30 :—Trio Music and News. 8.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather Exchange, and Fortnightly Report of the Institute of Hygiene. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Song Recital. 10 :—News. 10.1 :—Topical Talk in Catalan. 10.20 :—Orchestral Concert. 11 :—International Programmes from Barcelona, Toulouse, and Stuttgart.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—2 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30 :—Talks. 6.35 :—Weather and Farm Prices. 7 :—Programme from Königsberg. 7.20 :—Talk. 7.50 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8 :—Programme from Langenberg, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Recital of Ballads. 3.50 :—Recital from the Works of Egon Petzenstein. 4.30 :—Talk for Young People. 4.55 :—Talk. 5.30 :—Labour Market Report. 5.35 :—Zither Recital. 5.40 :—Short Stories by André Poitzer. 6 :—Programme from Königsberg. 7.20 :—Topical Talks. 7.50 :—News : Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Berlin Staatsoper.

BERNE (468m.), 1kw.—4.30 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Orchestral Selections. 7.30 :—Lichtenhof's dialect comedy in two acts (Zollikofer). 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 9 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—4.20 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.30 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements. 9.20 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—4 :—Weather. 4.2 :—Interval Signal. 7 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Othello, a wireless play (Marianne Brasch), from the drama by Shakespeare, music by Ernst Praetz. 9.10 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.30 :—Concert by Light Music and Dance Music. 10 (in an interval) :—Talk.

BRUSSELS (508.1m.), 1kw.—5.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Variety Concert. In the interval, Topical Talk. 10.15 :—News.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—4.40 :—Talk. 6.50 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—News and Theatre Notes.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.50 :—English Language Lesson. 6.30 :—A Carnival Wedding, opera (Foldi), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.) 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 16kw.—2.30 :—Concert from the Wivel Restaurant. 4 (in the interval) :—Reading. 4 :—Programme for Boys. 4.40 :—Exchange, Fish and Market Prices. 4.50 :—Talk. 5.30 :—English Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Symphony Concert relayed from the Oddfellows Hall—The Thirteenth Symphony (Haydn); Zaphiritès's Aria from Idomeneo (Mozart); Song; Der Birt auf dem Felsen, with Flute obbligato (Schubert); Lia's Aria from L'Enfant prodigue (Debussy); and Nocturne in E flat major, Op. 74 (Beethoven); String Quartet, op. 10 (Debussy). 9.5 :—Weather, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw. and CASSEL (244m.).—5 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30-7.15 :—Talk. 7.15 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 (in an interval) :—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw. and HAMBURG (315.8m.), 0.5kw. FLENSBURG (218m.) HANOVER (544m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—4 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Concert from the Works of Schubert. 7 :—Concert of Miscellaneous Music. 9 :—Weather, Political, and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Concert of Light Music and Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Gramophone Records. 9.40 :—Time Signal. 9.41 :—Daily Service. 10 :—Quintet Concert. 11.40 :—Time Signal. 11.41 :—Orchestral Concert. 1.40 :—Programme for Women. 2.40 :—Talk. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.10 :—Programme for Hospitals. 5.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.40 :—Programme for Children (Water). 7 :—Selections (Thomas); Minuet from the Symphony in E flat major (Mozart); Selection from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Waltz, Roses of the South (Strauss). 8.40 :—English Language Lesson. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Gramophone Records. 7.55 :—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. In the interval, Results of Sports. 9.55 :—Weather and News. 10.10 :—A Play. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,078m.), 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Subscription by a Ladies' Choir. 10 :—Divine Service for Hospitals. 11.10 :—Divine Service. 11.40 :—Police Notes. 11.55 :—Trio Concert. 1.25 :—New Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—Lessons in Handicraft. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. 3.40 :—Service for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6.10 :—Broadcasting Lesson. 6.25 :—Police Notes. 6.55 :—Lesson in Malayan. 7.25 :—Programme Notes. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Salvation Army Meeting. 9.40 :—News. 9.55 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,308m.), 14kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—4 :—Symphony Concert. 7.45 :—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.) : COLOGNE (227m.) : MÜNSTER (227m.).—4 :—Talk on Economics, Weather and Sports Notes. 6.15 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert of Light Orchestral Music. 8 (in the interval) :—News. After the Concert : News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Berlin Staatsoper.

LEIPZIG (353m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—5 :—Zither Concert. 7.5 :—Reading. 7.35 :—Concert of Old Dance Music. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices and Topical Review. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange and Recital of Russian Songs, followed by Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 10.30 (midnight) :—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (561m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (272.3m.) and GENOA (258.1m.).—4.30 :—Weather. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Othello, a wireless play (Marianne Brasch), from the drama by Shakespeare, music by Ernst Praetz. 9.10 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.30 :—Concert by Light Music and Dance Music. 10 (in an interval) :—Talk.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (648m.), KAISERLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—4.45 :—Talk. 7 :—The Last Journey—a Bavarian Play in Two Acts, by Karl Mittermayr. Music by Emil Kaiser. 8.30 :—Songs to the Lute. 9 :—Wireless Report. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,071m.), 7kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (346m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (493m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—5.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Announcements. 7.30 :—Violin Recital. 8.35 :—Weather and News. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Concert by a Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2 (approximately) :—Exchange Quotations. 2.30 :—Gramophone Concert arranged by Radio Art of Pensée. 4.15 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 4.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 4.35 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 4.45 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Literary Readings. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—La Femme de Tabarin—Pier (Messac). In the interval at 8.30 :—Sports Review. 9.15 :—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30 :—Concert—Marchenerzählungen for Viola and Piano (Schumann); Songs; Four Poems (Text Heine, Music Reparti); Quintet for Flute, Harp, Violin, Viola and 'Cello (Pierné).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.50 :—Concert from the Lucerna Hall. 9 :—Time, News and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Notes. 9.30 :—Organ Recital.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (352m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (809m.).—4.45 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2 (approximately) :—Exchange Quotations. 2.30 :—Gramophone Concert arranged by Radio Art of Pensée. 4.15 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 4.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 4.35 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 4.45 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Literary Readings. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—La Femme de Tabarin—Pier (Messac). In the interval at 8.30 :—Sports Review. 9.15 :—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30 :—Concert—Marchenerzählungen for Viola and Piano (Schumann); Songs; Four Poems (Text Heine, Music Reparti); Quintet for Flute, Harp, Violin, Viola and 'Cello (Pierné).

ROTTERDAM (1,050m.), 2kw.—4 :—Children. 4.30 :—Trio Music and News. 8.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather Exchange, and Fortnightly Report of the Institute of Hygiene. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Song Recital. 10 :—News. 10.1 :—Topical Talk in Catalan. 10.20 :—Orchestral Concert. 11 :—International Programmes from Barcelona, Toulouse, and Stuttgart.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.4kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—4 :—Time Signal. 4.5 :—See Frankfurt. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Song Recital by Sigrid Onegin. 7.45 :—Parsifal, the Bayreuth Town Hall Cellar, a cycle after Wilhelm Ruff (Walter Niemann). 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements and News. Concert. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements and News. 12 :—Experimental Wireless International Programme Exchange—Barcelona, Toulouse, Stuttgart. 12 :—Programme from Barcelona. 12.30 a.m. (Friday) :—Programme from Toulouse. 1 :—Concert by the Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.55 :—Gramophone Records. In the interval at 7.30 :—News. 8.30 :—Relay from the Capitol Theatre. In the News. 8.30 :—Relay from the Capitol Theatre. In the interval :—News of the International Programmes from Barcelona, Toulouse, and Stuttgart.

VIENNA (516.1m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (240.9m.).—4 :—Talk. 4.30 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 4.35 :—Song Recital. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert. In the interval at 8 :—Song Recital. 9 :—Gastritsch's dialect comedy in two acts (Zeller). In the interval :—News. After the Programme :—Gramophone Dance Records and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (405.7m.), 12kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—4.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (468m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 p.m.
LYONS (Radio-Lyon) (295m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 25-m. from 11 p.m.
ST. HENERTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by ZXAF on 31.46m. from 12 (midnight)-4 a.m., and by ZXAD on 19.56m. from 7 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

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Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Ascension and St. Helena, Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Egypt (exc. Port Said), Jamaica, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

7.30 P.M.—Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)†.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (all parts), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands), Ecuador.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Cape Verd Islands.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union, Provinces, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban)*†.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Maj. Post), Newfoundland (St. John's).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands.

8 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), China (all parts), Cook and Society Islands, Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (all parts), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : By Star (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	7.30 a.m.
By Star† (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle) ..	Oct. 16	7.30 a.m.
U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle) ..	Nov. 13	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail* ..	Oct. 16	7.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orama) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan) ..	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria) ..	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria) ..	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford) ..	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Empress) ..	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford) ..	Oct. 17	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts)* : U.-Castle (Durham Castle) ..	Oct. 16	7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (McGregor Laird) ..	Oct. 18	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Tenerife) : E. & F. (Orotava) ..	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria) ..	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B. Star (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star) ..	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Ile de France) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orama) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan) and (Katuna) ..	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Cyclops) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Rampura) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Japan) ..	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Europa) ..	Oct. 17	2 a.m.
(exc. Santa Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY Is. : Via 'Frisco (Bermuda and Nova Scotia) ..	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Caribia) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Insulinde) ..	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Europa) ..	Oct. 17	2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia) ..	Oct. 22	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said)† AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heloman) ..	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Heloman) ..	Oct. 23	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail* ..	Oct. 18	6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Highland Princess) ..	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
FAROE Is. : Direct (Botnia) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Bermuda and Niagara) ..	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Du. pkt. (Costa Rica) ..	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) ..	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) ..	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail* ..	Oct. 18	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (exc. Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranpura) ..	Oct. 16	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Coronado) ..	Oct. 16	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	Oct. 17	8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Bedford and Emp. of Japan) ..	Oct. 17	6 p.m.
Via U.S.A. (Adriatic) ..	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Via U.S.A. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle) ..	Oct. 17	11.30a.m
E.D. (Macgregor Laird) ..	Oct. 18	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR :

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(Continued from Page 23)

HORNER GRANGE,
WEST HILL, SYDENHAM. 'PHONE 2701.
AN IDEAL GUEST HOUSE, five miles London, one mile Dulwich; central heating; ballroom; garages.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE. PARK 9681.
ALL newly decorated.—Bed-sitting rooms, furnished and unfurnished; fitted lavatory basins; constant hot water; four bath rooms; excellent meals as required.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just being opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—'Phone, Kens. 2241.
ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; close to Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,
6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.
One minute Gloucester-road Station, Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. Tele.: Western 4443.
ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 25s., doubles from 2gns., including use of light, service, gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tubes.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9936.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS in lady's private house, 45, EBURY-STREET; every attention and convenience; terms moderate.—Sloane 1819.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from 2½gns., single, reduction sharing; running hot and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11. Park 2575.
ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor, 69, Portchester-terrace, W.2; others from 25s. 6d., including breakfast, bath, electric light, telephone.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully Furnished; hot and cold running water, box-spring beds, bedside lamps; full or partial board from 2½gns.; really excellent service and catering; quiet, central.—68, Princes-square, Hyde Park, W.2 (corner Dawson-place). Park 1417.
ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; transient.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); basins and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porters, lift, garden.—Inquiries, Dutch Garden, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3061.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS,
Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly Opened and Decorated; Furnished in Modern MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

LOGIS RESIDENTIAL CLUB.
AT 20, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.—For ladies and gentlemen. Recently opened. Unfurnished rooms. Constant hot water, central heating; restaurant lounge; gas fires in all rooms. Park 8197.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
AT 20, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS. — PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Highly recommended. Catering a speciality. Passenger lift. From 2½gns. Padd. 4022.

NORLAND HOUSE.
AT 51, 52, NORLAND-SQUARE, Holland Park.—Comfortable warm Rooms, close Tubes, buses; near Olympia; bridge. From 37s. 6d. part board. Park 6497.

GROVE MANSIONS LTD.,
AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.
AT 125, QUEEN'S-GATE. Unfurnished FIRST FLOOR SUITE; also furnished bed-sitting rooms; constant hot water; service; good cooking. Western 4871.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.
AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well Furnished and Heated BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.
AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns. double 3½gns.—Flax. 5598.

AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A First-class Residential Establishment.
Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.
Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
Highly recommended by guests in residence.
Terms from £3 3s. per week.
One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.
Telephone, Park 0264.

BACHELOR'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, CURSITOR-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-sitting rooms from 25s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly. Or unfurnished.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
BACHELORS' newly decorated and tastefully FURNISHED single SERVICE ROOMS in quiet, open position adjacent to Park; fitted lavatory basins (hot and cold), gas and electric fires; 2½-3gns., including service and light.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.

BAKER-STREET.
REALLY EXCELLENT UNFURNISHED ROOM.
In quiet, well-run house. Fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fire, ring and kettle; 27s. 6d. per week, including efficient service; meals if required. Make final bed-sitting room for one or two.—Apply Housekeeper, 76, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Bachelor BED-SITTING ROOMS; bath room on each floor; running hot and cold water; excellent service; one minute Paddington and Lancaster-gate.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde Park, W.2.

1, GRANVILLE-PLACE, W.1.
PORTMAN-SQUARE.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS; every modern convenience; ample bath rooms; central heating, electric and gas fires; telephones. Furnished by Maples. Avery and Davis—Mayfair 1087.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-Contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—Mrs. Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION, fitted running water; charming double suite; every convenience; dining room.—53, Seymour-st., Hyde Park.
BECKENHAM.—Lady offers refined and comfortable HOME elderly lady or gentleman; every kindness and attention; slight invalid not objected.—Write Box W.1014, The Times, E.C.4.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 20s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinner optional.—14, Marloes-road, W.8.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water; 2 minutes Addison-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.
BED-SITTING ROOM, lady's house, South Kensington; breakfast, bath, light, service. 27s. 6d. weekly; suitable lady.—'Phone Kensington 6662.

14, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.
BED-SITTING ROOMS.—The most luxurious in Kensington; fitted basins (hot and cold), gas fires; 35s. 6d. Including breakfasts, baths, light, and service; close Earl's Court Station. Western 2850.

HYDE PARK.
BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast in Yorkshire lady's house; 2gns. single, 3½s. 6d. each double; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires, curtains, Zoë model, 24, Upper George-street, Marble Arch, W.1.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Buxman 9425.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.
BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance; from 35s.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold), gas and electric fires; 2½-3gns., including service and light.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7658.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished; hot and cold water in rooms, gas fires, Knole bath rooms; close Tube and buses.—Phone Flax. 31s. 6d., including breakfast, bath, light.—86, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8853.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior, single and double (divan); breakfast; dinner; all conveniences. Terms moderate.—Willard, 11, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.
BED ROOM and LARGE SITTING ROOM to be LET.—111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

BICKLEY, KENT.
HOLMFIELD PARK RESIDENTIAL; central heating, gas fires all bed rooms; tennis, riding, golf, near station, 20 minutes City. Special winter terms. 'Phone, Ravs. 2660.
BLOOMSBURY.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; large, well-furnished room vacant; inclusive terms.—1, Gordon-street, W.C.1. Tele., Museum 9097.

HAMPSTEAD.
BOARD-RESIDENCE, five min. Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; pre-eminent for quietness, cuisine, comfort; gas fires.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.
BRIGHT front Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.
CAMPDEN HILL.—3, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS, W.8.—FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view.—Western 2325.
CHAMBERS with Breakfast or full Board, in attractive private house, overlooking Park; one minute Lancaster-gate Tube. Paddington 6772.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.
Delightful home for married couples or friends sharing double rooms; 15 minutes City, West End; large dance, 22' by 20', parquet floor; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele. 1819.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES,
newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans; inclusive terms from 25s.; breakfast if required.—69, Cheniston-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3225.

DELIGHTFUL
accommodation for single gentleman; butler-valet; excellent services; Queen's-gate, adjoining Park.—'Phone Ambourne, Western 4660.

DULWICH COURT,
COLLEGE-ROAD. S.E.21.—A Private Residential, 13 minutes London; central heating, gas fires bed rooms; garage; next Sydenham-hill Station, Syd. 2607.
EALING COMMON.—Spacious, 18-19, Hanger-lane, W.5.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE; separate tables; gas fires all bed rooms; central heating; drawing room, lounge, recreation room; brides and dancing; terms 2½ guineas. Ealing 2044.
EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON. A specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 3gns. inclusive. Ealing 1011.

EMBASSY.
A minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

ENGLISH FAMILY, HAMPSTEAD, receiving two or three GUESTS, have vacancy. Good food, young people, near tube.—Write Box E.1462, The Times, E.C.4.
EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS offered by bachelor in well-run private house; breakfast, dinner, use private sitting room; convenient district; 2½gns. inclusive.—7, Stonor-road, Kensington. Fulham 3492.
EXTREMELY Comfortable ACCOMMODATION offered in lady's private Guest House, Hampstead; large double rooms; excellent cooking; separate tables. For address please 'phone Hampstead 2966; for terms please write Box F.728, The Times, E.C.4.
FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 5, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms. Terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8060.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women; catering for them; selves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds, cookers, gas fires, central heating, hot water, service and bath; inclusive, 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HYDE PARK.
FOR Gentlemen only.—Handsomely furnished rooms (divans). Breakfast, baths, from 2gns. Constant hot water. Also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 7115.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS; Good cooking and attendance; electric light, bath (hot and cold).—'Phone Probisher 8850. 43, West Cromwell-road.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 9610.

LANCASTER-GATE.
GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 100 yards Tube, fashionable street, few BED-SITTING ROOMS from 35s., no extras. Running hot water, gas fires, private 'phones; garage; meals by arrangement. Ring Housekeeper Paddington 9517.
GENTLEMAN offers another bed, bath, breakfast, flat conveniently situated, W.9; 30s.—Write Box 09283, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house; good fires; excellent cooking, &c.; short or long periods; double rooms. 6-8gns.—Kens. 4044.
GOLDERS GREEN, near Station and Park.—ONE or TWO GUESTS can be RECEIVED in private family. —For particulars 'phone Speedwell 1117.
HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.
HAMPSTEAD (five minutes FINCHLEY-ROAD Met.).—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in quiet, well-appointed house; constant hot water; personal supervision.—'Phone Miss Jean MacDonald, Maids Vale 5137, or write Box 01023, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
HAMPSTEAD, 3, WILLOWBY-ROAD.—Comfortable bed rooms; constant hot water; good breakfasts; moderate; near Hampstead Tube.—Hamp. 1447.
HAMPSTEAD, 180, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, minute Belsize Tube. Convenient, comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS; full or partial board. Prim. 2580.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Close Olympia.—A small comfortable RESIDENTIAL G.P.O. 'phones bed rooms, constant hot water, gas fires; from 12s. 6d. daily, 3gns. weekly. Kens. 8137.
98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W., and in newly built cottage in garden at rear.—Unfurnished ROOMS for Gentlewomen; all newly decorated; gas fires, rings, electric points; Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service optional; moderate terms, including light and baths, from 15s. to 2 guineas. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.
9575 KENSINGTON.—Very attractive large and small BED-SITTING ROOMS with partial board 3½gns. (double 6gns.) and 45s.; gas fires, constant hot water; quiet house near S. Kensington Station.
A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends high-class ACCOMMODATION free; service suites, flats, private families, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms.—Call, write (stamp, please), state full requirements.
MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0477, will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or Lease, Town, Country, Seaside.
PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED
BUSINESS LADY REQUIRES BED-SITTING ROOM with piano, use bath, convenient West End; moderate.—Write Box 09206, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS and Kitchenette wanted for son and daughter taking exams.; West End for about one year; reasonable inclusive rent.—Write Box W.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; 45 mins. Piccadilly; no housekeeping or domestic worries; private sitting rooms; central heating, coal fires, own produce; near three links.
A LUXURIOUS MODERN HOME near Bournemouth A offered by officer's wife for winter; central heating, h. and c. in bedrooms, separate tables, every comfort, warm climate; perfect hospitality and cuisine; manservant; 2½gns.—"Lee Pen," Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants.
AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey country mansion on hill in parklike grounds, gravel soil, pine and beech woods; 2 miles station; nine holes golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every comfort; own cows and farm produce; 25 minutes London, excellent train service.—Write General B., Box E.1, The Times, E.C.4.
ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL

PRESTWOOD PARK, BUCKS,
GREAT MISSENDEN. 'PHONE 180.
Comfort assured for ladies and gentlemen; modern conveniences, hot water, electric light; own farm produce; excellent table and service; convenient buses. From 2½ to 4 gns.
BOGNOR.—Very comfortable APARTMENTS, two or more bed rooms, dining-sitting room; one minute sea; terms moderate; convenient for Goodwood; bath (hot and cold). Moderate terms for winter months or permanency.—Setterfield, 85, Helena, Aldwick-road.
BOURNEMOUTH. Boscombe.—Superior Private Apartments (board optional); ideal position, few minutes trams and sea.—Cranbourne House, 12, Knole-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position, East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.
BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road).—In an acre beautiful grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.
Hot and cold running water bed rooms, central heating; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 4gns.—Mrs. Hall, 68, Station, Bournemouth Central.
BOURNEMOUTH. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE or apartments, facing South; central; East Cliff; excellent cooking; moderate.—Worfield, Gervis-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS; board optional; South aspect; amongst pines; gas fires bed rooms.—" Spencer Hotel-on-road.

MONREITH.
BOURNEMOUTH (Exeter Park-road).—Well furnished; private suites; close Pier, Square, Pavilion. 'Ph. 344.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS or Board Residence; every comfort; close sea, Square, Pavilion.—" Redcliffe," 85, Lansdowne-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Thoroughly comfortable Winter Quarters offered to families from abroad and others; established 1897; large rooms; South aspect; on cliff. Write " Exceptional," 5, South Square, Bournemouth.

EARLSWOOD COURT.
BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH-ROAD.—Ideal winter home; every comfort; personal attention given to winter guests; garage. 'Ph. 6050 (2 lines).
BOURNEMOUTH, DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position facing sea; 9s. daily, no extras; free garage; absolutely unrivalled.

MEYRICK COURT,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF; A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; lock-up garages. 'Phone 1776.

QUORN HALL,
BOURNEMOUTH.—RICHMOND-GARDENS; situated extensive grounds; central position; special attention given to comfort of winter guests; private suites if desired; from 2½gns.—Mrs. E. Taylor. 'Phone 1980.

ROYSDEAN, EAST CLIFF,
BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY-ROAD.—Ideal winter residence; standing own grounds; central position; close sea, trams, amusements; garage; from 3gns. 'Ph. 4933.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Balna House, Terrace Mount.—Well-reconmended PRIVATE APARTMENTS, close Square, Pier, Pavilion. Board if required. 'Phone 3585.
BOURNEMOUTH, W.—ELLINGTON, Alum Chine-road.—Superior guest house; central; few minutes sea, facing fully South; constant hot water. From 2½gns.
BOURNEMOUTH.—CHARLTON HOUSE, Cotlandsroad; central; five minutes sea; APARTMENTS and BOARD; good cooking; early vacancies.—Mrs. Thompson.

WYCHCOTE
BOURNEMOUTH, WESTHILL-ROAD.—Ideal Winter Residence, faces South; acre grounds; five minutes Square, shops, sea, amusements. From 2½gns.—C. Crick.

BRIDGE END,
BOURNEMOUTH, Parsonage-road.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE or private apartments; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; three minutes sea and Square.
BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, West Cliff.—Ideal winter residence. Central heating. Terms. Souvenir Tariff. 'Phone 600.—Resident Proprietor, T. Potter.

LANGTON HALL,
BOURNEMOUTH, DURLEY CHINE.—Ideal winter residence; facing South; sea fires; gas fires, central heating; garage; from 3gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, PRINCES.
KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, facing South; first-class RESIDENTIAL; excellent cuisine; every comfort; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Select GUEST HOUSE, every comfort, good food; sun lounge; central heating; winter terms from 45s.—Wilmouth Lodge, Ascham-road.
BOURNEMOUTH W.—Well-appointed private apartments (board optional); beautiful surroundings; three mins. Alum Chine. Overcliff Drive.—Rose, Grosvenor-rd.

SOMERSET HOUSE,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF, Bath-road.—Residential Pension or private suite; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 8gns. 'Phone 533.
BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached house, 5min. West Pier and Station; farm produce; home cooking; gas fires. From 2gns. Tele. 4076.
BRIGHTON.—Board-residence 104 and 105, KING'S ROAD and CANNON-PLACE. From 2½ to 3½ gns. Bed rooms, drawing, billiard, and dining room, ball room. £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—Proprietor, Bernard Letherbarrow.
BRIGHT ROOMS, LUXURIOUS BEDS, GOOD FOOD, perfect comfort. Reasonable, inclusive. —156, MARINE-PARADE, BRIGHTON. Tele. 2258.
BUCKS.—GENTLEMAN RECEIVED in really comfortable refined HOME; quiet private family; excellent food and cooking; close golf, railway station; moderate terms.—Write Box W.10105, The Times, E.C.4.
CORNISH RIVIERA.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED country house adjoining Carlyon Golf Club and beach; gardens; baths (running water); bridge, billiards, garage, &c. Moderate inclusive terms.—Cummins, Crinnis House, St. Austell.
EASTBOURNE, Barton, St. John's-road.—Most superior APARTMENT SUITES; sea views; well furnished; good cooking and service. Highly recommended.
EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires throughout; lounge for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

THE LANSDOWNE.
EASTBOURNE, facing sea and Western Lawns; gas, electric fires; from 3½gns.—Tele. 630. T. Robinson.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

MARBLE ARCH (Close).
TWO charming modernly FURNISHED ROOMS, with hot and cold water, central heating, to be LET combined or separately, to lady's entirely private house; breakfast, &c.—Tele. Padd. 9575, or write Box 7630, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS, newly decorated, very attractive and quiet, close Kensington High-street Station; gas fires and rings; from 1 guinea. Also small self-contained light, airy, BASEMENT FLAT; £104 per annum.—12, Clenston-gardens, W.9. Western 0183.
VERY SUITABLE for a BACHELOR.—Exceptionally quiet and attractively FURNISHED SUITE of GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS, with balcony, and overlooking gardens back and front; near to Holland Park Tube, Notting Hill-gate, and line of omnibuses.—To view and for all particulars apply Caretaker, 41, Ladbroke-grove, London, W.11.
VICTORIA.—Attractively FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATLETS; gillers, gas fires, divans, geyser baths; suitable for business people. Victoria 9142.—31, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, Victoria.
2, GRENVILLE-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON (two minutes Gloucester-road Station).—Newly opened charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; French divan beds; constant hot water; latest style single rooms from £1 5s., double 2gns.; breakfast optional.—Western 2946.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,
6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1. British Museum.—BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast, from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone Museum 0596.
21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation, opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.
22, HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.7.—Select, very quiet FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; from 2½gns.; excellent catering optional. Western 6470.

54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2. PADD. 5208.
Also 9, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Well appointed Rooms. Partial board from 2gns.

55, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD,
EARL'S COURT.
Charming Furnished Rooms; drawing room, parquet floor; gas fires, rings; baths each floor; constant hot water.—Frobisher 3248.

GLYNE HOUSE,
55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, h. and c. water in all bed rooms. Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; every personal supervision.—'Phone Miss Jean MacDonald, Maids Vale 5137, or write Box 01023, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,
72, NEW ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, artistically furnished; constant hot water, gas fires; SUNRAY HEATING; all modern baths; Sunray central heating; from 2½gns., including breakfast, linen, service. Also full board.—Park 1652.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Close Olympia.—A small comfortable RESIDENTIAL G.P.O. 'phones bed rooms, constant hot water, gas fires; from 12s. 6d. daily, 3gns. weekly. Kens. 8137.
98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W., and in newly built cottage in garden at rear.—Unfurnished ROOMS for Gentlewomen; all newly decorated; gas fires, rings, electric points; Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service optional; minute Harley-street terms, including light and baths, from 15s. to 2 guineas. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.
9575 KENSINGTON.—Very attractive large and small BED-SITTING ROOMS with partial board 3½gns. (double 6gns.) and 45s.; gas fires, constant hot water; quiet house near S. Kensington Station.
A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends high-class ACCOMMODATION free; service suites, flats, private families, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms.—Call, write (stamp, please), state full requirements.
MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0477, will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or Lease, Town, Country, Seaside.
PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED
BUSINESS LADY REQUIRES BED-SITTING ROOM with piano, use bath, convenient West End; moderate.—Write Box 09206, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS and Kitchenette wanted for son and daughter taking exams.; West End for about one year; reasonable inclusive rent.—Write Box W.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; 45 mins. Piccadilly; no housekeeping or domestic worries; private sitting rooms; central heating, coal fires, own produce; near three links.
A LUXURIOUS MODERN HOME near Bournemouth A offered by officer's wife for winter; central heating, h. and c. in bedrooms, separate tables, every comfort, warm climate; perfect hospitality and cuisine; manservant; 2½gns.—"Lee Pen," Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants.
AN IDEAL HOME for GUESTS in Surrey country mansion on hill in parklike grounds, gravel soil, pine and beech woods; 2 miles station; nine holes golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge; every comfort; own cows and farm produce; 25 minutes London, excellent train service.—Write General B., Box E.1, The Times, E.C.4.
ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL

PRESTWOOD PARK, BUCKS,
GREAT MISSENDEN. 'PHONE 180.
Comfort assured for ladies and gentlemen; modern conveniences, hot water, electric light; own farm produce; excellent table and service; convenient buses. From 2½ to 4 gns.
BOGNOR.—Very comfortable APARTMENTS, two or more bed rooms, dining-sitting room; one minute sea; terms moderate; convenient for Goodwood; bath (hot and cold). Moderate terms for winter months or permanency.—Setterfield, 85, Helena, Aldwick-road.
BOURNEMOUTH. Boscombe.—Superior Private Apartments (board optional); ideal position, few minutes trams and sea.—Cranbourne House, 12, Knole-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position, East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence; central heating. Private suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.
BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road).—In an acre beautiful grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.

HINTON FIRS, EAST CLIFF.
Hot and cold running water bed rooms, central heating; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 4gns.—Mrs. Hall, 68, Station, Bournemouth Central.
BOURNEMOUTH. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE or apartments, facing South; central; East Cliff; excellent cooking; moderate.—Worfield, Gervis-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS; board optional; South aspect; amongst pines; gas fires bed rooms.—" Spencer Hotel-on-road.

MONREITH.
BOURNEMOUTH (Exeter Park-road).—Well furnished; private suites; close Pier, Square, Pavilion. 'Ph. 344.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS or Board Residence; every comfort; close sea, Square, Pavilion.—" Redcliffe," 85, Lansdowne-road.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Thoroughly comfortable Winter Quarters offered to families from abroad and others; established 1897; large rooms; South aspect; on cliff. Write " Exceptional," 5, South Square, Bournemouth.

EARLSWOOD COURT.
BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH-ROAD.—Ideal winter home; every comfort; personal attention given to winter guests; garage. 'Ph. 6050 (2 lines).
BOURNEMOUTH, DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor-road; finest position facing sea; 9s. daily, no extras; free garage; absolutely unrivalled.

MEYRICK COURT,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF; A.A.; two minutes sea front; hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; lock-up garages. 'Phone 1776.

QUORN HALL,
BOURNEMOUTH.—RICHMOND-GARDENS; situated extensive grounds; central position; special attention given to comfort of winter guests; private suites if desired; from 2½gns.—Mrs. E. Taylor. 'Phone 1980.

ROYSDEAN, EAST CLIFF,
BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY-ROAD.—Ideal winter residence; standing own grounds; central position; close sea, trams, amusements; garage; from 3gns. 'Ph. 4933.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Balna House, Terrace Mount.—Well-recommended PRIVATE APARTMENTS, close Square, Pier, Pavilion. Board if required. 'Phone 3585.
BOURNEMOUTH, W.—ELLINGTON, Alum Chine-road.—Superior guest house; central; few minutes sea, facing fully South; constant hot water. From 2½gns.
BOURNEMOUTH.—CHARLTON HOUSE, Cotlandsroad; central; five minutes sea; APARTMENTS and BOARD; good cooking; early vacancies.—Mrs. Thompson.

WYCHCOTE
BOURNEMOUTH, WESTHILL-ROAD.—Ideal Winter Residence, faces South; acre grounds; five minutes Square, shops, sea, amusements. From 2½gns.—C. Crick.

BRIDGE END,
BOURNEMOUTH, Parsonage-road.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE or private apartments; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; three minutes sea and Square.
BOURNEMOUTH.—GLENDEVON, West Cliff.—Ideal winter residence. Central heating. Terms. Souvenir Tariff. 'Phone 600.—Resident Proprietor, T. Potter.

LANGTON HALL,
BOURNEMOUTH, DURLEY CHINE.—Ideal winter residence; facing South; gas fires, central heating; garage; from 3gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, PRINCES.
KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, facing South; first-class RESIDENTIAL; excellent cuisine; every comfort; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Select GUEST HOUSE, every comfort, good food; sun lounge; central heating; winter terms from 45s.—Wilmouth Lodge, Ascham-road.
BOURNEMOUTH W.—Well-appointed private apartments (board optional); beautiful surroundings; three mins. Alum Chine. Overcliff Drive.—Rose, Grosvenor-rd.

SOMERSET HOUSE,
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF, Bath-road.—Residential Pension or private suite; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 8gns. 'Phone 533.
BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached house, 5min. West Pier and Station; farm produce; home cooking; gas fires. From 2gns. Tele. 4076.
BRIGHTON.—Board-residence 104 and 105, KING'S ROAD and CANNON-PLACE. From 2½ to 3½ gns. Bed rooms, drawing, billiard, and dining room, ball room. £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—Proprietor, Bernard Letherbarrow.
BRIGHT ROOMS, LUXURIOUS BEDS, GOOD FOOD, perfect comfort. Reasonable, inclusive. —156, MARINE-PARADE, BRIGHTON. Tele. 2258.
BUCKS.—GENTLEMAN RECEIVED in really comfortable refined HOME; quiet private family; excellent food and cooking; close golf, railway station; moderate terms.—Write Box W.10105, The Times, E.C.4.
CORNISH RIVIERA.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED country house adjoining Carlyon Golf Club and beach; gardens; baths (running water); bridge, billiards, garage, &c. Moderate inclusive terms.—Cummins, Crinnis House, St. Austell.
EASTBOURNE, Barton, St. John's-road.—Most superior APARTMENT SUITES; sea views; well furnished; good cooking and service. Highly recommended.
EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires throughout; lounge for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

THE LANSDOWNE.
EASTBOURNE, facing sea and Western Lawns; gas, electric fires; from 3½gns.—Tele. 630. T. Robinson.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

EASTBOURNE, 49, Jerrington-gardens.—Good APARTMENTS; excellent position, few yards sea and lawns; children taken; moderate terms.—Misses Holt.
HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, well Furnished, facing sea and Lawns; charming first floor and fine bright basement; own bath room; hot and cold in all bed rooms; excellent cuisine and service.—Proprietor, 7, Brunswick-terrace.

HOVE, "COURTLANDS."
THE DRIVE; near sea; garage. From 4gns. Tele. 2615.
IDEAL GUEST HOUSE, SUSSEX; convenient for London; rooms and suites

SUSSEX.

London 50 minutes, 12 miles from the Coast.

TO BE SOLD.
THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE situated in beautiful country.
Seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, domestic offices. Garage. Lawns, tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, in all
ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.
To be SOLD privately, or by AUCTION on the 4th November, 1930, at The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, by Messrs.
GRAVES and SON,
45, Church-road, Hove, and 111, North-street, Brighton, from whom illustrated particulars may be obtained.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

Owner compelled to leave Town after only a few weeks' occupation.

WESTMINSTER.
IN PERFECT ORDER.
Four bed, two reception rooms, kitchen.
ATTRACTIVE MANSION FLAT for DISPOSAL, non-repairing lease; seven-14 years. £200 £240 P.A. required as part reimbursement for delightful decorations just completed. INCLUSIVE. —Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO
PORTMAN-SQUARE.
DELIGHTFUL first floor FLAT with large rooms. Passenger lift. Constant hot water.
Five good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen and usual domestic offices.
Rent £325 per annum. No premium.
Or would be let Furnished at 10gns. per week.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
PORTLAND-PLACE.—Three bed rooms, two marble baths, three reception rooms, and kitchenette; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift; restaurant, &c.; available immediately. Rent 25gns. per week. —Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

A VERY HIGH-CLASS SERVICE FLAT.
PALL MALL.—To be LET unfurnished in a modern building of repute, situate close to St. James's Palace; large reception room, bed room, bath and hall; South aspect; passenger lift; constant hot water; central heating, &c. Rent £360 per annum.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Well-decorated MANSION FLAT; five bed, two reception, two bath. £400 per annum.—Stafford-mansions, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Victoria 8775.

BURY COURT.
SERVICE FLATS.
St. JEREMYN-STREET, PICCADILLY.
Furnished and Unfurnished, Self-contained. High-class catering at moderate charges. Lifts. Night and day porters.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1 (near).—Well FURNISHED BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT; 2½gns.; also one unfurnished; 44gns.—BOLAS, Agents, Victoria.

CHARMING MANSION FLAT in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET without premium. Modernised and tastefully decorated; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms; rent £510 per annum. Moderate rate sum required for fittings, linos, &c.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CHELSEA.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET containing sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchen and bath room. Rent £121. Apply Caretaker, Hospital Estate Office, Elm Park-mansions, Park-walk, Chelsea, S.W.10. Telephone, Flaxman 0481.

LAST REMAINING FLAT IN BUILDING.
CLOSE SLOANE-SQUARE.—Charming MODERN SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two reception rooms, two bed, bath, and kitchen. Rent £160 per annum inclusive. Redecorated. No premium.—Sole Agents, J. WILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Elms-road, S.W.4. Sloane 6148-9.

DELIGHTFUL PIED-A-TERRE in London for persons living in the country.—Unfurnished small self-contained FLAT to be LET on Lease; five minutes from Knightsbridge; very convenient for any Club or Office. Rent, including central heating, constant hot water, ex-cellent service, £180 per annum.—Write Box 6196, Messrs. Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET, W.1.—Attractive Unfurnished FLAT; central heating, constant hot water and constant hot water; three bed, tiled bath room, two reception, &c. £350 per annum.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, C. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 2, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.
MAGNIFICENT FLAT.
EXCEPTIONALLY well-planned FLAT to be LET or LET unfurnished; beautifully fitted and particularly well-proportioned rooms; the accommodation comprises lounge hall (20ft. by 14ft.), dining room (27ft. by 16ft.), drawing room (26ft. by 18ft.), library (14ft. 9in. by 18ft.), five principal bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, two servants' bed rooms, tiled shower bath, and usual domestic offices, &c.; central heating; constant hot water supply; passenger lift; unfurnished porters; long lease granted.—To view, apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1, or Mayfair 3333-4.

FLAT (Service), sunny, airy; charming view over Gardens of Natural History Museum, Queen's-gate. Large reception, two bed rooms, bath; h. and c. water, constant hot water, gas fires. Exceptional cooking and service. To be LET, unfurnished, for term, rent £200 per annum, or would be sold, with lease for 21 years, by Messrs. Herbert Publicity, Ltd., 23, Craven-street, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

FLAT to be LET during winter months.—Well FURNISHED labour-saving flat to careful tenant.—Miss Hodbinton, Pond-house, Hindhead.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED
FOR very comfortably and tastefully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE in Kensington; two double, two single bed rooms, bath room, two reception, kitchen, &c. Constant hot water; gas fires; telephone; 6 months.—EVANS, F.A.I., 31, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 5511.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; one reception, double bed room, bath room, hall; 2½gns.; also bed-sitting room. Welbeck 1780.—28, Wigmore-street.

FURNISHED.—To be LET, until end March, 1931, SERVICED FLAT, consisting of two bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room; delightful situation in Piccadilly (Hyde Park Corner end). Rental, including service and electricity, £4 4s. per week only.—Agents, H. RAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

FURNISHED, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, facing Hyde Park, also gardens at rear.—One of the most beautiful FLATS in London, £12 12s. week; central heating, constant hot water. Well fitted kitchen and bath room. Two exceptionally large, lofty rooms; one-two living rooms, one-two bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, maid's room and separate lavatory basin. Lift. Porter. Garage if required. Use of beautiful new car with chauffeur by arrangement; cook-housekeeper would remain.—Write "Flat," care of Dunns, 177, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

GENTLEMAN'S High-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath.—Rogers, 1, Bolsover-street, W.1 (next North Audley-street).

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
THE MOST LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT
in the best position in Mayfair.
Facing South over Gardens; large rooms, all beautifully decorated, mainly in the EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE.
Dining room, drawing room, small study, two bed rooms, a luxurious bath room, and a separate shower bath room; central and electric heating; passenger lift; first-class service, &c.—Further particulars of the Sole Agents,
JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE AVAILABLE.
HAMPSTEAD.—Well FURNISHED FLAT in modern building to be Let for six months or longer; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, &c. 15 guineas weekly inclusive.—Apply to ERNEST OWENS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hamp. 4910.)

HAMPSTEAD.—MANSION FLAT, overlooking garden; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water. £225 per annum.—HALL and DIXON Ltd. Welbeck 4294.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Self-contained Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; constant hot water; £185 per annum; no premium.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

HYDE PARK.—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT; large reception, double bed, bath room, kitchen; 2-gns.—120, Westbourne-terrace Road. Paddington 7344.

KENSINGTON, CAMPDEN HILL.—An excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, comprising three bed rooms, bathroom, all modern conveniences. Strongly recommended by STORY and Co., 49, Kensington £175 P.A. Inclusive. High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—A newly decorated and well Furnished Second-floor FLAT to be LET for six months or longer. Four bed, bath, two reception rooms. Rent 5½ GNS. P.W. 16 guineas. Lift. Constant hot water.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms fitted lavatory basins, bath room, sitting room, kitchen; gas fires; telephone; moderate rent.—E. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for any period, ready to walk into. Three bed, two bath rooms, central heating, constant hot water, lift; good maid would remain.—11, Knightsbridge-court, Sloane-street. Sloane 2501.

EATON-SQUARE.
LAVISHLY appointed and fitted MAISONNETTE, with separate entrance; central heating, constant hot water supply, electric fires, telephone, bath, three reception, complete offices. Rent £700 per annum. Long lease strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 63-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LEASE for SALE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Beautifully FURNISHED seven-roomed FLAT; two rooms to Fee and furniture £1,225.—Apply Box 1459 or Croydon 1030.

MANCHESTER-STREET.—Very attractive UPPER MAISONNETTE; two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room and kitchen; will be redecorated; £200 per annum.—ERNEST DURRIDGE and Co., F.A.I., 7a, Thayer-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

MESSRS. WARMINGTON and Co. are able to offer in one of the buildings under their management, a charming LITTLE RESIDENTIAL FLAT, with full service, only three bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water. Rent £340 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 6343.

CARLTON COURT,
PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
REGENT 4255 (six lines).
MODERNLY Decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; central heating; constant hot water, telephone in every room; lift, &c. All meals a la carte. For short or long stays. Self-contained suites from 4½ to 12gns. a week. No extras.
Managing Director, VINCENT DAVICO.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Charming unfurnished MAISONNETTE; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; in perfect order. Rent £275 per annum; only waste mains.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., Welbeck 4294.

£120. GLOUCESTER-ROAD (near Tube).—A SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; large reception, kitchen; garden; modern conveniences sun for new carpets, curtains, fittings, &c. Strongly recommended by HADDLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1. Sloane 4100.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER,
For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

SERVICE FLAT
OFFERING UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS.
IN an exclusive Mayfair Building, close to the Park; large lofty rooms; the finest service and cuisine; parquetry flooring, constant hot water, and other improvements; double bed room, large reception room, small lounge, and modern bath room; decorated throughout in pleasing style.
UNFURNISHED at REASONABLE RENTAL.
Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
Exceptional maisonnette with separate entrance.
IN favoured position, close to Park-lane; two bed rooms, reception room, bath room, and kitchen; beautifully decorated and fitted; five years' lease at £270 per annum. Premium required. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FLAT WITH CENTRAL HEATING.
CONSTANT hot water and passenger lift in Portland-place; magnificently furnished and appointed; bed room, reception room, bath room, and kitchen; maid would stay. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS.
18, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1.
(SAVILLE HOUSE.)
THIS well-known BUILDING has just been RE-DECORATED and FURNISHED, and is now under the control of the Managing Agents, WARMINGTON and Co., of 19, Berkeley-street, W.
The following FLATS are AVAILABLE:—
FLAT 6.—Unfurnished, comprising two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room. Rent £360 per annum.
FLAT 10.—Unfurnished, comprising two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room. Rent £380 per annum.
These rents are inclusive of full service, constant hot water, passenger lift, porters, &c.
Full particulars from WARMINGTON and Co., as above.

NEW BOND-STREET.—Exceptionally bright and airy MAISONNETTE; two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen, &c. Rent £320. £100 premium to include fittings.—Sole Agents, Messrs. YATES and YATES, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

NEWLY BUILT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; hall, one bed, one sitting, bath, kitchen; all latest fittings; heated garage below. Few yards from Hyde Park Corner. Inclusive rent £275.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

PRINCES-GATE (overlooking Gardens).—SECOND FLOOR FLAT to be LET FURNISHED for the Winter. Excellent corner Flat. No back rooms. Three reception rooms, four bed rooms; constant hot water; lift. Most reasonable rent.—Apply MESSRS. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SERVICE SUITES.—Three Unfurnished Rooms, balcony floor, rent 21gns.; second floor, 45s.; bath room; quiet neighbourhood.—Phone Dalgoffe, Flaxman 0482.

SMALL SERVICE FLATS
in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8.
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Charming MANSIONS FLAT, third floor, lift; two large bed rooms, bath room, good reception room, kitchenette, &c.; parquet floors, electric power, gas, hot-water circulator, Kew lighting. Newly decorated throughout.—Owner's Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 58, Sloane-street, S.W.1.
£240 P.A.

NEWLY DECORATED MANSION FLAT WITHOUT PREMIUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON (in a favourite Mansion Building); four bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms and hall, and usual domestic offices; all modern conveniences, including passenger and service lifts and hot water; rent £600 per annum inclusive. Long lease.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

STRATTON-STREET.—Charmingly FURNISHED SECOND FLAT; two rooms (one fitted as bed and dressing room); sunlight all rooms; central heating and power; 8ft. full service is obtainable.—Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 6343-4.

ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PICCADILLY.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET.—Apply Manager, Palace Chambers, 24, St. James's-street, S.W.1. Gerrard 1210.

SUNNY TOP FLAT gentlewoman's quiet house; bed room, sitting room, kitchenette; newly decorated and furnished.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2.

TO be LET, SUITE of FIVE ROOMS with central heating, lift, and telephone; with good-sized rooms; fittings at valuation.—Agents, DRAKE and BUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

GROSVENOR HOUSE,
PARK-LANE, W.
Directly overlooking the Park.
TO be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, one of the finest CORNER FLATS in this magnificent building; five bed, three bath, three reception, lounge hall; kitchenette; full service and electric fires; constant hot water, central heating; beautifully decorated and in perfect order.—Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO be LET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; seven rooms; well FURNISHED; plate, linen; 42 guineas per month.—Apply Sloane 5458 or Croydon 1030.

PORTLAND-PLACE.
TO be LET for about 20 months, large attractive MODERN FLAT, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, at a
GREATLY REDUCED RENT.
An extension of the above-mentioned period, unfurnished, might be arranged.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HANS-CRESCENT, SERVICE FLATS.
TWO UNFURNISHED SUITES available with immediate possession; rents from £275, including service; constant hot water.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; rent reduced, £410; seven rooms, two w.cs., bath room; fittings cheap.—Particulars from Sloane 5458 or Croydon 1030. View any time.

UNFURNISHED FLATS to be LET on Lease.—Any one requiring large flats should apply to Flats Construction Co., Ltd., 7, Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7.

UNUSUALLY Beautiful FLAT facing Gardens each side; furnished antique Chippendale; modern comforts; gas-fires; white panelled drawing room, two bed, two bath; parquet throughout; electrified for everything; new decorations; Gloucester-road Tube two minutes; would let unfurnished.—Phone Frobisher 2561.

VERY SUITABLE for a BACHELOR.—Exceptionally well Furnished and attractively FURNISHED SUITE on GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS, with balcony, and overlooking gardens back and front; near to Holland Park Tube, Notting Hill-gate, and line of omnibuses.—To view and for all particulars apply Caretaker, 41, Ladbroke-grove, W.11.

VICTORIA.—Well FURNISHED FLAT overlooking beautiful square, 10 minutes omnibus ride to West End; two bed rooms, one reception, bath room and kitchenette. Very convenient; everything new. Rent moderate. Best references.—Phone after 11, Vic. 5472.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WANTED, near REGENT'S PARK, FURNISHED FLAT, two ladies; three bed rooms, two sitting; three months, November, if possible with maid; moderate.—Write Box 8179, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS
WIGMORE-STREET.—CONSULTING ROOM and two dressing rooms, FURNISHED. Part time. Tel.: Welbeck 4294.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A COTTAGE to be LET, FURNISHED, with board and attendance, in grounds of hotel; three bed rooms, sitting, and bath room; electric light; 8gns. weekly two persons; 10 miles Victoria.—Southwood Place Hotel, Hockley, Kent.

EALING (convenient situation).—Charmingly FURNISHED, modernly appointed, HOUSE; three reception, five bed, kitchen, &c.; phone; good garden and garage. Rent 5gns. per week.—Recommended by COLE, HICKS, and CHILVERS, opp. G.W.R. Station, Ealing. 'Phone 0013.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DIXON & CO.,
RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.
Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines); and at Cheam and Wallington.

CARSHALTON BEECHES (high situation, chalk soil, three minutes station, easy reach shops and buses, close to open country).—Convenient modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "SHERWOOD," BEECHES-AVENUE, enjoying fine corner site; conveniently planned TWO FLOORS; electric light, modern improvements; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, balcony, tiled domestic offices; attractive, well-stocked, sunny gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees; garage with wash; heated greenhouse. By AUCTION, 29th October (unless previously sold).

BANSTEAD DOWNS and CHEAM (between); fine high situation, three minutes Golf Links and Club House, four minutes station; Epsom 4 miles.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE, very well arranged TWO FLOORS; electric light, latest improvements; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, good domestic offices; well-laid-out garden. KENNIS LANE, kitchen garden, fruit trees; Detached Garage. FREEHOLD £1,700.

SUTTON (convenient for station, shops, and buses).—Well-planned Property with particularly pleasant rooms, electric light, modern conveniences; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large lounge hall, useful offices; well-stocked garden, conservatory, summer-house. Detached Garage. PRICE £1,025.

Full particulars of these and other available properties may be obtained from DIXON and Co., as above.

OVERLOOKING HIGHGATE WOODS.
VERY charming, modern, non-basement, bay-windowed RESIDENCE, occupying delightful position, within short distance City tube, three minutes 'bus; perfect spaces; planned entirely two level floors; every convenience; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, cloak room, up-to-date offices, garage. £1,800.

EXCEPTIONALLY delightful MODERN HOME of most artistic design and planned two level floors, occupying one of those last few sheltered building facilities; excellent decorations; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, large lounge hall, good offices; garage; charming garden. FREEHOLD, £3,500.—STUART and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

BARNES.
A Well-appointed NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on two floors; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, cloakroom; large garage; well-stocked garden. £1,800 only.
A MODERN NON-BASEMENT FAMILY RESIDENCE in perfect order, having five bed rooms, six beds, three reception, excellent offices with up-to-date fittings, bath room, cloakroom; large garage. Well-stocked garden. Close to golf course, shops, road services, and Station. Only 20 minutes by car to City or West End; £4,750, or near offer.—COPARTS, Ltd., 12, North End-road (opposite Tube Station), Golders Green. N.W.11. (Speedwell 2103 and Hampstead 7164), Chancery-lane, W.C.2, and Highgate, N.6. Phone, Mountview 0234.

KENT.—FREEHOLD Detached HOUSES, four bed rooms, bath room, well equipped, half-hour London; two reception, four-five good bed rooms (some fitted basins), tiled bath room, and offices; radiators; large garage; garden. £1,600-£1,650 or Apply M. and L. Constable, 74a, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Phone, Chancery 7925.

KINGSTON HILL, finest position, situated in quiet cul de sac.—Magnificently appointed, FREEHOLD, high-class RESIDENCE, architect designed; three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, cloak room, excellent domestic offices; ¼ acre garden, including tennis lawn; large garage; immediate possession.—Apply Owner, Mrs. Ritchie, Meadows, Chessington.

MOST comfortable, conveniently planned HOUSE, non-basement; good gardens; garage space; no agents; Putney; bargain.—Write Box K.1225, The Times, E.C.4.

QUICK SALE DESIRED. SMALL DEPOSIT.
NEW MODERN CORNER HOUSE. Good hall, large lounge (reconvertible into two reception), four bed, bath, kitchen and scullery; good garden, large garage. £1,350 FREEHOLD.—Key, HIRD, Ltd., Estate Agents, Hendon.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE, Offices at all centres.

OWNER moving North London will sacrifice specially constructed bed-sitting HOUSE, broad country road, main station, overlooking park; three large bed, bath, 19ft. beamed lounge hall, dining room, 20ft. lounge, parquet floors; radiator, electric light and power, constant hot water; beautiful order; fine mature garden, fruit, space tennis; was asking £2,400; will take £1,800 to go quickly.—GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

PUDNEY HILL (off).—Detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; independent hot water; central heating; good garden. Lease 34 years at £50 per annum ground-rent. FREEHOLD MAY BE PURCHASED. PRICE £5,500.—MASON, HERRING and GRANT, 128, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 7260.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH
INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.
PENNINGTONS, Ltd.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

TO be LET or SOLD, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Beddington, Surrey; three reception, seven bed rooms, dressing room, usual offices; no basement; garage; well-stocked garden; TWO ACRES; suitable for children or invalid. £200.—Apply E. Nesbitt & Sons, Bedford, Wallington, Surrey.

WIMBLEDON.—Gravel soil, convenient Station; modern pre-War; five bed, bath, two reception; large garden with tennis court; brick garage; excellent decorative order; 7 years unexpired; £1,750 FREEHOLD, £5,000.—FRANK S. BATEMAN, Ltd., 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2900-1.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,
BROMLEY, BECKENHAM & ORPINGTON, KENT, AND 14, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1

PHILLIPPINES, IDE HILL, KENT.
Near the highest point in Kent, over 700ft. up, with beautiful views.
A Choice FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; oak panelled hall with gallery landing, six reception, and 11 bed rooms, studio; electric light; central heating; garage for seven cars, stabling; outbuildings; gardener's cottage, nine-roomed bungalow, entrance lodge; charming grounds, paddock, and woodlands of
ABOUT 37½ ACRES IN ALL.
For SALE Privately or by Auction, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Wednesday, October 22nd, 1930, by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.
Solicitors: Messrs. Latter and Willett, Bromley.

On gravel soil, 250 feet above sea level.
KESTON PARK, KENT.
A Choice MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, erected under the supervision of a well-known architect and easily capable of enlargement; hall, charming lounge with oak floor, dining room, labour-saving offices, three bed rooms (two other rooms suitable for conversion into bed rooms), bath room; electric light, telephone; large garage; charming grounds of about ¾ Acre.
Sole Agents, BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

KESTON PARK KENT.
Amidst beautiful country. 450ft. up.
A Perfect Tudor-style cottage RESIDENCE, fitted throughout with all modern conveniences; oak panelled hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, central heating, electric light and power; detached garage; picturesque garden. HALF-an-ACRE.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,450.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

CHISLEHURST COMMON.
Facing the Cricket ground.
A Perfectly equipped House in excellent order throughout, five minutes from station, three from golf course; three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating, all modern conveniences; large garage; cottage; THREE ACRES of beautiful grounds, hard tennis court.
FREEHOLD £6,000.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

NEARLY ADJOINING SUNDRIDGE PARK GOLF COURSE.
About four minutes' walk from station, in a select residential road.
A Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in PERFECT ORDER; three reception and six bed rooms, two bath rooms, dressing room.
DOUBLE GARAGE. LARGE GARDEN.
PRICE £3,150, or to be LET, Furnished. 7gns. per week.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

AT AN UPSET PRICE OF £1,250.
BROMLEY, KENT.
FAIRFIELD, 34, MADEIRA-AVENUE.
A Very substantial FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on gravel soil, in a quiet residential road; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices; garage; good garden. For SALE Privately or by Auction (in conjunction with Messrs. HERRING, SON and DAW, of 100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4) at the Mart, E.C., on October 22nd by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.
Solicitor: C. Haddon Grey, Esq., 5, Crown-court, W.C.2.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

Uninterrupted views over the Golf Course.
WIMBLEDON PARK.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, a charming Modern HOUSE in a wonderful position, facing the All England Tennis Courts.
Hall, lounge opening to loggia, dining room, four bed rooms, bath, ground-floor offices.
Fine views. Constant hot water. Four lavatory basins. Motor garage.
Labour reduced to a minimum.
Expensively laid-out and beautifully kept garden of about half-acre.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3979.)

WIMBLEDON.—FREEHOLD £1,350.—Choice, well-built labour-saving HOUSE, delightful sylvan position, parklike views; four bed, panelled hall and dining room, drawing room, tiled bath and offices; garage; exquisite garden.—PEARSON, Meadow View, Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

E. WATSON & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and ESTATE AGENTS, HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX (TELE. 11), AND AT WADHURST.

EAST SUSSEX PROPERTIES.
VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL OR AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.
KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS, about 10 miles TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Roomy old-fashioned HOUSE with additions, pleasant and quiet position; two-three reception, six-seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, kitchen, large domestic offices; well-stocked garden, conservatory, summer-house. Detached Garage. PRICE £1,025.

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WIMBLEDON.—Gravel soil, convenient Station; modern pre-War; five bed, bath, two reception; large garden with tennis court; brick garage; excellent decorative order; 7 years unexpired; £1,750 FREEHOLD, £5,000.—FRANK S. BATEMAN, Ltd., 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2900-1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25),
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, nicely situated on outskirts of well-known market town, 1¼ hour London.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; all main supplies; telephone; hot water service; garage; outbuildings; man's rooms; delightful gardens and grounds of one acre. "Silverhill House," Willesborough. AUCTION at Ashford, October 21st, or privately.

SUSSEX, between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and EASTBOURNE.—AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING ESTATE, 300 ACRES; old-fashioned farmhouse, delightful bungalow residence; company's water; electric light available; capital farm buildings. FREEHOLD £3,500. POSSESSION.

KENT, favourite district near TENTERDEN, pleasant rural position.—Gentleman's choice POULTRY and PLEASURE FARM, 20 ACRES; attractive modern residence; all services; three reception, company's water; electric light probably available, shortly; nice gardens; bungalow; buildings. "Lyndhurst," High Halden. AUCTION at Ashford, October 21st.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.
KENT and SUSSEX Borders, outskirts delightful village.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE in exceedingly beautiful grounds of 11 Acres; perfect order; charming rooms, bath, four reception and billiard rooms; company's electric light and water; main drainage; garages; cottage; tennis lawn; orchard, fruitful kitchen gardens. FREEHOLD £4,350. Strongly recommended. Or would be Let Unfurnished at £200 per annum.

KENT, ¼ hour from Town, in delightful country near SEVENOAKS.—Choice FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, about 240 ACRES, practically all grass with prettily interspersed woodlands affording first-rate shooting, with gentleman's delightfully placed modern residence; nine bed, bath, three reception; company's water; modern conveniences; excellent model buildings; three cottages. FREEHOLD only £11,000. Strongly recommended.

UNSOLD AUCTION BARGAIN.
KENT HILLS, 400ft. up, near old-world village.—Fine old XVIIIth-CENTURY RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing, two bath, four reception; garage; beautiful old-world gardens, lawns, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchards, and paddock, 21 ACRES. FREEHOLD only £3,000. POSSESSION. Photos.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

DORS

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE,
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

ENGLISH ESTATES FOR SALE.

MIDLANDS.—Within easy reach by rail or motor of the principal industrial centres. A Sporting and Residential Estate of
1,500 ACRES,
including a 16th Century stone-built residence (20 bed and dressing rooms) of considerable historic interest. There is a large quantity of oak panelling in the house. First-rate Shooting. Hunting. (17854)

BERKS AND WILTS BORDERS.—A Residential and Sporting Estate of
1,200 ACRES,
including an old-fashioned house (16 bed and dressing rooms), standing over 500ft. above sea level in a small well-timbered park. Good Shooting. Two miles Trout Fishing. (12949)

40 MILES FROM LONDON.—Good Residential District. A Freehold Residential and Sporting Estate of
1,100 ACRES.
The mansion (20 bed and dressing rooms) stands in a well-timbered park with lakes. The Estate is well wooded and for its size provides good sporting. (4323)

HAMPSHIRE.—A Sporting and Residential Estate of
1,000 ACRES.
The mansion, of medium size, is well situated and lighted by electricity. Good Sporting. Woods and Plantations of over 300 acres. (26775)

WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF LONDON.—A Residential and Sporting Estate of over
7,000 ACRES,
including a fine mansion in perfect order, standing several hundred feet above sea level in well-timbered Deer Park with large Lake. Good Shooting and Hunting. (The Mansion would be sold with a smaller area.) (17884)

UNDER ONE HOUR OF LONDON.—An important Estate of
3,000 ACRES,
including a mansion (30 bed and dressing rooms) seated in a timbered park. Good Sporting. (F.663)

WITHIN EASY REACH OF LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.—An important Residential Estate of
1,600 ACRES.
The residence, part dating from 1562, contains 20 principal bed and dressing rooms. Golf course in Park. Rich Dairy and Cheese-making Farms. (21475)

KENT.—Within easy reach of the Coast. An attractive Residential Estate of
1,934 ACRES.
The mansion (29 bed and dressing rooms), of the Early English period, stands in a finely-timbered park of 300 acres. Old Dower House. 220 acres of valuable Woods and Plantations. Advowson. (3156)

DORSETSHIRE.—A Valuable Freehold Estate of
5,000 ACRES.
The mansion is situated in a finely-timbered park intersected by a river. Practically all of two picturesque Villages. Valuable Woodland. First-rate Partridge Shooting and Fishing. (26859)

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM (between). County Seat with
1,200 ACRES
The 18th Century residence (20 bed rooms) is seated in a grandly timbered park intersected by a river. Good Sporting. (23343)

NORFOLK.—Within easy motoring distance of Newmarket. A well-known County Seat and Sporting Estate of between
4,000 AND 5,000 ACRES.
The noble mansion (27 bed and dressing rooms) stands in the centre of a magnificent park with lake of about 30 acres. Excellent shooting. Five miles of river fishing and coarse fishing in lakes. (21744)

TWO HOURS OF TOWN.—A Residential and Sporting Estate of
2,000 ACRES,
including a brick-built residence (20 bed rooms) standing in a park. Excellent shooting. (27836)

WESTERN MIDLANDS.—Residential and Sporting Estate of over
3,000 ACRES,
including a red-brick mansion (17 bed rooms) with tiled and gabled roof and stone mullioned windows. Good pheasant and partridge shooting. Five miles of trout fishing. (13268)

SCOTTISH ESTATES FOR SALE.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—A Celebrated Sporting and Residential Estate.
22,000 ACRES,
including a modern Residence containing 19 principal bed and dressing rooms. Ample servants' accommodation. Electric light and every modern convenience. A Village Property with about 40 cottages. Thirty to 50 Stags are obtained in a season and a good Grouse Moor and Mixed Bag. Fishing in a number of Lochs and River Fishing. (2869.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. — A Desirable Residential and Sporting Estate, extending to about
19,000 ACRES.
Excellent Lodge. A number of Farms. Shooting and River and Loch Fishing. (15254)

SUTHERLANDSHIRE. — Two miles from station. An all-round Sporting Estate, extending to over
8,000 ACRES,
including a medium-size lodge, with three reception rooms, gun room, 10 bed rooms, and three bath rooms. Electric light and pretty policies. Excellent game bag. Salmon, grilse and sea trout fishing. (28295)

CAITHNESS.—A Sporting Estate extending to over
11,000 ACRES.
The Mansion House is situated on rising ground in a fine position, and the accommodation comprises four reception rooms, 15 guests' rooms, six bath rooms. Over 2,400 Grouse have been obtained in a season. Good Loch Fishing and considerable Farm Rental. (1118.)

ARGYLLSHIRE.—A Sporting Estate extending to over
5,000 ACRES,
including a Mansion House containing three reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed rooms. Limit of Grouse 178 brace, and excellent Mixed Bag. Good Loch Fishing. (F.6119.)

ROSS-SHIRE.—A Sporting Property extending to nearly
4,500 ACRES.
The house occupies a delightful position, stands 500 feet above sea level, and contains three reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Over 1,000 grouse are usually shot and there is trout fishing. (26455.)

SMALLER COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BUCKS (In Vale of Aylesbury).—A Residential Property of
48 ACRES.
Well-appointed brick and slated Residence. Oak panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Electric light, central heating. Main water and drainage. Three garages. Chauffeur's room. Cottage. Farm buildings. Stabling. Hunting and Golf. (17271)

SURREY HILLS.—18 miles from London, yet in unspoilt rural country. Modern Residence, with electric light, central heating, company's water, and telephone, situated 650ft. above sea level and commanding beautiful views. Three reception rooms, seven to nine bed rooms, three bath rooms. Garage for two cars. Delightful grounds of (28043.)
4 ACRES.

BUCKS.—Near the River Thames.—A Georgian House, once a Royal Residence. Three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, linenfold panelling. Electric light. Part central heating. Garages, four loose boxes. Gardener's house. (28127)
3½ ACRES.

DEVON.—20 miles from the sea, 800ft. above sea level with magnificent views.—A Residential Property of
144 ACRES,
Modern stone-built House. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bathroom. Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Farmery. Dairy. Bailiff's house; 63 acres woodland, 66 acres pasture. Excellent shooting. (24242)

WILTSHIRE.—1½ hours from Paddington. Gabled House facing South and standing 370ft. above sea level; lovely views. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two baths. Electric light, central heating, company's water. Cottage.
5 (or 12) ACRES.
Price £2,400. (27615.)

SURREY, EWELL.—Well-planned modern Residence. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms. Independent hot water supply, electric light, gas; two garages, stabling for five horses. Gardens of
1½ ACRES.
Near golf links. (7464.)

BERKSHIRE AND HANTS BORDERS. Modern Residence, 300ft. above sea level, on sandy soil. Four reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light, central heating. Garage. Gardens and grounds of about
3 ACRES.
Price £3,500. (27364.)

WILTSHIRE.—Few miles from Savernake Forest, old-fashioned Residence, four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. South aspect. Beautiful views. 400ft. above sea level. Electric light, central heating. Stabling for six. Garages. Two cottages. Old-world gardens of
2½ ACRES.
More land available. (18365.)

SUSSEX.—Between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. A residential and agricultural property of
225 ACRES,
including 60 acres of wood, XVII. century East Sussex farmhouse, modernized and enlarged. On high ground; South aspect; lovely views. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garage, Stabling, Farm buildings. Four cottages (27750)

OXSHOTT.—A pretty brick and rough cast House in a woodland setting, and close to lovely heaths and commons. It faces south, and contains three reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, and offices. Electric light, main water, central heating, gas.
The grounds contain some choice trees and shrubs, tennis lawn, water garden, kitchen garden, and woodland, in all about (28485.)
1½ ACRES.

SOMERSET.—Close to a famous health resort. Georgian residence, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, and having electric light, central heating, company's water and main drainage. Garages and gardener's cottage. (27500)
4 ACRES.

KENT.—Between Canterbury and Hythe. Genuine old half-timbered residence with oak-beamed ceilings, oak-studding, and installed with electric light, central heating, telephone, &c.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Barn. Garage. Outbuildings. (28472)
11 ACRES.

SURREY HILLS.—1½ miles from Walton Heath Golf Course. Picturesque House, 550ft. above sea-level, facing South. Carriage drive. Oak-panelled lounge, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room (all with parquet floors), six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c. Electric light and power. Company's water. Gas. Independent hot Water.
1 ACRE. (18492)

CHILTERN HILLS.—Between Henley and Reading, 45 minutes from London. 300 feet above sea level. A business man's home occupying one of the finest sites in the Home Counties. A really comfortable and pretty house approached by a drive. Oak panelled lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices. Electric light. Company's water. Heating. Garage and farm buildings. Three acres of exceptionally charming grounds and 12 acres of pasture.
Freehold only £4,500. (14197.)

RIVIERA VILLAS FOR SALE OR LETTING.

COSTEBELLE-HYERES.—A well constructed stone-built Villa, commanding lovely views of the surrounding mountains with the Mediterranean in the distance. Marble entrance hall, lounge, living room, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, eleven best bed rooms, six servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating, electric light, and all modern conveniences. Garage, man's room, laundry, and gardener's cottage.
4½ ACRES
Well wooded and nicely laid-out grounds, also a large area of productive woodland. Price only £8,000. (27202.)

MENTON-GARAVAN.—A particularly well furnished Villa standing in beautiful grounds in the best residential part of Menton, available for November, December, and January, or shorter period. High situation, beautiful views. Three reception rooms, seven best bed rooms, six servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms. Central heating, electric light. Large garage. Tennis court, and lovely terraced grounds. Very reasonable rent to careful tenants. (F.5165.)

BEAUVALLON.—Between St. Raphael and Hyeres, adjoining Beauvallon Golf Course and Tennis Club. A beautifully furnished Villa right on the sea, own beach, bathing and private squash court, to be let from now for six months or shorter period by arrangement. Dining room, salon, sun parlour, billiard room, seven best bed rooms, and accommodation for seven servants, four bath rooms, frigidaire, central heating, and electric light. (F.7317.)

ITALIAN RIVIERA, ALASSIO.—This charming moderate-size Villa standing in beautiful terraced gardens of about
1½ ACRES.
It commands magnificent views over the town to the Mediterranean, and contains two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, good offices, every convenience. Electric light, Company's water. Price for the freehold, £2,750, including the whole of the furniture. (27536.)

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, AT 2.30 p.m.
AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR IN LOTS, BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING.
THE OTTERSHAW PARK ESTATE,
including
THE MANSION HOUSE,
BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
Stabling and Garage,
Five Farms and numerous Cottages.
959 ACRES.
LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.
Solicitors:
Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2. Incorporated Accountants:
Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; and at Luton and Bedford.

SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, AT 2.30 p.m.
BY DIRECTION OF M. N. WATTS, ESQ.
SOUTHERN IRELAND.
Four miles from Ferns, Co. Wexford.
CLOBEMON HALL,
ON THE RIVER SLANEY.
THE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, situated in a finely-timbered walled park.
Contains: Suite of four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, and complete domestic offices. Electric light.
OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, WITH TROUT and LILY POOLS.
Rich Grazing Lands and Home Farm.
150½ ACRES,
with about
TWO AND A HALF MILES OF THE BEST SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER SLANEY.
Solicitors: Messrs. WARREN, MURTON, MILLER and FOSTER,
45, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

WILTSHIRE.
In a Noted Training District.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, RACING STABLES, AND MODEL STUD FARM,
ELSTON HOUSE, SHREWTON.
Picturesque old-fashioned Residence (12 bed and dressing rooms).
Electric light. Private water supply.
Stabling and garage premises.
MODEL STUD FARM,
with stud groom's house, two cottages, foaling boxes and paddocks the whole giving accommodation for two stallions and 40-50 brood mares, yearlings, &c.
The buildings are well arranged and lighted by electricity.
THE PADDOCKS SLOPE TO THE SOUTH AND ARE SHELTERED AND SCREENED BY TALL HEDGES, FENCES, POSTS, AND RAILS. In all about
82 ACRES.
There is accommodation for over 20 horses in training. Trainer's house (10 rooms and bath room), with lads' accommodation, feeding shed with all necessary equipment, including forge, &c.
SOME EXCELLENT PRIVATE GALLOPS ON THE DOWNS ARE HELD ON LEASE.
AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. WOOLLEY and WALLIS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Monday, 3rd November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. TRETHOWAN and VINCENT, Crown Chambers, Salisbury; and Messrs. W. R. BENNETT and Co., 74, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

WARWICKSHIRE.
ADJOINING KENILWORTH.
The Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES, forming THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE
THICKTHORN ESTATE,
KENILWORTH.
including the two attractive Residences known as THE WOODLANDS and KENILWORTH LODGE,
THE WELL-KNOWN STUD FARM, with groom's cottage, buildings, the stud buildings and paddocks.
TWO FIRST-RATE DAIRY FARMS, ALLOTMENTS, SMALL HOLDING, ACCOMMODATION LAND, AND BUILDING SITES, ABOUT
129 ACRES.
MOSTLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
Auction, as a whole in block or in lots, in conjunction with
Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, F.A.I., at the ABBEY HOTEL, KENILWORTH, on Wednesday, 29th October, 1930, at 2 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Incorporated Accountants:—Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, and at Luton and Bedford.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN GALLATLY, ESQ.
BERKSHIRE.
Within half a mile of Ascot Race Course.
One-and-a-half miles from Ascot Station.
Twenty-six miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
LAVENDER FARM,
ASCOT.
THE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE contains:—Entrance and staircase halls, lounge, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices. Main water. Gas and electricity. Modern Drainage. Central heating. Telephone.
Ranges of excellent stabling, two garages. Two cottages.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are well timbered and include hard tennis court, spreading lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, five paddocks with
LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS.
In all about
21 ACRES.
Auction in conjunction with Messrs. CHANCELLOR and SONS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced.
Solicitors: Messrs. THOMPSON, QUARRELL and ATTENEAVE, 40, Trinity-square, E.C.3.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT, 21st OCTOBER, at THE HOSKINS ARMS HOTEL, OXTED, at 3 p.m.
AS A WHOLE OR IN 21 LOTS.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
BETWEEN LINGFIELD and EDENBRIDGE.
THE OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE
STARBOROUGH ESTATE
extending to about
539 ACRES,
and including the STARBOROUGH STUD FARM, the MOOR FARM HOUSE, cottages and VALUABLE BUILDING ACCOMMODATION and AGRICULTURAL LAND.
LONG FRONTAGES TO A MAIN ROAD WITH MAIN WATER AVAILABLE AND AFFORDING EXCELLENT SITES.
Solicitors:—Messrs. WILKINSON, BOWEN, HASLIP & JACKSON, 34, Nicholas-lane, E.C.4.

BY DIRECTION OF MESSRS. M. B. AND L. A. POWELL.
BERKSHIRE.
FOUR MILES WOKINGHAM, TWO MILES CROWTHORNE STATION.
THE WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND MODEL DAIRY HOLDING,
THE MANOR FARM,
FINCHAMPSTEAD.
349 ACRES.
THE WELL-SITUATED MODERN RESIDENCE (three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room).
Company's gas, water, and electric light. Telephone.
THE EXTENSIVE AND FINELY EQUIPPED MODEL FARM BUILDINGS, erected a few years ago regardless of cost, contain every modern contrivance necessary to the equipment of a first-rate Dairy Farm. The Buildings include cow stanlings for 62 head of cattle, Silo of 200 tons capacity. Electric light installed throughout. Excellent spring water supply.
THE LAND is mainly excellent feeding pasture and meadow divided into convenient enclosures and bounded by the River Blackwater.
Modern eight-room bungalow residence, seven cottages.
BUILDING FRONTAGES with Company's electric light, water, and gas.
VACANT POSSESSION OR AS A GOING CONCERN.
AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. SMITH and MOORE, at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, READING, Saturday, 25th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. BLATCH and Co., 12 and 14, Portland-terrace, Southampton.

SURREY HILLS.
About 600ft. above sea level.
1½ miles from Caterham Station, three miles from Warlingham.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
TYHURST,
CHALDON.
THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE was designed by Mr. P. MORLEY HORDER, and contains entrance hall, lounge, two reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main water and electricity. Central heating. Modern drainage.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are delightfully planned, and include rose garden, rhododendron garden, sunk garden, ornamental and tennis lawns, kitchen gardens. Woodland and pasture land, in all about
15 ACRES.
AUCTION as a WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 30th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. ELAND, NETTLESHIP and BUTT, 26, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

OXFORDSHIRE.
NEARLY ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER WINDRUSH.
MIDWAY BETWEEN WITNEY AND BURFORD.
THIRTY MILES FROM CHELTENHAM.
THE FREEHOLD SPORTING PROPERTY,
LOWER FIELD FARM,
MINSTER LOVELL.
88 ACRES.
comprising VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION PASTURE LAND, lying between the River WINDRUSH and the MAIN OXFORD-CHELTENHAM ROAD, and having about 4,400ft. of FRONTAGE TO THE LATTER.
AUCTION as a WHOLE or in THREE LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 30th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. MULLINGS, ELLETT and Co., Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

BASINGSTOKE.
WITHIN 10 MINUTES WALK OF STATION, CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
MANOR HOUSE,
THE PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE containing 10 bed rooms; main electricity, water, gas and drainage; telephone; stabling and garage; chauffeur's cottage.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 370 FEET TO THE WINCHESTER-ROAD AND ABOUT 500 FEET TO BOUNTY-ROAD, overlooking the cricket ground, and is RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT. In all about
4½ ACRES.
AUCTION as a WHOLE or in 15 LOTS, at the TOWN HALL, BASINGSTOKE, on Thursday, 23rd October, 1930, at 3 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. LAMB, BROOKS & BULLOCK, Basingstoke, Hants.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT, 22nd OCTOBER, IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
200 TO 208,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD,
AND 1 AND 2, CHENIES-STREET.
FOR OCCUPATION OR AS AN INVESTMENT.
THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, Ltd., are moving to new and larger premises, and AS A RESULT THIS BUILDING IS OFFERED FOR SALE.
IT FACES GOODGE-STREET STATION on the London Electric Railway, and comprises THE FINEST BUILDING OF ITS SIZE IN TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.
It is of FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT, the floors are designed to carry heavy weights, and there is ABUNDANT NATURAL LIGHT FROM WINDOWS ON ALL FOUR SIDES. There are three Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts serving all floors, also Service Lifts and Hydraulic Hoists from pavement to Basement. In addition, there are excellent loading facilities from the rear at both ends of the property.
Central Heating and constant Hot Water are installed, and the AUCTION PARTICULARS contain plans showing how the space could, at small cost, be readily divided into a number of valuable shops, show rooms and offices.
FRONTAGE, 333 FEET.
FLOOR AREA, 49,380 SQ. FEET.
LEASEHOLD for terms of 79¾ and 91¼ years, at a total Ground Rent of £1,110 per annum.

THE BERKELEY-SQUARE AND BRUTON-STREET SITE.
AREA 54,460 SQUARE FEET.
HIGHLY VALUABLE SHOPPING FRONTAGES OF 539 FEET.
THE BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, at a nominal Ground Rent of £5,500 per annum.
AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 6th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. BURTON and RAMSDEN, 30, Clarges-street, W.1.
Surveyors:—Messrs. WILSON & Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HINDHEAD.
Under 40 miles by road from London.
THE FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED MOORLANDS HOTEL.
49 GUESTS' BED ROOMS,
12 Bath Rooms. Spacious Public Rooms.
Central Heating. Electric Light.
Garage for 24 Cars.
Chauffeurs and Staff Accommodation.
PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Kitchen Garden, Greenhouses, &c.
SIX ACRES.
AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 6th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. BUCKERIDGE and RBAUNE, 3-4, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN RAYMOND T. HARTMANN.
50, PARK-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A NEWLY-ERECTED "WHITE" BUILT HOUSE
of character, with an elevation of Portland stone. Lounge, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and model domestic offices.
Beautiful decorations and every modern refinement.
LEASE about 80 Years, GROUND-RENT £200 per Annum.
AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 4th December, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. GALBRAITH and BEST, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

TWICKENHAM, FREEHOLD.
THE OLD GARDEN,
CAMBRIDGE PARK,
A newly built detached non-basement house of character with the whole of the accommodation on two floors, vestibule, oak panelled reception hall, dining room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, tiled domestic offices.
Spacious garage.
MATURED GROUNDS extending to nearly
4 ACRES.
including rock, rose and kitchen gardens, orchard, hard and grass tennis courts.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.
AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 20th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

FREEHOLD.
A SMALL MODERN AND ARTISTIC HOUSE.
30, MONTPELIER-PLACE, S.W.
Enclosed and paved forecourt. Lounge dining room, sitting room, three-four bed rooms, two first-rate bath rooms, and suitable kitchen offices.
Partial central heating and independent hot water supply. Electric lighting and cooking.
AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 13th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. BARNES and BUTLER, 17, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

WIMBLEDON
In a first-class residential district, within a short distance of Wimbledon Station (Southern Electric).
Ten minutes of Wimbledon Common, and under 30 minutes' car run of the West End.
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE BRAMBLES,
WOODSIDE.
The ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE contains three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating. Independent hot water system. Parquet floors.
DOUBLE GARAGE.
GROUNDS OF ABOUT ¼ ACRE.
HARD TENNIS COURT.
AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 23rd October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. KENNETH E. BARTLETT, ELLIOTT and Co., 83, Cannon-st., E.C.4.

FRIDAY, 17th OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN AND PICTURES.
BY DIRECTION OF BERNARD CAILLARD, ESQ., REMOVED FROM 105, MOUNT-STREET, W., ALSO BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF H. J. JOHNSON, ESQ., DECEASED; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, removed from a West-End flat, and FROM OTHER SOURCES.
—A Jacobean Carved Oak Buffet, a Chippendale Mahogany Tallboy Chest of Drawers, a Carved Walnut Bookcase 9ft. 6in. long, a Set of 12 Carved Mahogany Dining Chairs of Georgian Design, Stuart and Jacobean Chairs, Settees, Table Buffets, Oak Cupboards, Coffers, Queen Anne Chests and Toilet Mirrors, Georgian Sideboards, Chairs, Stools, Card Tables, Wine Coolers, Bookcases, Cabinets, Dining and Occasional Tables, Lounge, Bracket, and Mantel Clocks, a Two-Manual Chamber Organ, Pianofortes by Challen and Son, Stelnway and Sons, and others, Gramophones, Bronze and Ivory Figures and Groups, Oriental Porcelain, Cut Glass, Paintings and Drawings, Persian and other Carpets and Rugs, Bed-room Suites in Mahogany, Walnut, Olive and other woods, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TO-DAY.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 24th OCTOBER, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,
PICTURES AND BOOKS.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF DAVID CUTTS HILDYARD, ESQ., Decd.; ALSO by DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.—Jacobean Queen Anne and Georgian bookcases, writing and occasional tables, sideboards, chairs, settees, stools and mirrors, longcase and bracket clocks; Upright and Grand pianofortes by Blüthner, John Broadwood and Sons, &c.; wireless sets, gramophones, a three-quarter-size billiard table by Wright and Co.; Bronzes, cut glass, English and European pottery and porcelain, paintings, drawings, and engravings; a small library of General Literature, Axminster, Turkey, and Persian carpets and rugs, mahogany, walnut and satinwood bed-room suites, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
OLD FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PICTURES, BRONZES, &c.
BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF PLUMLEY WRIGHT, Esq., decd.; also BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS of MRS. PLUMLEY WRIGHT, decd., and from OTHER SOURCES. A Louis XVI. satinwood bonheur-du-jour, a Georgian mahogany bureau cabinet, with lattice doors, a set of six Sheraton mahogany chairs, a rosewood cabinet with pollard oak panel doors, Queen Anne and Georgian settees, mirrors, cabinets, chairs, stools, and tables, bookcases, bureaux, upright and grand pianofortes, gramophones, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, English and Oriental pottery and porcelain, Eastern carpets and rugs, ivories and bronzes in figures and groups, cut glass, paintings, drawings and engravings, bed-room suites in mahogany, walnut and other woods, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, washstands and toilet mirrors, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN AND PICTURES.
BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS; also THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, and from OTHER SOURCES. Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, table, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, pianofortes, gramophones, bronzes and ivory figures and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings and drawings, Persian carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, 12th, 13th and 14th NOVEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS,
of choice colours and designs from the looms of Kirman, Tabriz, Meshed, Khorassan, Sarouk, Kashan, Hamadan, Mosul, Afghan, Bokhara, Shiraz, &c., and
CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS
from the looms of Ghiordes, Ushak, Spartas, Sivas, &c.,
FOR IMMEDIATE REALIZATION IN SINGLE LOTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.
ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF BERNARD CAILLARD, ESQ., FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD.
THE CONTENTS OF THE JACOBEAN MANSION,
WINGFIELD HOUSE,
TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.
SEVEN MILES FROM WESTBURY, 10 MILES FROM BATH, AND 12 MILES FROM CHIPPENHAM.
THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
including:—
A Henry VIII. carved oak buffet 4ft. 7in. wide, 7ft. 8in. high; Seventeenth Century oak coffers, gate-leg tables, armchairs; Georgian wine coolers, dumb waiters, card and side tables; a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs; a Chippendale mahogany side table; a Sheraton breakfront sideboard 7ft. wide; a set of six Sheraton mahogany chairs, with reeded rail backs; a Sheraton painted satinwood bookcase, with winged ends, 7ft. 3in. wide; a bonheur grand pianoforte by Bechstein in ebonised case.
PORCELAIN & GLASS. CANTON ENAMELS. GREEK & ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. TANAGRA FIGURINES.
OLD NEEDLEWORK SAMPLERS.
THE PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS comprise:—
A portrait of a Lady, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.; Charles Dickens, by Daniel Maclise; Shipping at Anchor, by P. Monamy; Mrs. Starken, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.; Two early Italian panels, by Lucs Signorelli; and other paintings by and attributed to Alonso Cano, J. C. Droogsloot, M. Hondecoeter, Kneller, and Pierre Mignard; Proof Etchings in colour by Mortimer Menpes, R.A.
Rare Persian Carpets and Rugs.
OLD ENGLISH PLATE,
Including:—
A Queen Anne coffee pot (circa 1709); George II. tankards; an engraved teapot (1741), maker's mark R.H., a pair of two-handled cups (Dublin, 1795), maker's mark G.W., seal top, rat tail and other spoons; Georgian salvers, Warwick cruets, candlesticks, cream ewers, sugar bowls; Victorian silver and plated ware; antique Turkish and other foreign silver; old English watches and bijouterie.
THE WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN CLOCKS by famous makers,
FORMED BY THE LATE SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD,
including:—
Two Seventeenth Century bracket clocks by Joseph Knibbs (circa 1670) and Gabriel Smith (circa 1695); Regulators by Vulliamy.
Mahogany, satinwood, and oak bed-room furnishings, linen, coppers, &c.
SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. FOLEY, SON, and MUNDY, on the premises as above, on Monday, 10th November, 1930, and three following days, at 11 o'clock precisely each day. ON VIEW Friday and Saturday prior (November 7th and 8th), from 10 to 5 o'clock each day. Private View, by card only, on Thursday, November 6th, from 10 to 5 o'clock.
Solicitors:—Messrs. BRIDGES, SAWTELL and Co., 23, Red Lion-square, W.C.1. Catalogues (Illustrated, price 2s. 6d. each, Plain copies free) of Messrs. FOLEY, SON, and MUNDY, Manvers-street, Trowbridge, or of Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY.

THURSDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
JEWELLERY
THE PROPERTY OF A LADY OF TITLE; ALSO BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF DAVID CUTTS HILDYARD, ESQ., DECD. BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF PLUMLEY WRIGHT, ESQ., DECD.; BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF MRS. PLUMLEY WRIGHT, DECD.; and from OTHER SOURCES.—A diamond collet necklace of 68 stones, a pair of platinum, diamond, and pearl drop earrings, a pearl and diamond bow brooch, a diamond and topaz necklet, diamond cluster brooches, gold-mesh bags, single-stone diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, necklaces, watches, &c.
FURS AND LACE,
including a magnificent Chinchilla coat of 180 skins, and two full length Chinchilla cloaks, Russian sable and ermine capes, fur stoles, muquash and other muffs, &c.; Chantilly, Mechlin, Brussels, and Venetian lace.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER,
Snuff-boxes, épergnes, entrée dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, trays, King's pattern and other services of spoons, forks, &c.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY, 16th OCTOBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA.
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and FROM OTHER SOURCES.—